

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The  
Tariff in  
Politics.*

Through the month of October the whole country has been ablaze with political discussion. The state campaigns are proving to have a more than usual educational value. Last year the election of a new Congress followed so closely upon the end of a session of unprecedented length, in which new tariff laws and other measures of the highest importance had been adopted, that no just or reasonable estimate could possibly have been expressed by the verdict at the polls. Those who supposed that the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party last November was a final and complete repudiation of the McKinley tariff and the other leading policies of the party in power, were short-sighted. It cannot be until next year, in the presidential and congressional elections, that any conclusively significant verdict will be pronounced by the public opinion of the country. Meanwhile, it ought to be more evident than it seems to be to the opponents of Republican policy that the new tariff is far less vulnerable in particular details than in fundamental principles. As a high protective measure the McKinley tariff, plus the reciprocity clauses, is one of the most scientific and successful pieces of constructive legislation that has ever been devised. Together with the bills for the promotion of shipping and the establishment of steamship lines and for the recapture of the European market for American meats, the revised tariff measures constitute a policy of large and audacious character as brilliant in its conception as it is practical and adaptable in its working arrangements. To keep asserting that it will not do the things it proposes to do is pitiable nonsense. It could but cheapen sugar; it can but stimulate our trade with South America; it will inevitably, if maintained, transfer a considerable linen industry and a huge tin-plate industry to this country. Nobody who possessed ordinary judgment expected to see a large development of tin-plate making in America within a single year, any more than one expects to see the scaffolding rise about the spire of a new cathedral simultaneously with the digging for

foundations. A sufficiently heavy tax upon the imported article will transfer the tin-plate industry to this country just as surely as it transferred the making of steel rails. The controversy now pending in certain newspapers as to the precise progress that is realized from week to week in making this transfer is a most puerile controversy.

*Protection  
and  
Reciprocity.*

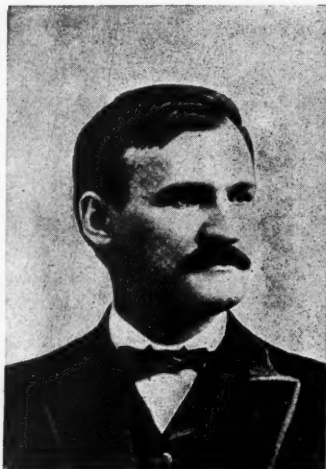
But because the McKinley bill is soundly devised in its adaptation of means to ends, it does not necessarily follow that the ends are wisely chosen or that the true welfare of the nation is to be promoted by this constructive and aggressive industrial policy. The true line of assault is upon the policy at large. To twit the Republicans upon their "reciprocity" appanage as being inconsistent is highly absurd. The reciprocity policy is upon the most rigid lines of protection, and bears not the faintest resemblance to the free-trade policy. Protectionism declares that ordinary articles of consumption that we do not and cannot well produce should be admitted free. The reciprocity idea is that the countries from which these articles come should in return allow our wares—those which do not conflict with their home products—to enter their markets with special exemptions. The whole system is one designed to encourage our industries and foster our commerce. The free-trade system would arrange tariffs and levy taxes with the sole purpose of providing the necessary public revenue, and would keep hands off of industry and commerce, leaving all those matters to private volition. The two great parties are gradually ranging themselves upon either side of the dividing line between these two large, opposing policies. Alexander Hamilton to-day would be a Republican, and Thomas Jefferson to-day would be a Democrat.

*The  
Ohio  
Contest.*

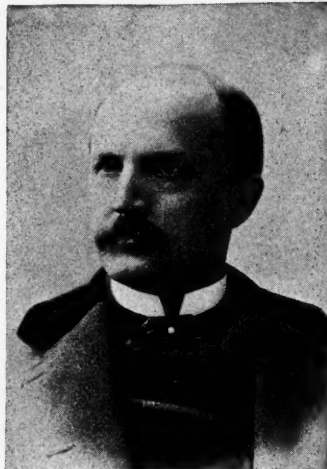
Next year, as in 1888, the tariff policy will doubtless be uppermost in the topics of party controversy. This year, as preliminary to the great quadrennial battle, the skirmishes in several States are turning chiefly upon



MAJOR M'KINLEY OF OHIO.



GOV. PATTISON OF PENNSYLVANIA.



GOV. CAMPBELL OF OHIO.

national issues. This is notably true in Ohio, where Mr. McKinley's success or failure as a candidate for governor will be thought by the country at large to indicate the opinion of Ohio upon the tariff policy with which his name is identified. It happens, also, that the legislature to be elected on November 3d will choose Mr. John Sherman's successor as United States Senator; and that gentleman's prominent identification with the Republican party's currency policy, taken together with the favor that the Ohio Democrats have shown in their platform for the free coinage of cheap silver dollars, has made the question of money quite as prominent in the Ohio debates as that of the tariff. The currency question, in the form it has taken, contributes to the strength of the Ohio Republicans; but Governor Campbell, who comes of fine political ancestry, and who possesses extraordinary dexterity and ability, is apparently waging a magnificent campaign against odds. Ohio is normally Republican; and if Mr. Campbell should win the day his victory would entitle him to the highest consideration at the hands of his party. In some respects the battle-ground in Ohio this autumn, and the strength and character of the debating, has suggested the memorable Lincoln-Douglas canvass of Illinois.

*New York's Pivotal Position.* The position of the State of New York in national politics is both discreditable and menacing. While in Ohio the political game is progressing upon the large and legitimate scale for comparatively small and local stakes, in New York the game is a local and narrow and even a mean one, yet it is always consciously played for national stakes. New York is so disproportionately populous that its group of presidential electors, thrown solidly one way or the other, determines the balance of parties in presidential contests. The popular vote of New York in presidential years is almost

exactly divided. But a slight preponderance carries with it a solid block in the electoral college that is large enough to overcome a very uneven division in the sum total of results from the other forty-three States. What is the consequence? To each party it becomes a matter of prime importance to "carry" the State of New York; and the man or element that controls the situation in that "pivotal" State may claim to hold the key to national success. This situation has given the country two recent Presidents, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cleveland, both of whom were politically the creation of local New York politics. It has elevated Mr. David B. Hill to the rank of a leading aspirant for the presidency. In like manner it will very possibly make Mr. Flower a presidential aspirant if he should be elected on the third of November. If Mr. Andrew D. White had been nominated for governor by the Republicans, and had won by a fair majority, this fact would inevitably have made him a presidential favorite of the first rank, in the case of a Republican decision against a second term for Mr. Harrison. And if Mr. Fassett, who is an admirable local candidate, should defeat Mr. Flower, it is not at all improbable that he may emerge, as did Mr. Cleveland eight years previous, as an unexpected but powerful aspirant for the highest honor and responsibility the nation can bestow. In Mr. White's case there would have existed the basis of a well-earned national reputation. But the people of the United States had never until a few weeks ago heard of Mr. Fassett.

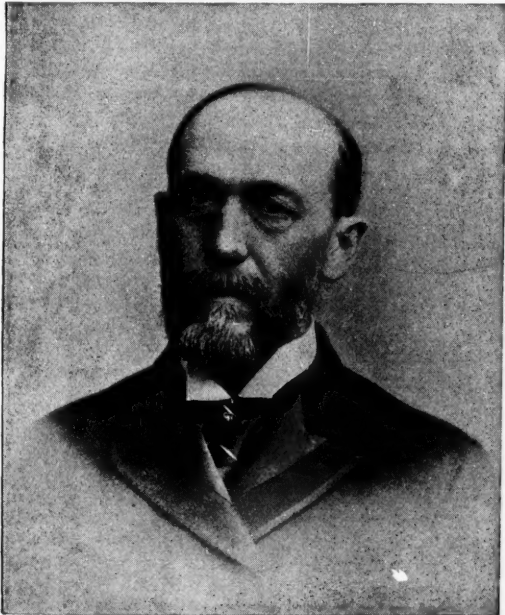
*Rapacious Tammany.*

If the Democrats win, the victory will belong to Tammany Hall, the secret political conspiracy that has for many years robbed New York City and ruled it with a more than Turkish combination of rapacity and incapacity. It will mean the capture of the State of New York by the Tammany conspiracy, preparatory to the capture of

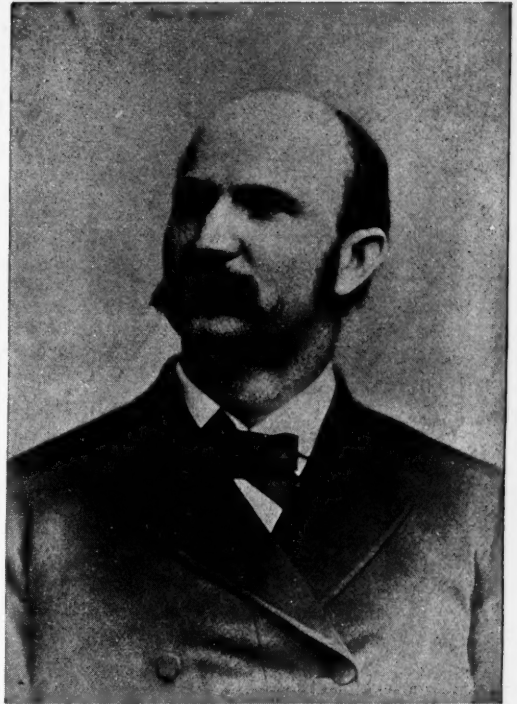


complete control of national Democratic machinery, with subsequent authority in the administration of the national government if the Democracy should triumph. On the other hand, there are many good men and discerning ones who affirm that the Republican organization in New York is so firmly grasped by a "boss," namely, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, that a Republican success in that State leading to acquisition of a balance of power in national Republican counsels, would make an alleged New York "custom-house ring," or at least the New York State Republican "machine," the power behind the throne in the administration of a Republican president who had been selected solely because of his ability to carry New York.

*The Issues in New York.* One simple device would protect the nation from the abominable intrusion of New York local politics into the larger domain. If the presidential electors could be chosen singly in districts, instead of *en masse* upon general state ticket, there would result a division between the parties corresponding in a general way to the division of the New York delegation in Congress. The dangerous strain that results from New York's pivotal position would be removed. The whole stream of American public life would flow more evenly and more purely. Both great parties would, in the end, be better situated. In the absence of any United States statute to the contrary, each State may determine the manner of choosing presidential electors, and the New York Legislature in the session of this coming winter is competent to decide in favor of the district plan for next year's election. There is, unfortunately, too little reason to suppose that



HON. THOMAS C. PLATT OF NEW YORK.



GOV. D. B. HILL OF NEW YORK.

New York politicians of either party will be ready to relinquish voluntarily an importance in national politics that belongs to them through no merit except that of the State's "pivotal" situation.

Meanwhile, the New York campaign has been waged largely upon the question, Who was responsible for the failure of New York to get the Columbian World's Fair? As is too customary in the Empire State, this discussion leaves all the rest of the country quite out of view. Incidentally, doubtless, the dissensions in New York had their influence; but the chief reason why the World's Fair was not located at New York is easy to state. It was because the majority of Congress and of the American people preferred to locate it at Chicago.

Viewed locally, the New York State campaign is a fight against the extended domination of Tammany. A vote for Mr. Fassett is a vote against Tammany; and Tammany is to-day the chief enemy and danger of the Democratic party. Mr. Tilden saw this clearly, and never ceased to proclaim it. Mr. Cleveland and his friends doubtless see it, but for the present they find themselves forced into silent and painful subjection. As a leader against Tammany, Mr. Fassett deserves a more than partisan support.

It is worth while to observe in passing that each side proclaims its genuine adherence—as against the spurious adherence of the other—to the principle of "home rule for cities." Municipal autonomy in all strictly municipal affairs, and such uniform-



"DESTROYING THE TAMMANY TIGER."

"The young Republican Samson gets a death-grip on the great political beast." (Reduced from full-page cartoon in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Oct. 17, 1891.)

ity of plan under general laws for the government of all the cities of the State as can reasonably be devised, is a crying need. It is a cheering note of progress that both parties in New York now proclaim this doctrine as orthodox.

*In Other States.* Elections are pending in Iowa, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, as well as in some other States in which the situation attracts less attention. Of the six States named all have Democratic gov-

ernors, although all but Maryland and New York have usually been in Republican hands. In all but Pennsylvania a governor is to be chosen on Nov. 3. The Iowa contest is turning chiefly upon the prohibition question, Governor Boies standing for re-election upon an anti-prohibition platform, while the Republicans, with more or less of unanimity and courage, are defending the existing laws. Economic questions are, however, very prominently under debate, the point of view being that of the Western farmer and his welfare as affected by tariff, currency, banking, railway and other legislation. If Governor Boies should win, the victory will justly add considerable prestige to the national Democratic party; and it would bring him, with Mr. Campbell of Ohio, into conspicuous view as a possible candidate for second, or even first place next year. Moreover, if the Democrats of Pennsylvania should follow up the election of an executive last year by actual or "moral" victory this year, Governor Pattison would very possibly emerge as a personage of first-class importance. In Massachusetts national questions are prominent enough to lend a widespread interest to the existing situation. The rapid adoption of new ballot laws, and the generally improved tone of political discussion, are indications of progress in the right direction that even our worst political pessimists find it hard to overlook.

*English Politics.*

In English politics little had been doing prior to the meeting of the Liberal Federation at Newcastle in the opening days of October, and prior to the tremendous sensation that Mr. Parnell's death occasioned. It had taken Lord Salisbury nearly three weeks to discover that Sir James Fergusson, who had been his Under Secretary at the Foreign Office since 1886, had the best claim to be put in Mr. Raikes's post. The new Postmaster-General has the business to learn, and it is feared by friends of postal reform and progress that the net result of the change will be that the whole subject



GOV. RUSSELL OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
Democratic candidate for Governor.



HON. HIRAM C. WHEELER OF IOWA,  
Republican candidate for Governor.



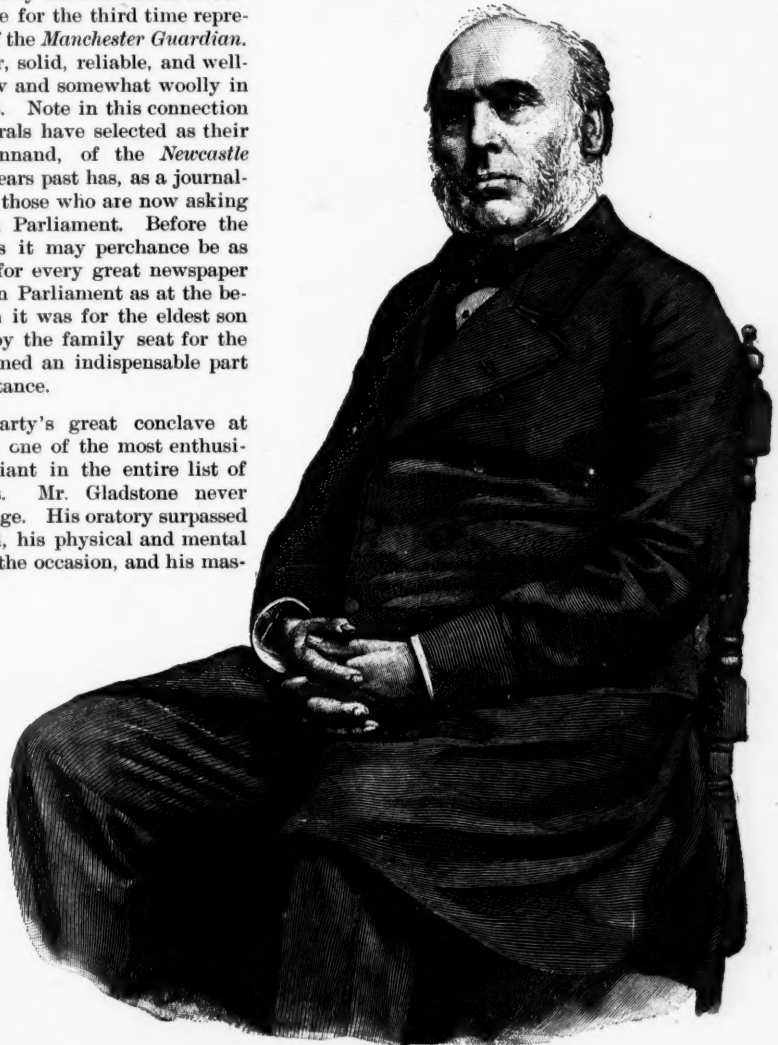
GOV. BOIES OF IOWA,  
Democratic candidate for re-election.

of penny postage throughout the English-speaking world, and halfpenny postage for all periodical publications in Great Britain, will be held over until the next administration. Sir James Fergusson's reelection was hotly opposed by the Liberals of North-east Manchester, who were for the third time represented by Mr. C. P. Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Scott is, like his paper, solid, reliable, and well-informed, but a trifle slow and somewhat woolly in the texture of his thought. Note in this connection that the Tynemouth Liberals have selected as their candidate Mr. James Annand, of the *Newcastle Leader*, who for twenty years past has, as a journalist, instructed in politics those who are now asking him to represent them in Parliament. Before the twentieth century arrives it may perchance be as much a matter of course for every great newspaper to have a representative in Parliament as at the beginning of the nineteenth it was for the eldest son of a great noble to occupy the family seat for the rotten borough which formed an indispensable part of the patrimonial inheritance.

*The  
Liberal  
Program.*

The Liberal party's great conclave at Newcastle was one of the most enthusiastic and brilliant in the entire list of these annual gatherings. Mr. Gladstone never appeared to better advantage. His oratory surpassed all that had been expected, his physical and mental vigor were the wonder of the occasion, and his mastery of the exact political situation was evinced to the satisfaction of every member of the party. His hold is not traditional. No man in his party can so readily and completely adapt himself to changing situations. Superannuation is not even suggested by anything in Mr. Gladstone's policy or attitude. The Federation avowed continued adherence to Home Rule as the first plank in the Liberal platform. The keynote of the occasion was struck by Mr. John Morley in his speech upon the House of Lords. There was no mincing of words; and notice is served upon the country that any attempt upon the part of the hereditary chamber to thwart or obstruct important reforms adopted by a Liberal majority in the next House of Commons, will be followed by a prompt "ending or mending" of the House of Lords. It is not likely that England would consent to an outright abolition of the second chamber, but its radical reform and re-constitution are easily probable. The Liberals have a growing sentiment with them in this

attitude towards the peers, and Lord Salisbury's imprudent utterances have distinctly damaged the position of the privileged order to which he belongs. Liberalism is decidedly in the ascendant.



THE LATE RT. HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P., LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Death  
of Mr.  
W. H.  
Smith.*

The death of Mr. William Henry Smith is not a political event of very serious import, but it removes from public life a gentleman of most estimable character and of a high order of every-day usefulness. He had no brilliancy as leader of the Tory House of Commons, but he had a good head for legislative business and an urbanity that facilitated debate and minimized controversy. He was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1877 to 1880, and was doubtless the original of

a well-remembered character in the Gilbert-Sullivan opera "Pinafore." He was made Lord Salisbury's Secretary for War, in 1885, and soon afterwards he succeeded Lord Randolph Churchill as First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House. He had worn



SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, M.P.,  
New British Postmaster-General.

out his strength in the House, and was about to be raised to the peerage when death overtook him. Mr. Goschen, it was said, desired to succeed Mr. Smith as leader on the front Tory bench. Mr. Balfour would seem better qualified than anybody else if his party can release him from the engrossing task of ruling Ireland. Lord Hartington would be welcomed by the Tories if he would consent to enter the Cabinet. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might possibly be selected as a compromise; but for a permanent choice Mr. Balfour is unquestionably Lord Salisbury's favorite.

*Irish  
Politics.*

In Ireland during the month previous to Mr. Parnell's death the only event of importance had been journalistic. Young Mr. Dwyer Gray—he is said to be only one-and-twenty—had succeeded at last in making up his mind on the vexed question of Mr. Parnell. As a consequence the *Freeman's Journal* ceased to advocate the claims of the fallen chief, and Mr. Parnell's caricaturists in *United Ireland* exhausted their bitterness in caricaturing Mr. Gray as if he were an infant of twelve months. Considering that Mr. Parnell fought and won the battle of the Land League largely by utilizing the zeal and energy of young men, this kind of satire was very harmless. The only gleam of hope that was relieving the gloom of the Parnellite horizon had come from the attempt—the gallant but futile attempt—of Mr. John O'Leary to constitute a Young Ireland League, which, to judge by the speeches at the preliminary convention, was to be mainly directed against the Catholic Church. The leaders of the Irish Home Rulers had thrown away the scabbard and had now proclaimed their determination to do their best to drive every

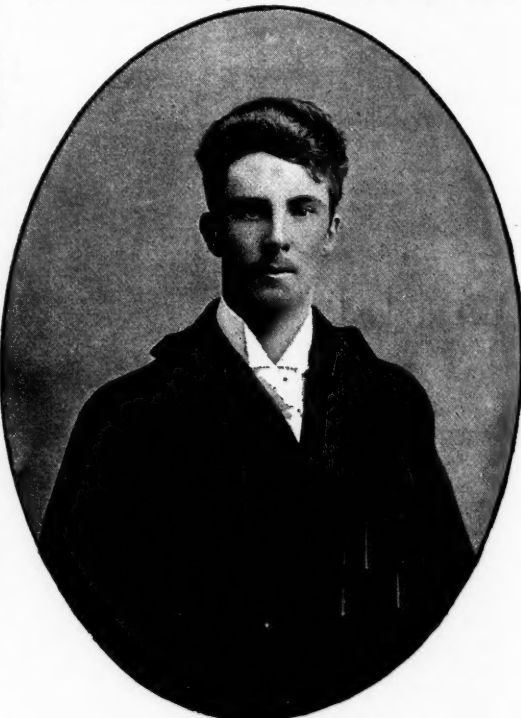
Parnellite out of Parliament. They announced at the mid-monthly meeting of the National Federation that they had formally espoused the cause of the evicted tenants, and that a convention would be held in every county to raise funds for the evicted and to prepare for the general election. They were further to appeal to Irishmen all round the world for help.

Such was the situation when the startling news of Mr. Parnell's death was cabled to the ends of the earth.

On the closing day of September the English editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* penned the following sentences, which reached New York by mail on the same day (Oct. 6) that brought the announcement of the Irish leader's sudden demise. The sentences have a curious significance in view of the event that followed so closely:

"The Irish leaders may get [financial] help on one condition, and on one condition only. American money will flow again the day after the Irish are re-united, that is to say, after Mr. Parnell disappears. He has been the Balmaceda of Home Rule; and, although no one would suggest suicide, his resignation is the only service he can now render to his country."

Mr. Parnell, like Balmaceda, has indeed disappeared. He is no longer a stumbling-block. There



MR. DWYER GRAY OF DUBLIN,  
Proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*.



can remain no excuse, in the judgment of an onlooking world, for a perpetuation of the split in the Irish party. That split had to do solely with Mr. Parnell's claim to leadership. It will be difficult, for a time, to reconcile and unite men who have for nearly a year fought each other so savagely. But Irish patriotism will assert itself, and will be obeyed. No such leader as Mr. Parnell can be found again. Fortunately, the Irish party has outgrown the necessity for such absolutism as he exercised; for certainly it has no man capable of exercising it. Mr. Parnell's great career was ended with his triumphant victory, before the special commission, over the foul charges of the London *Times*. With patient, constructive statesmanship he had placed the political aspirations of Ireland upon a safe and laudable constitutional basis and had made the whole world respect them. Before his day the Home Rule movement had been revolutionary and secessionist in its spirit. He reduced it to the position of a legitimate and patriotic program of United-Kingdom domestic policy. His work had, as early as 1885, made Home Rule inevitable, and merely a question of time. His great place in history is unassailable. The last chapters in his career were most lamentable, and bitterly he was made to suffer for misconduct that fearfully injured the cause to which his life was devoted, while it will have left an indelible stain upon his otherwise splendid record. But the great public services he rendered are what will chiefly be remembered.

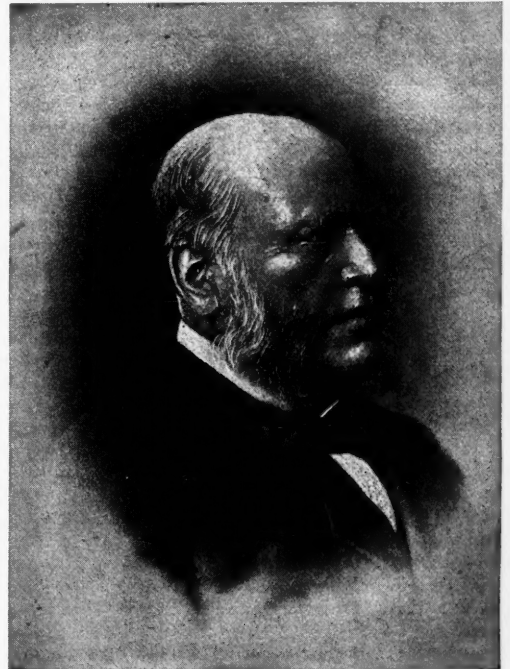
Balmaceda,  
Boulanger,  
Parnell.

The month has been one unusually memorable for the number of noted men whose unexpected deaths it has witnessed. The suicides of Balmaceda and Boulanger, both utterly defeated and wholly disheartened, gave strangely tragical endings to careers so bold and adventurous that our generation has few to place beside them. The death of Parnell—like Balmaceda a most intrepid leader, against whom the odds had gone quite hopelessly—was at first reported as a suicide. But there is no reason for believing it. These three men, at their best, were possessed of enormous power. Each had rare opportunities for patriotic service. Every one of them at length lost power and reputation while selfishly and desperately seeking to gain or maintain arbitrary authority. Three years ago Boulanger was personally the most potent man in France, and Europe narrowly escaped general war precipitated by him. Balmaceda's great qualities have been too little appreciated in this country and Europe. Elsewhere in this number of the *REVIEW* will be found more extended sketches of these three "fallen leaders."

A Deluded  
Nation.

"People talk sometimes," said Sir Robert Morier, in the course of one of those brilliantly eloquent improvisations which give such a charm to his conversation, "people talk sometimes as if stupidity were a dead, inert thing, powerful only by *vis inertia*. Never was there a

greater mistake. Stupidity is one of the most hideously alive of things. It may have been dead once, but nowadays it is, as it were, possessed by a demon of restless energy, and it roams feverishly up and down the world, seeking with the most diabolical ingenuity what mischief it may do." Of that hideous phenomenon of a Stupidity possessed of a devil, there have been last month illustrations enough and to spare. Seldom have there been hatched in so short a space of time so large a brood of fatuous absurdities. Their parentage is not doubtful, nor their source obscure. They are the natural offspring



SIR ROBERT MORIER.

of the hallucination under which the French nation seems to have temporarily passed. Having given themselves up to believe the supremely incredible thing that the Czar, the peacemaker of Europe, is about to help them to make war on the power with which he is most anxious to keep on friendly terms, it is not difficult for them to swallow any absurdity. Hence the French press has last month literally teemed with the most fantastic inventions. Now the Russian vodka may, indeed, have gone to the head of the Gaul; but that is no reason why sober, sensible people outside Paris should regard the illusions of Cronstadt and Portsmouth as other than the hallucination of a highly intoxicated brain.

For instance, editors not in lunatic asylums were not ashamed to print, among other items of intelligence, the startling intelligence that the Russian and French consuls-general at Cairo had received

instructions to present an ultimatum to England demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt; and then, as if in order to show the impartiality of their lunatic minds, they balanced this with the equally farcical story that England had already begun to make war on Turkey by invading and annexing the island of Mitylene. Here, surely, we have stupidity under diabolical obsession in its highest manifestation. The hall porters in Downing Street in a fit of *delirium tremens* could not have invented more ghastly nonsense, which was, nevertheless, telegraphed all over Europe at the cost of hundreds if not thousand of pounds, and commented upon in hundreds of leading articles. France seems to be temporarily out of her mind, and that, perhaps, is the reason why these vagaries of a disordered imagination are printed in other than Parisian newspapers. Every one with a grain of common sense could see at a glance that they were the veriest nonsense. But if the French were to announce that a German gunboat had annexed the United States, or that an Italian bicyclist had taken Constantinople, it would probably be necessary to treat the announcements seriously and discuss them as possibilities.

French  
Phantasms  
of the Month.

Russia, it was announced, had prepared a plan for seizing Constantinople, the Italians had wantonly outraged the French flag at Salonica, the Grand Duke of Baden had blustered out threats of war, and so forth and so forth. These are all lies, sheer, downright, unadulterated falsehoods, without even the shadow of truth to justify their circulation. Yet they have produced a temporary sense of unrest and of danger. The stock exchanges have been affected—possibly the primary reason why these stories were invented—and a general impression has been produced exactly contrary to that which the actual fact justified. That is the result of what the old Hebrews called filling your belly with the east wind. The Russo-French alliance, so far as such a phantasmal understanding can be called an alliance, which has so entirely upset the mental equilibrium of our excitable neighbors, is not a thing that increases France's capacity for realizing her longing for revenge. It has been formed, or rather its semblance has been permitted, in order the more effectively to prevent any breach of the peace in Europe. The French have practically placed themselves in the hands of the Czar. He has given them no pledges; he has promised them nothing. But they have deluded themselves into such a belief in the reality of this alliance that they will find it difficult to move a step without the leave of Alexander III. And so long as Alexander III. lives no better arrangement could be desired for the general peace. Henceforth no gun can be fired in Europe except by permission of two men, the Kaiser and the Czar, both of whom, alike by interest and conviction, are passionate for peace. Yet the existence of great armies and the cherishing of national prejudices are always a menace.

Russia and  
the  
Dardanelles.

The wisecracks who talk about Russian descents upon Constantinople do not know the A B C of Russian policy. If any one would but for a moment imagine himself in Russia's place, he would see that whether Russia's ultimate object is conquest or pacific development, it must suit her much better to have the Sultan as her hall-porter, rather than to have to face all the risks of ejecting him, merely in order to have to do herself what he can do for her much more cheaply and effectively. The recent discussion, which ended in the recognition of the rights of Russia to despatch steamers with troops and prisoners from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus to her stations in the Pacific, indicates plainly enough the natural line of Russian policy. Does any human being imagine for a moment that if Englishmen, instead of Russians,



held Odessa and Sebastopol any human power would prevent them from sending their Indian relief through the Bosphorus? That narrow water-way through the Turkish capital may be rightly closed to ironclads which are floating fortresses, but it is monstrous to strain that interdict so far as to forbid the egress of Russian transports. The Sultan has agreed to allow the Russians to forward a certain fixed number of soldiers through the Dardanelles, to and from Eastern Asia, and as this is nothing more than we should have to insist upon if we had been in Russia's shoes, there is no need to make such a pother about this "concession." If it has pleased the Russians, that is not an evil; for it is always well to please a neighbor and an ally when it can be done without injuring yourself. But if the French imagine that it helps them a hundredth part of an inch nearer to the objects of their policy on the Rhine and the Nile, they are deluded indeed. Russia's permanent access to the Bosphorus must be considered as henceforth a matter of course.

England  
and  
Egypt.

France wants to get the English out of Egypt. It is a curious way of attaining that end to afford a fresh illustration of the extent to which the Sultan is a mere puppet in the hands of the Czar. The more power Russia has at Constantinople, the less chance there is of weakening England's hold upon Egypt. That surely is as plain as the nose upon one's face. The English have not annexed Egypt, and do not intend to annex Egypt, neither has Russia seized Constantinople; but just as England has put the Khedive into her pocket, so the Sultan will go into the pocket of Russia. Russia has no need to trouble to occupy Constantinople. The Sultan every year gravitates steadily to the position of mere agent and factotum of the Czar. All that Russia has to do is to allow the natural forces to operate unchecked, and ere long the Sultan will be neither more nor less than a Russian agent in a fez. The more clearly the British public recognizes that, the less chance there is of any evacuation of Egypt. This has always been admitted in the frankest way by the Czar. Even Nicholas recognized that England in Egypt was the natural and proper counterpoise to Russian dominance on the Bosphorus.

The Future  
of  
Mitylene.

The scare about the alleged British occupation of Mitylene is useful from one point of view. A British gunboat exercising its crew landed a fraction of a ship's company for land drill on the small island of Sigri, and in a few hours took them on board again. That was the infinitesimal grain of truth upon which so gigantic a superstructure of fiction was erected. Nevertheless, the incident may serve a good purpose if it reminds Europe that should Constantinople ever pass into the hands of the Czar, not a shot will be fired by Britain to prevent it. The British have at last emancipated themselves pretty completely from the superstition that the occupancy of the waterway into the *cul de sac* of the Euxine is a matter of supreme importance to them. If Russia occupied Constantinople, they might occupy Mitylene, and strengthen their hold on Egypt. Beyond that they should not go. It is an open question whether it would not be worth while even going as far as to occupy Mitylene. But as no serious objection would be taken by Russia to such a compromise, it might be the easiest way out of the difficulty.

The Sultan  
and his  
Grand Viziers.

The fall of Kiamil Pasha, the late grand vizier, and the appointment of Djevad Pasha as his successor, need not concern the outside world very much. The wonder is not that Kiamil has fallen, but that he kept his place so long. The Sultan is supreme, and whenever the Sultan gets in a particularly tight place, he naturally changes his grand vizier. At present he is worried about the insurrection in Yemen, where the Arabs refused to be pacified, despite all the telegrams announcing their complete subjugation, and he is not particularly pleased about the position of

affairs in Egypt. Moreover, Kiamil is said to have lent Prince Mohamed Resched Effendi, the Sultan's brother, who is heir presumptive, a considerable sum of money unknown to the Sultan. Abdul Hamid, who is timid and suspicious, was probably easily persuaded that he had better replace his septuagenarian Arab by a Turk who had not completed his fiftieth year. Whether it is Kiamil or Djevad who executes the orders from the palace, these orders will still be issued by Abdul Hamid, who will of necessity gravitate more and more toward Russia, who can either help or harm him more than any other power. This view is doubtless very distasteful to England; but its soundness is obvious. The Porte can henceforth but be growingly deferential to Russia.



DJEVAD PASHA,  
New Grand Vizier of Turkey

Kaiser and  
Czar.

The really important question is, what the Kaiser and the Czar are thinking. The Czar has been spending his annual holiday at Fredensburg, and, according to the European gossip, has been thinking out the best way to show that his idea of the Cronstadt demonstration was not to encourage dreams of war, but to establish a new security for peace. Called home by the sudden death of the Grand Duchess Paul, he seized the opportunity of meeting the Kaiser at Berlin. The Kaiser has been more outspoken, and it is everywhere reported that he has expressed himself in the friendliest fashion to his German neighbors. He has been visiting the Emperor of Austria at the Austrian manoeuvres, and he has been witnessing the military manoeuvres in Bavaria. At Erfurt he made a characteristic speech, blurred with a somewhat unworthy sneer at Napoleon as a parvenu, which somewhat irritated the French; but he at the same time relaxed the irksome passport regulations to Elsass-Lothringen, and at the dinner table is reported to have declared, with much emphasis, that even if he knew a neighboring power were meditating war he would not take the responsibility of anticipating attack. If even he could gain an additional month of peace he would take it, believing that the advantages of forestalling your enemy in the present condition of Europe would not be worth the sacrifice of a month of peace. He would prefer to trust in Providence, and leave the responsibility of making war to be taken by the other. He is entirely of Lord Derby's opinion, "If war must come sooner or later, for heaven's sake let it come later."



GEN. SIR EVELYN WOOD.  
Of the British Army.

*The Condition of the British Army.* Military manœuvres have been the order of the day. In Germany, in Thuringia, 60,000 soldiers were in the field, and it was noticed that although the firing was incessant, the atmosphere remained perfectly clear. In the next war, thanks to smokeless powder, there will be no more smoke than there was at the battle of Hastings. England also has been having her manœuvres in southeastern Hants. General Sir Evelyn Wood was in command, and although the officers were zealous and the men obedient, the reports from day to day do not tend to reassure the country as to the efficiency of its second line of defence. The proportion of men who fell out in the march was excessive, and it was asserted that if the majority of the troops had been set a heavy marching order they would never have reached the

rendezvous at all. Mr. Arnold Forster, whose admirable "Citizen Reader" should be a textbook in every English school, and who has rendered yeoman's service to the country by the alarm which he raised seven years ago about the navy, declares in the *London Times* that he never yet witnessed so unsatisfactory and humiliating a display as that presented by the First Army Corps. This is no fault of the officers or of the men, but of the system, which he declares he can prove has utterly broken down. Says Mr. Forster:

"Our cavalry are without horses, our artillery without guns or train, our infantry battalions are, I firmly believe, becoming worse every year. The militia is a patent and recognized fraud, while the yeomanry has ceased to exist as a military force."

Seeing that England spends nearly \$100,000,000 a year upon a force which is thus declared to be a worse than useless sham, how would it be to cut down the army estimates by one half, and spend the sum thus rescued from waste in supplying every crowded Babylon in the land with sufficient open spaces and playgrounds to give citizens a chance of growing up healthy enough to serve as soldiers when England develops a war office capable of organizing an army? The proposition is worth talking about, at least.

*The French Manœuvres and President Carnot.* "What do you think of the Franco-Russian Alliance?" said an interviewer to Signor Crispi, to which the Prime Minister sententiously replied, "Much ado about nothing," mere rhetoric and champagne." Herr Berlepsch, who presided over the Labor Congress in Berlin, has also declared his satisfaction with the prospects of peace. Signor Rudini is equally confident there will be no war. Only in France there is commotion, and feverish hopes of an early realization of their aggressive designs. So incapable are some Parisians of displaying the calm of conscious strength, that 1100 men had to be arrested in the streets before "Lohengrin" could be performed at the Opera House. They deemed it patriotic and seemly to avenge Sedan by hooting the music of a German composer. Russia benefits because her new loan has



been taken up in Paris. It was also received simultaneously in Berlin; but when France awakes from her hallucination she is not likely to be more tranquilly content than she has been hitherto. The chief domestic event in France has been military. President Carnot has been reviewing 100,000 French troops in the Champagne country. The French soldiers marched well, and the President declared that "the army has once more shown what France may expect from it," and the country, which followed the manœuvres with "passionate interest," has felt somewhat reassured by reading the reports of the correspondents, whose imaginations were evidently impressed by the "human wall, 2000 yards front and 750 deep," which was drawn up upon the parade ground at Vitry. President Carnot did his work well. The Bishop of Chalons hailed him as the "Pacifier of Consciences" in allusion to the understanding with Rome, and the workmen at Rheims saluted him as the first worker of France. He made half a dozen speeches and achieved the almost impossible task of satisfying French patriotic fervor without occasioning an alarm abroad. M. Ribot and General Caprivi have both made pacific speeches, and so far as the statesmen are concerned, peace seems more secure than before.

*The Trouble  
in China.*

The news from China grows more and more disquieting. At the beginning of September the riotous anti-foreign movement, which had cost so many valuable lives at Waha and other towns in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, burst out afresh at Ichang, a thousand miles up the great river, beyond which steamers do not ply. All the property of the English and foreign merchants have been destroyed by an organized outbreak of Hunan soldiers. The telegrams seem to point to a probable general rising along the Tangtre, directed against all foreigners, but specially against the missionaries. The country is dotted with missionaries, every treaty port contains some merchants; if the thousand miles of valley blaze up in fanatical savagery, the Emperor of China may have urgent need to secure another Gordon to rescue him from another T'ai ping rebellion. Rumors assert that the insurrectionary movement is fomented by the Emperor's mother, and that Li Hung Chang is also hoping to gain an advantage by fishing in troubled waters. The two theories, apparently conflicting, that the anti-European movement is at once investigated by the government and set on foot by a party which only uses hostility to foreigners as a pretext to mark its designs against the dynasty, may be reconciled if we suppose that the government sees some advantage in secretly favoring a movement which, although ultimately aimed at the dynasty, may, in the mean time, help the dynasty against the foreigner. The Chinese are adepts in the art of facing both ways, and it may be that, in the Yung Tze valley, the spur invidiously applied provokes the caper which it seems to chide. It is very serious business, however. Gunboats are already in ac-

tion, troops are being despatched to protect life and property, and many things are more improbable than the temporary establishment of a European-American naval protectorate of the Chinese treaty



UNMANAGEABLE.

"Can't manage him, eh? Then you'd better tie him up or muzzle him, or we'll know the reason why."—*Judy*, September 2, 1891.

ports—until such time as the new Gordon, whoever he may be, makes the Chinese Emperor once more to be master in his own house.

*The Chinese  
and the  
Missionaries.*

The curious consequence of the present agitation against the Europeans is, that the Chinese government itself has been compelled to vindicate the character of the Christian missionaries. The anti-foreign placards accuse the Christians of immorality, dishonesty, and murder. The favorite charge is that women are procured to abduct children, whose eyes and intestines are taken out, and whose heart and kidneys are cut off. This extraordinary accusation, which implies that the devoted missionaries of the Cross are mere variants upon Jack the Ripper, has had one good result. It has elicited from the Tsung-li-Yamen a direct declaration, embodied on the official memorial to the Emperor, that the missionaries are an element of good in the land and not of evil. This is the formal finding of the Imperial Ministry, who, as usual, style themselves "the memorialists."

The memorialists find that the religion of the great West persuades people to follow the paths of virtue. It has been propagated in all the western

countries for many years. The hospitals for the sick and asylums for infants are all good works. Of late years in all places in the different provinces visited by calamities there were many missionaries who contributed large sums, and helped to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Their love to do good and their generosity in giving are certainly commendable.

On the strength of this memorial the Emperor issued an edict which favors the propagation of the Christian faith more than any previous edict that has been issued for the Chinese throne. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Chinese government may be able to maintain order. No policy could be more fatuous on the part of outside government than to adopt any course that would weaken that of China in its exercise of authority over its own people.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of South Africa, who last month visited Natal, is studying the question of the franchise.

Next session the Cape Parliament will be engrossed with this burning question, What is to be done with the black electorate? The British movement in favor of "one man one vote" does not prevail in South Africa. There the tendency is the other way. Like the Melbourne farmers who carried, the other day, a resolution in favor of giving an elector one vote for manhood and another for property, if he has any, Mr. Hofmeyer, of South Africa, would give his Dutch supporters a multiple vote—education and land-owning being regarded as affording a fair claim for extra votes. As a rule, educated and land-owning classes have succeeded in getting their own way, vote or no vote. The instinct of democracy is in favor of making all men and women equal at the polling booth, leaving those who have most land, or wealth, or culture, a free field to influence the electorate by any legitimate means. In the Southern States the chief result of enfranchising the negro has been to increase the voting power of his old master in Congress—the last result the stalwart Republicans contemplated when they enfranchised him.

The shearing agreement arrived at by the shearers and squatters of Sydney has been accepted by the unionists of Victoria and Queensland. The difficulty is therefore at an end. According to the satirist of the *Sydney Bulletin* the victory has been altogether on the side of the squatters; but impartial justice would hardly admit this cartoon as evidence as to the result. Sir Samuel Griffiths has brought forth a bill dividing Queensland into three home-ruled provinces—North, South, and Central; which are, however, to have power to levy their own customs duties, subject to the proviso that the natural products of the three provinces are to be free from import duties when carried from one province to the other. Marriage and the criminal law, and many other matters, are reserved for "the Parliament of the United Provinces." The Victorian Parliament has passed

the federation bill, with the omission of the clause permitting the Senate to make alterations in money bills. The New Zealand Senate has rejected the bill permitting women to be both electors and elected; and Sir George Grey, in reply, suggests a legislative chamber composed entirely of women, to replace the Upper House.

After several years of calm, there are indications that Russian generals on the Central Asiatic frontier are beginning

once more to feel their feet. It is not improbable that the most mischief that will result from the fiction of the Russo-French *entente* will be felt on the border line between the Caspian and Thibet. The Czar may be as pacific as he pleases, but his prancing pro-consuls in Central Asia can hardly fail to feel encouraged to play tricks by the exhilaration of the French champagne. Hence it is not surprising to hear of Russian exploring parties in the Pamir, of the Afghan Ameer having decided to open Afghanistan to free commercial intercourse with Russia, and even of a Russian protectorate of Persia. Russia and Persia, it is reported, have all but agreed to a commercial and diplomatic union, by virtue of which other powers will be shut out from commercial relations with Persia; and it is further reported that Persia's diplomatic business will always be discharged by the Russian ambassadors. The story is not very credible; but, of course, Persia is, to all intents and purposes, in Russia's pocket already, and the Czar may button up his pocket at any time. The exclusive commercial policy of Russia will have the effect in the long run of making every commercial nation the ally of England—the only power whose conquests always extend the area of neutral trade.

The news from Southern Russia leaves no doubt as to the appalling nature of the catastrophe which has befallen the unfortunate Muscovite peasantry. Owing to the failure of the crops, thirty-three millions of Europeans are in actual and imminent danger of perishing outright from starvation. We are familiar with such famines in India. It is the first time in our memory that a European nation has been confronted with so terrible a menace. The region which is smitten with death used to be the granary of Europe. The Russian government will do, and is doing, its cumbrous best, but millions will perish before the spring. In presence of so colossal a calamity it is to be hoped that London will set the civilized world an example of the sympathy of human brotherhood by raising a substantial relief fund for the perishing millions of Southern Russia. The fund itself will not save the doomed myriads. It will at best only snatch a few thousands from the grave. But it will be a brotherly thing that will help to wipe out the bitter memories of evil times when mistaken policy and unscrupulous intrigue arrayed against each other the nations whose amity is the indispensable condition of Asiatic peace.

*The Roumanian Love Story.*

Herewith is printed a portrait of the Crown Prince of Roumania, for love of whom Mlle. Vacaresco has nearly broken her heart. Carmen Sylva nearly lost her life in grieving over the hapless lovers, and for some little time it seemed as if the correspondents were preparing us for the abdication of the King of Roumania. "The course of true love never does run smooth," but it seems as if it were destined to play the very mischief with the politics of Eastern Europe. Master Cupid has sacrificed the heir to the Austrian throne, deposed the King and exiled the Queen of Servia, and all last month it seemed as if he might bring about a general war by vacating the throne of Roumania. It was announced that a match had just been arranged between the little boy King of Servia and Princess Helene of Montenegro; but this also seems to have been marred by the untoward fate which seems to preside over the marriages of the princes of the East.

*The Floods in Spain.* While in the East millions are starving for want of rain, English crops have been spoiled by an incessant downpour which has made a shower-bath of the summer. In Spain matters have been far worse. An unprecedented deluge converted the rivers, which at this season are often mere rivulets, into raging torrents, which inundated the valleys, washed away the railways, made 100,000 persons homeless, and drowned outright nearly a thousand persons in Consuegra alone. The devastation caused by the floods in the valley of the Armaquillo, where the mud-walled houses dissolved like sugar in the twenty feet of water beneath which they were submerged, struck horror into the heart of the Spanish nation, which made itself felt as far as New York. But the destruction



THE CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.

of life and property in Spain is but a flea-bite compared with the silent horror of the Russian famine. We are such creatures of the senses that the sensational drowning of a handful of men in dramatic circumstances affects us more than the wasting away of millions in the agonies of starvation.



S. E. SPAIN, SHOWING SUBMERGED DISTRICT.

*Two Little Sermons by the Pope.*

The Pope has received the first contingent of 20,000 French workingmen, who, under the leadership of Cardinal Langenieux, M. Harmel, and the Comte de Mun, have enjoyed a pleasure trip to Rome with the comforting adjuncts of a quasi-religious pilgrimage. To them he addressed a good little sermon, in which he exhorted them to be diligent and docile, and to avoid perverse men, especially when, as Socialists, they try to overthrow social order. "On your return to your beautiful country say that the heart of the Pope is ever with the heavy-laden and the suffering." The Comte de Mun saluted "the great workman, Leo XIII.," and it is to be hoped that the government will take due note of the Pope's declaration that "it is imperative to act in all directions without losing precious time in barren discussions." Besides thus preaching to the French workmen, the Pope has addressed a letter to the German and Austrian bishops, in which he lifts up his voice on high and denounces duelling. Both divine and human laws forbid "that a man should be wounded or killed, except when the interest of all is concerned, or it is done in necessary defence."

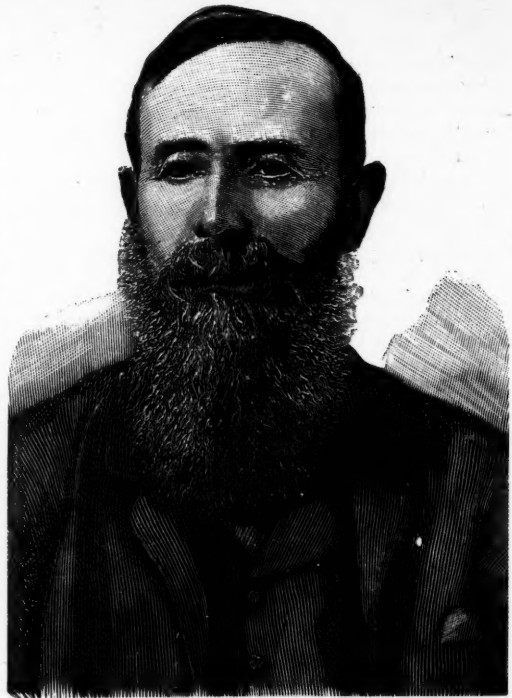
"The savage custom of duelling," it is to be feared, will survive the Pontifical anathema, which is but a renewal of the testimony which the Church has consistently borne for many centuries against this odd survival of the old barbaric custom of trial by ordeal of battle.

While the Pope is preaching, the workmen are acting; and in England, at least, they seem likely to do more for themselves than any number of papal encyclicals can do for them. At the Trade Union Congress at Newcastle, over which Mr. Burt presided—filling the chair in a fashion which extorted the enthusiastic encomiums of his opponents—a resolution was passed urging the united trades of the country to seize every opportunity to select, nominate, and return Labor representatives, "independent of party politics." The last phrase was added as an amendment by 258 votes to 208. Its significance has been emphasized by Mr. Tillett's acceptance of an invitation to contest one of the Bradford seats in opposition to both Liberals and Conservatives. It remains



MR. BEN TILLETT, THE ENGLISH LABOR LEADER.

to be seen whether this attempt to form a strong and vigorous Labor party will succeed. What seems more certain is that the hope of holding together the old and the new Unionists in one congress is diminishing. The eight hours' legal day men out-



MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P.

numbered the men of the old school, and a split on the question of the reconstitution of the Congress seems not unlikely.

American philanthropy and public spirit have of recent years taken a strong turn in the direction of the founding of universities and libraries. University progress in this country, largely owing to the timeliness of noble private benefactions, has been of the most brilliant character in the past decade, and the dawn of the twentieth century promises to see here a series of great educational establishments unequalled elsewhere in the world, even in Germany. The new university year has opened with fine promise everywhere in the country. The most conspicuous event in this range of topics has been the opening of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University, near San Francisco. This is understood to be the most generously endowed institution in the world. The property which Senator Stanford has bestowed upon it is said to have a prospective value of \$20,000,000. Its president, Dr. David S. Jordan, had shown his rare fitness for such a task in his successful administration of the State University of Indiana. The new university will teach almost everything imaginable. President Jordan has shown a preference in making up his teaching body for young men of promise who will make their reputation in the new environment, rather than for the men whose attainments

*The Stanford University.*



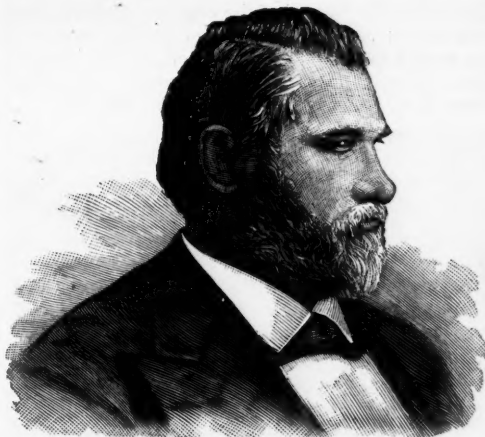
are the just pride of older universities. Several hundred students are already in attendance, and there can be no doubt about the importance of the place this new centre of learning and investigation will soon make for itself. It has money enough to buy everything that is procurable in the nature of books and of scientific appliances, and money can be relied upon also to assemble first-class professorial talent. Lovers of university tradition and exclusiveness have been slow to admit it, but it is none the less a demonstrated fact that plenty of money wisely spent can nowadays create a real and a noble university in a very short time. Men make the university, and money can bring men together at



PRESIDENT DAVID S. JORDAN.

a given spot. To be sure there are other ingredients, which time alone can render perfect. But money has a marvellous power.

Chicago further illustrates the immense possibilities of money in creating great centres of instruction and knowledge. President Harper is rapidly filling up the roster of a strong teaching force for the new university that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's princely gifts, supplemented by those of wealthy Chicago business men, are creating on the south-side boulevards. The Northwestern University (at Evanston), with added resources and with the energetic administration of a new president, Mr. Henry Wade Rogers, is also to play a large part in the new educational developments at Chicago. Not less important are the



SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.

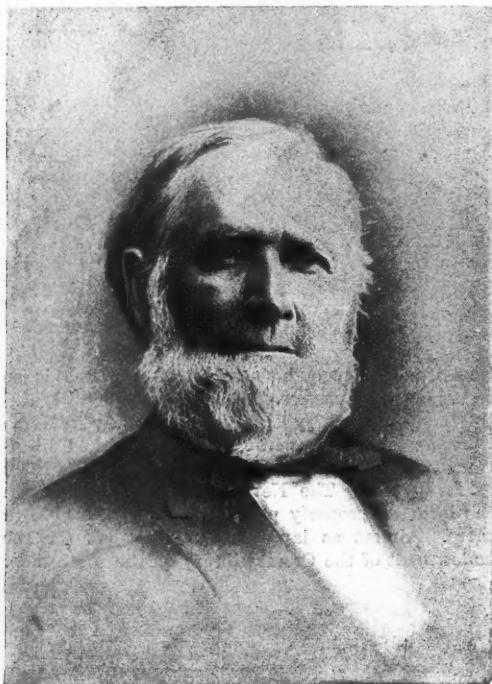
immense library endowments that Chicago is so fortunate as to possess. At length the great building for the Newberry library is under way in North Chicago, and meanwhile its distinguished librarian, Mr. W. F. Poole, is making constant purchases of rare works. The Newberry's endowment is in the form of property probably worth \$5,000,000 or more. Almost as large is the sum left for the endowment of the Crerar library on the south side.



WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D.

Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

The free public library of the city has attained great dimensions, and its exploitation for the service of the masses is unequalled elsewhere in the country. Thus Chicago's facilities for education and learned research will soon have become world-famous.



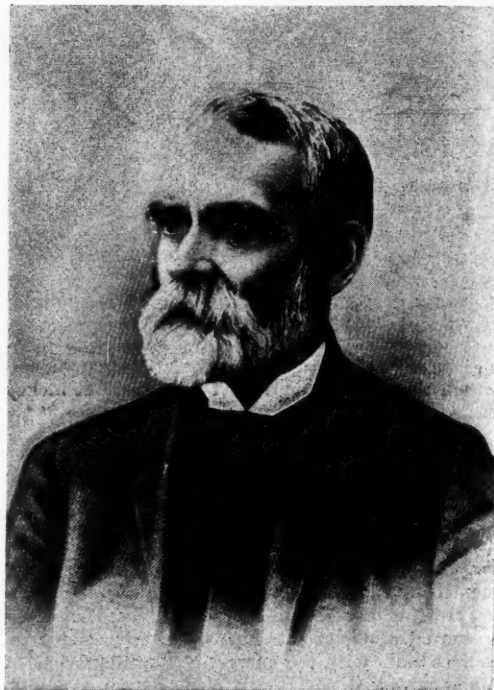
HON. HENRY W. SAGE.

Cornell is a magnificent instance of the rapid creation of a great university plant by means of the intelligent expenditure of a philanthropist's wealth. Just now Cornell rejoices in acquisitions that are the gift of a second benefactor, whose services to the university bid fair to equal those of its founder. Mr. Henry W. Sage has, in addition to the Sage college for women and other large gifts of an earlier day, just now bestowed upon Cornell a magnificent library building, together with a large endowment for the increase of the library. The formal dedication of the new building, which is entirely completed, occurred on October 7th. Mr. Sage has also endowed an advanced special school of philosophy at Cornell, under the deanship of Professor Schurman. Such uses of wealth by enlightened American business men are the wonder of Europe, as their brilliant results are the glory of the United States.

Baltimore furnishes some admirable illustrations of this kind of beneficence by millionaires, and of its great public usefulness. The Peabody Institute endowment, given by a philanthropist of the last generation, has built

up a noble library, and has long provided lecture courses, music and art schools, and other aids to popular culture. More recently, the bequests of the late Johns Hopkins have founded the university which, in a short career of a decade and a half, has become more famous for its researches and original achievements than any other American seat of scholarship. Johns Hopkins also left \$3,500,000 for the founding of a great hospital, which is destined not only to serve the community of Baltimore but also to further medical and surgical knowledge. A later philanthropy at Baltimore was that of Mr. Enoch Pratt, who in 1882 gave \$1,000,000 for a free public library, the municipality guaranteeing a fixed annual income in perpetuity upon the endowment as a trust fund. Already the Pratt Library has grown to more than 100,000 volumes, has established several branches in different parts of the city, and is an agency for popular education that is exerting a broad and salutary influence. And what business men of wealth are doing for Baltimore and Chicago is in a less prominent manner being done in many another smaller city whose good fortune it is to possess one or more public-spirited millionaires.

For example, one is reminded of the numerous benefactions of Mr. Carnegie by observing the announcement that the Pittsburg sessions (second week in October) of the National Prison Congress were held in the Carnegie



DR. GREEN OF WORCESTER, MASS.  
President of the American Library Association.

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Free Library, and that certain great mass-meetings in New York City—notably the one addressed by Mr. Hugh Price Hughes on October 19th—were held in the new Carnegie Music Hall. Mr. Carnegie's philanthropic specialty, so to speak, is the free public library; and we are continually hearing that he has built and endowed another one in some Scotch or Pennsylvanian town. In fact, the multiplication of libraries is one of the most noteworthy tendencies of the day. Everywhere in this country the village, town, or city library is springing up, and the size, character, and scope of these collections show improvement at an astonishing rate. In Great Britain the same tendency exists, although popular American libraries are more numerous and better stocked and arranged.

Meanwhile, library administration as an art and a science is taking its place as a new profession of the highest rank. The American librarians lead and teach the world in all things pertaining to library architecture, the classification of books, the cataloguing and indexing of libraries, and the methods by which a great collection of books, documents, pamphlets, and miscellaneous materials may be made so promptly accessible and useful that one may command it just as the organist uses and commands every resource of his great instrument. Modern library devices have unlocked huge stores of knowledge that were practically as inaccessible as were the contents of cuneiform inscriptions before the scholars found the key to the cuneiform alphabet. The American Library Association has held its sessions this past month at San Francisco. Its president, Dr. Green of Worcester, who succeeded Mr. Melvil Dewey of Albany, is one of the shining lights of his profession. Mr. Dewey, it should be said, is conducting in connection with the New York State Library a school for the training of expert librarians. The Pratt Institute in Brooklyn also maintains such a school as one of its departments. Mr. Poole has taught the world the inestimable value of indexes, and Chicago will doubtless be a centre of instruction in library methods.

As to the progress of library matters in England Mr. Stead writes in the English edition of the REVIEW:

"Librarianship, if we may coin a word, is being naturalized amongst us. In America the art and science of librarianship is much more studied than it is here. But the meeting of the Librarians' Association at Nottingham in September shows that we are getting on. America leads the world, England follows, the Continent lags behind. One difficulty is that we have too many books. As Robert Hall said of Dr. Kippis, 'he has put so many books on the top of his head he has crushed out his brains,' so the enormous mass of volumes which lumber the shelves of the Old World libraries render it impossible for the librarian really to master his task. When libraries are smaller librarians have a chance. In time it will be recognized that the

librarian is the soul, or the gray matter of the brain of a library, and that it is little use for Mr. Carnegie or other benefactors to dump truck loads of books in a town unless they also supply a luminous and instructed custodian to lend them out. So obvious has this become that we may confidently expect Mr. Carnegie the millionaire, whose hobby is libraries, to be casting about to discover how best he can use his money in increasing the output of



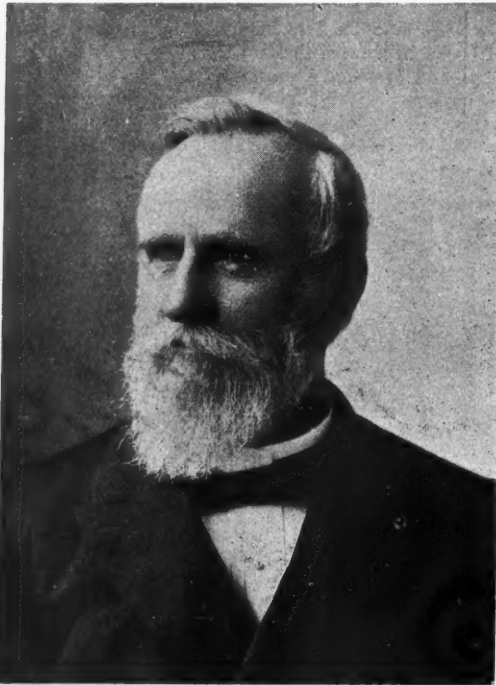
MR. THOMAS GREENWOOD.

thoroughly competent librarians, who will be the benefited clergy of the new Church of General Reading which is growing up amongst us. The work of establishing new free libraries is being steadily pushed forward, and I am glad to welcome a new edition of Mr. Greenwood's admirable *Plea for Free Libraries*. If any man or woman anywhere in the British Isles wants a free library established within easy reach of his door, and does not know exactly how to go about the getting of it, let him order Mr. Greenwood's book, and if he wants any further information or counsel, a letter to Mr. Greenwood will bring him the best advice by return of post."

There is a new hope dawning on the world in these latter days, and that is a nascent faith in the feasibility of the conversion of millionaires. The list of American millionaires who, like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Sage, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Enoch Pratt, have chosen in their life-time to practise "the gospel of wealth," is growing at a most encouraging rate; and now Baron Hirsch pours out his millions to encourage the expectations of those who regard millionaires as but the purse-bearers of God Almighty's bounty. Baron Hirsch's limited lia-

From the  
British  
Standpoint.

Hope for  
Millionaires.



HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.  
President of the National Prison Congress.

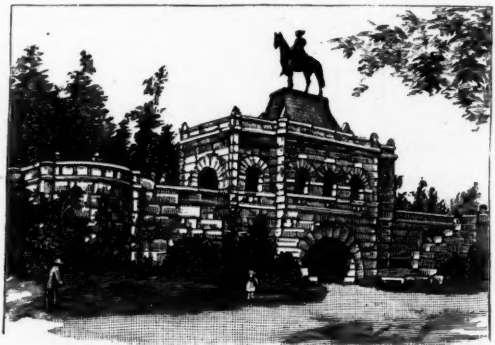
bility company for the transportation of Russian Jews has a capital of \$10,000,000, of which he subscribes \$9,999,500 himself. The first Hirsch colony has been established in New Jersey. Two hundred and fifty families are to be established on 5100 acres. Each family must have \$2000 in cash, and will live in a detached house of from four to six rooms, built on a fifteen acres holding, fifty yards back from the road, with a lawn in front. With this example before us who knows but that some fine day we shall hear that the English Rothschilds, looking down from the heights of the new Mount Zion on which they have reared their palaces over the Aylesbury plain, may decide to set aside a million or two to make the lot of the laborer in central England a little brighter and more radiant with hope than it is to-day? Beneficial as this might be for the laborer, it would be far more blessed to the millionaires, who must feel at times bored to death as they reflect that they are becoming little more than the keepers of the keys of the safes where their securities lie.

The Prison Congress has met this year at Pittsburg. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes is re-elected as president of this thoroughly useful and very important organization. Mr. Hayes, in the life of quiet and dignified retire-

ment from active politics, devotes much intelligent study and service to practical reforms such as improved prison administration; and he gives admirable example of the manner in which an ex-president may be a valuable private citizen. The prison reformers are working upon a basis of solid scientific facts that are absurdly travestied in Mr. Andrews's recent *Forum* article. Mr. Andrews's article is the most astonishing instance of the grotesque misinterpretation of statistics that has appeared for years. According to that gentleman we are becoming a nation of criminals by geometrical progression.

*Literary Congresses.* Mr. W. F. Poole of Chicago, as chairman of the World's Fair Auxiliary Committee on Literary Congresses in 1893, announces in a preliminary report that at least four such international gatherings will be held upon the following subjects: (1) Libraries, (2) Historical Literature, (3) Philology, (4) Authors and Imaginative Literature. The conventions and gatherings of all sorts that will assemble in connection with the World's Fair will far surpass in number, scope, and character any like attempts at any previous time.

*The Grant Monument.* Chicago is justly claiming a large share of public attention this year. One of its latest achievements has been the erection of a magnificent equestrian statue of General Grant in Lincoln Park. This park already contains Mr. St. Gaudens's Lincoln—the noblest monument of its kind that the country can boast. The new Grant statue was unveiled in the midst of great enthusiasm on October 6th. There was a monster parade commanded by General Miles. Judge Gresham was the orator of the occasion. A hundred thousand people were assembled in the park.



THE GRANT MONUMENT, CHICAGO.

Mr. Louis T. Rebisso, designer of the monument, was a young Italian sculptor who, as one of Mazzini's republican patriots, fled as an exile in 1857 and came to America. He has long been an instructor in the Art Academy at Cincinnati.



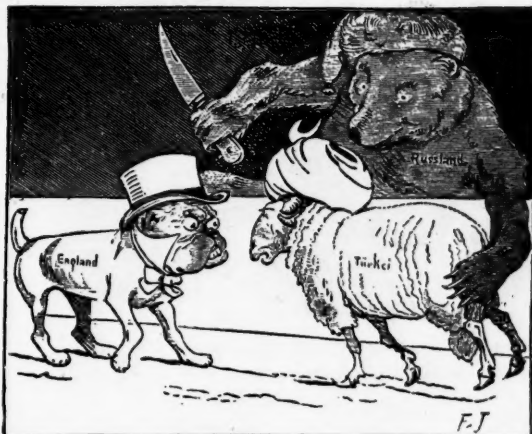
## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



"TURNING THE TABLES."

("The success of a Russian Loan is not dearly purchased by a little effusion, which, after all, commits Russia to nothing. French sentiment is always worth cultivating in that way, because, unlike the British variety, it has a distinct influence upon investments.") *Daily Paper*.

—From *Punch*, September 26, 1891.



ENGLAND, TURKEY, RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.  
From *Kladderadatsch*, September, 1891.



THE SITUATION.

From a papyrus never before published.

—From *Judy*, September 16, 1891.



THE MODERN MOSES.

From *Ariel*, September 26, 1891.



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE.  
From *Pasquino*, September 13, 1891.



THE PIPE OF PEACE—JUST KEEPING AN EYE ON IT.  
From *Moonshine*, September 26, 1891.



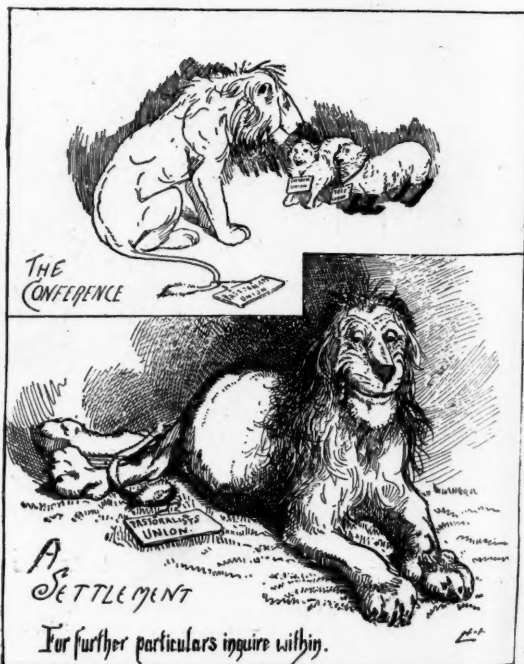
“CAUGHT WITH A CARROT.”

The Labor Party have decided to choose one of their number to accept the portfolio for the Department of Industry.

—From *Australian Life*, August 6, 1891.



THE FRENCH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.  
—From *Il Papagallo*.



For further particulars inquire within.

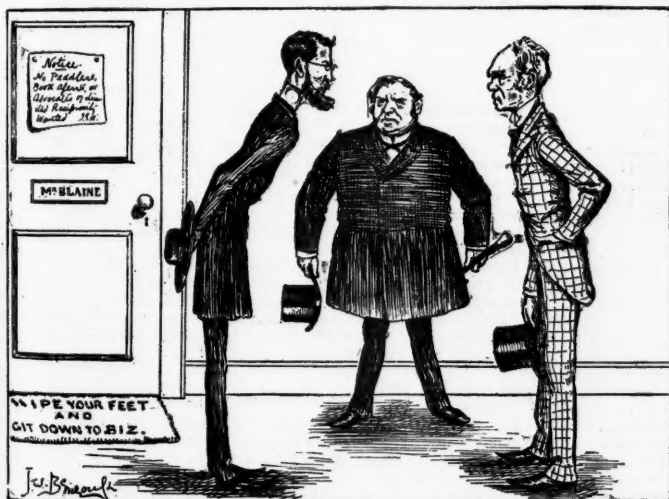
From the *Sydney Bulletin*, August 15, 1891.



## LABOR CRUSOE'S MAN FRIDAY.

"The poor Savage, overwhelmed at his unexpected deliverance from the Cannibal who was about to destroy him, gazed for a moment at his deliverer, and then prostrating himself upon the sand, took Crusoe's foot in his hand and placed it upon his head, in token of complete subjection."—*Extract from a popular work.*

—From the *Melbourne Punch*.

THE WASHINGTON MISSION.  
(As it promises to be.)

SIR J. THOMPSON—But come, gentlemen, look here; let's decide what we're going to propose!

—From *Grip*, Toronto, September 19.



## THE SLIPPERY BOODLERS.

Premier Abbott's net is rather large in the mesh.

—From *Grip*, Toronto, September 19.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

September 16.—The Democratic Convention, in session at Saratoga, nominates for governor of New York Roswell P. Flower, of New York City, and for lieutenant-governor William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo....The President appoints State Senator Francis Hendricks of New York, to the collectorship of the port of that State, recently resigned by J. Sloat Fassett to become the Republican candidate for governor of New York....The French, German, and Italian governments recognize the Junta, the provisional government of Chili....Wagner's opera, Lohengrin, is performed in Paris. Three hundred and fifty persons arrested for making a disturbance outside the opera-house during the performance.

September 17.—At Vitry-le-François, President Carnot, and his cabinet review the four army corps which recently took part in the military manoeuvres in France....The German Emperor present at a battle near Mülhausen, between the Fourth and Eleventh Army Corps....Reports from China to the effect that the government is unable to fulfil its promise to punish the offenders in the recent outrages.

September 18.—The Dutch budget for 1892 shows a deficit of \$1,000,000....James E. Ostrander, treasurer of the savings bank in Kingston, N. Y., absconds with seventy-five thousand dollars....The British Minister at Washington called the attention of the United States government to an alleged breach of the *modus vivendi* relating to the maximum number of seals to be taken in the Behring Sea....The men at the Curran and Hermitage wharfs, England, go on strike.

September 19.—Ex-President Balmaceda, without hope of escape from the vengeance of the enemy, takes his own life in his room at the Argentine Legation in Santiago. He leaves a statement to the effect that he was forced to take the stand he did, and that he would have succeeded in his plans had not his generals proven false to him....Sir George Gray, ex-premier of New Zealand, gives notice that he will introduce a proposition for the formation of the upper chamber of the New Zealand Parliament entirely of women....The Pope receives in the vestibules of St. Peter's a deputation of French laborers, whom he addresses on the labor problem....The Dutch Second Chamber approves a proposal to consider a system of electoral reform....The Holy Synod in St. Petersburg gives directions for the assistance of all starving peasants, regardless of all religious creeds....Representatives of all Chicago lodges of Odd Fellows meet and decide that the new Odd Fellows' Temple to be erected in that city shall be four stories high....In a Belgian colliery explosion thirty-nine lives are lost....The deaths of Schmidt and Tiedermann, East African explorers, confirmed.

September 20.—Report of a battle between Mexican troops and revolutionists, in which the leader of the revolutionists is killed and the troops are victorious....Agop Pacha, a former Turkish minister of finance, is killed in Constantinople by a fall from his horse....The twenty-first anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome celebrated in the principal towns of Italy....The German imperial decree relaxing the passport regulations for Alsace-Lorraine published....A pastoral letter against duelling addressed to the bishops of Germany and Austria.

September 21.—Information leaks out that the London and Westminster Bank has been robbed of \$750,000 in bills....John Morley, in a speech delivered at Cambridge, predicts that the next general election will be a straight fight between the Liberals and Tories....Sir James Fergusson, Bart., is appointed Postmaster-General of England, to succeed the late Henry Cecil Raikes....The Congress of Naturalists and Physicians opens at Halle....An international congress convenes in Berne for the purpose of discussing the question of accidents to workmen and the responsibility of employers....A Congress of Committees for the promotion of Italian emigration meets at Piacenza.

September 22.—In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the Oklahoma lands are opened....The firm of S. V. White & Co., of New York, fails through an at-

tempt to corner the corn market....Great Britain officially recognizes the provisional government of Chili....Frederick Belan, reinstated by the new government of Chili as consul-general to the United States....The Executive Council of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers meets in Washington and decides to extend the membership of the association into all the states and territories of the Union....The Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons convenes in Washington.

September 23.—Announcement is made that Henry M. Stanley will resign his office as governor of the Congo State....Russian troops are moving steadily westward, and it is anticipated that they propose entering the Roumanian territory....News of a rebellion having broken out in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang....A letter left by Balmaceda to the Argentine Minister made public, in which he gave as an explanation of his suicide the fear of the vengeance of his enemies....Three hundred inhabitants killed and several thousand injured by a tornado at Martinique.

September 24.—China assures the western nations that she will protect foreigners within her borders....Abundant harvest reported in Turkey....The Porte declares that no new measures regarding the Dardanelles have been taken, and that the old system will be maintained.

September 25.—The Canadian House of Commons passes a resolution exculpating Sir Hector Langevin.

September 26.—Protests made in Germany against German banks taking up the new Russian loan....The Swiss Federal Council decides to make provisional defences on the principal Alpine passes....The International Short-hand Congress assembles in Berlin.

September 27.—It is reported that the Czar of Russia is soon to visit Emperor William of Germany....Emperor Francis Joseph visits the capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, where a reception was given him by the municipal and military authorities....Reports of a large wheat crop in Italy....Earthquake shocks felt throughout Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee....The Greek Catholic Synod opened at Semberg by the Metropolitan Sembratovicz.

September 28.—Chancellor von Caprivi made a speech at Hanover, in which he declared that no European nation desired war....The Dacoits again attack the British in Burmah....Funeral of the Grand Duchess Paul of Russia took place in Moscow....The statue of Pope Leo XIII. presented to the Catholic University at Washington by Joseph Loubat, of New York, dedicated.

September 29.—Much suffering in Russia on account of the short crops....Sixty thousand people attend the Pope's celebration at St. Peter's, Rome....Five bishops consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London....A riot in the city of Guatemala, in which five hundred lives are lost....David Evans elected Lord Mayor of London....The White Star Line steamer Teutonic establishes a new eastern record.

September 30.—General Boulanger commits suicide....The Canadian Parliament prorogued by the governor-general....The English government decides not to call an autumn session of Parliament....The governor of Wuhu, the province of China in which the recent outrages on foreigners were perpetrated, dismissed....Rumors of a revolution in several provinces of Brazil....Signor Corti, who was the Italian consul at New Orleans during the recent trouble in that city, has been transferred to Havre.

October 1.—Three thousand delegates present at the formal opening of the National Liberal Federation in Newcastle....Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, Cal., opened.

October 2.—Mr. Gladstone speaks at Newcastle to a large audience; he reviews the whole field of political reform in England, but does not comment upon the government's foreign policy....The New York Rapid Transit Commission make their report; they ignore the Greathead system and advocate two plans for shallow underground



four-track railways, which are not enthusiastically received by the consulting engineers.... The Russian man-of-war *Aleut* captures poaching American sealer *J. Hamilton Lewis*.... A devastating fire in Halifax, N.S.

October 3.—The Ulster County Savings Institution of Kingston, N.Y., closes its doors on bringing to light Treasurer Ostrander's stealings, aggregating nearly half a million.... General Boulanger's death creates a sensation in London and Paris, but its significance is more sentimental than political.

October 4.—Statue of Garibaldi unveiled at Nice.... Advances from the East indicate that China will pay damages for the recent riots.

October 5.—The New York Presbytery meeting to consider the case of Dr. Charles A. Briggs gives the first morning up to a parliamentary battle over charges and specifications.... Sensational reports in the *Buda Pesth Pester Lloyd* that Russia is passing troops on the Pruth.... Renewed excitement among the "dockers" of the Wapping district of London blocks all work.... Herman Oelrichs resigns his position as New York representative in the Democratic National Committee.... The Kingston militia held in readiness to keep order among the angry bank depositors; the defaulters arraigned.

October 6.—The people of St. Petersburg prepare to follow the Czar's lead by depriving themselves of entertainments during the coming winter, and devoting the money saved to the famine fund.... Citizens of Newark, N.J., meet to oppose the municipal rottenness of their city.... Reports that the heir to the Roumanian throne has renounced the crown, and insists on marrying Mlle. Vacaresco.... Four hundred enthusiastic W. C. T. U. delegates meet in New York.... The citation of the New York Presbytery gives Dr. Briggs until November 4th to prepare for his trial.

October 7.—The Hungarian and Danish budgets introduced.... The long drouth in New York and its vicinity broken by a good rain.... The Methodist Ecumenical Council meets, five hundred strong, at Washington.... The statue of General Grant unveiled at Chicago.... Profound sensation created by the death of Mr. Parnell; impressions that it will increase the weights of the Irish vote.... First session of the Lake Mohawk Indian Conference.

October 8.—In an important test of strength at Manchester, Sir James Fergusson, Conservative, is re-elected by a decreased majority.... Great mass-meeting of Tammany at Cooper Union.... Reports that a treaty of alliance is about to be signed between Russia and France.... The operatives of bottle factories strike throughout France.... The French Budget Committee propose to abolish the railway tax of ten per cent.... Governor Campbell and Major McKinley meet in joint debate at Ada, Ohio.... Wheat injured by rains in the northwest.

October 9.—The Austrian government decides to contribute 15,000 florins toward an exhibit at the Columbian Fair at Chicago.... The funeral of the King of Wurtemberg takes place at Stuttgart.

October 10.—Funeral of William H. Smith, M.P.

October 11.—The funeral of Charles Stewart Parnell takes place in Dublin.... Mr. Parnell's followers issue a manifesto.... A convention concluded between Germany and the United States by which American cereals are to be admitted into the former country free of duty in exchange for the free admission of German sugar here.... The Argentine Republic appropriates \$100,000 for an exhibit at the World's Columbian Fair.

October 12.—Supreme Court of the United States meets for the October term.

October 13.—The revolt in Uruguay suppressed.... Much damage done to shipping by a heavy storm in England.... The McCarthys decide not to issue a reply to the Parnellite manifesto.... The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions meet at Pittsfield, Mass.... England and China combine to resist Russian encroachments in the Far East.

October 14.—Rev. Phillips Brooks consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts.... King Humbert of Italy confers upon Professor Virchow the decoration of the Grand Cordon of St. Maurice and St. Lazaire.

October 15.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies reopened.... The Russian loan is covered several times over in France.... Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs re-elected president of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.... The Russian government closes the University of Kieff and places five hundred of the students under arrest.... Prominent members of the Chilian Junta defend Minister Egan against charges made by Mr. Julio Foster at Washington.... Political colonization in New York exposed by the *Herald*.

## OBITUARY.

September 17.—Colonel Samuel B. Pickens, ex-Confederate soldier, and well-known financier of South Carolina.... Lieutenant John W. Gardner, on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.... Adolphe Michel, editor of *La Siècle*.

September 18.—Frederick A. Conkling, politician and scientist.... General Isaac T. Quinby, ex-U.S. officer and professor of mathematics.... M. Marais, French actor.

September 19.—Ex-President Balmaceda, of Chili.

September 20.—Joseph F. Knapp, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.... Agop Pacha, ex-Minister of Finance, in Turkey.

September 21.—Professor William French, an eminent meteorologist of Kansas.... Ex-Congressman W. C. Witt-horne of Tennessee.

September 23.—Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord.

September 24.—The Grand Duchess Paul, sister-in-law of the Czar of Russia.

September 25.—Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, Presbyterian minister of New York City, and author of the famous epigram which stigmatized the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion."

September 27.—William H. Kemble, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.... Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge, professor of New Testament literature and exegesis in Princeton Theological Seminary.

September 28.—Samuel F. Jones, leading criminal lawyer of Hartford, Conn.... Captain Gustavus A. Hull of San Francisco, retired army officer.

September 29.—Cyrus M. Tracy, a distinguished botanist of Essex County, Mass.... Judge Alphonse Woodruff, one of the most prominent citizens of Bridgeton, N.J.

September 30.—John Taylor Hall, of Albany, journalist.... Major William McKee Dunn, of the U.S. army.

October 1.—A. Judson Dunlap, of New York City.... Major John Mullin, of Norfolk, Va.... Colonel Nathan B. Dibble, of Danbury, Conn., prominent in state and national politics.

October 2.—Harvey Magee Watterson, statesman and journalist, and father of the editor of the *Courier-Journal*.... Chief Engineer James Butterworth, U.S.N.

October 3.—General Alpheus Baker, Confederate brigadier-general.

October 4.—Vincent Vela, Italian sculptor.... Isaac Newton, fifth Earl of Portsmouth.... General J. H. Codman, of Ohio.

October 6.—W. H. Smith, government leader in the House of Commons.... King Charles of Wurtemberg.

October 7.—Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader.... Sir John Pope Hennessy, member for North Kilkenny, statesman and prison reformer.

October 10.—Levi M. Bates, formerly the head of the well-known dry goods firm of New York City.

October 11.—Dr. Christopher Johnston, a well-known physician of Baltimore.... Dr. William Ragan, one of the oldest physicians of Hagerstown, Md.... Rev. W. H. Potter, D.D., a prominent Southern Methodist, of Anstett, Ga.

October 13.—Judge Henry Wilder Allen, of the New York Court of Common Pleas.... Rev. Joseph M. Taylor, of Reading, Pa.

October 14.—Captain James Bryant, a widely known sea captain, of Stroudsburg, Pa.... Rev. Father Francis Wuyts, Ecclesiastical Superior of the Lorettoans, Loretto Convent, Marion County, Ky.

October 15.—General William H. F. Lee, Congressman from the eighth district of Virginia.



EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

# WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

CHARACTER SKETCH FOR NOVEMBER. BY W. T. STEAD.



"I believe that I have mastered the aims and impulses of this new spirit which thrills the expiring century."—  
From the speech of the Kaiser at the closing of the Conference on Education, December 17, 1890.

That phrase in the German Emperor's speech set me thinking. Where had I heard that before? Not on the lips of mortal man. But it sounded like a curious echo of something heard long ago—where, I could not at first exactly remember; but after a while I caught the clew. In the last lines of that strangest of Coleridgean fantasies, which begins—

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan  
A stately pleasure dome decree,

there seemed to be some occult allusion to our recent imperial guests. How it fitted in it is difficult to say, but some subtle association links the confident assertion of the Education speech with the weird product of the poet's dream:—

With music loud and long  
I would build that dome in air—  
That sunny dome! those caves of ice!  
And all who heard should see them there,  
And all should cry, Beware! Beware!  
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!  
Weave a circle round him thrice,  
And close your eyes with holy dread,  
For he on honey dew hath fed,  
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

Kaiser Wilhelm is not Kubla Khan, but there is about them both something fantastic and unreal. The Emperor may not have fed on honey dew and drunk the milk of Paradise, but to the average mor-

tal he is almost as strange; and the memory of his visit is already becoming as a vision of Xanadu, where

'Mid the tumult Kubla heard from far  
Ancestral voices prophesying war.

Not that the Emperor paid much heed to these ancestral voices, save to drown them by asseverations of his devotion to peace.

## I. SOME ANALOGIES—FANCIFUL OR OTHERWISE.

No one for a moment doubts that the Kaiser to-day sincerely desires peace, any more than four years ago any one doubted that he was sincerely devoted to the great Bismarckian legend. In the days when "the Bismarck Dynasty" was written, William of Germany was not only a humble pupil of Otto of Pomerania, but he even seemed subservient to that Herbert who was to be Bismarck II. But a day came when the Kaiser felt his Kaisership, and the love with which he loved the famous Chancellor was nothing to the hatred with which he regarded his old master. The Emperor is like those Orientals who one day bow in adoring worship before their favorite idol, and the next drag it through the filth of the gutter and fling it into the river. The god of his idolatry last year may be the object of intensest aversion to-day. Just now he is devoted to peace. But if his mood should change!

If his mood should change, he has but to say the word, and a million soldiers stand ready arrayed for him to make practical test of his lurking conviction that if opportunity offered he could prove that he would be first in war as he is first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. "That young man means war," said a French lady the other day, "and all his protestations about peace only reveal the secret of his heart. Who was it that vowing she would ne'er consent, consented? Is it reasonable to believe that a young soldier with the finest army in the world at his back is not sighing for a chance of showing he can use it?" Yet there is not a shadow of pretext for believing that the Emperor means war. There is every reason to believe that he means peace, means it with his whole heart—to-day. But what he will mean to-morrow knoweth no man, least of all Kaiser Wilhelm II.

## THE SWITCHBACK OF THE CONTINENT.

The mercurial mobility of the Kaiser's convictions renders it impossible for any one to feel any confidence in the stability of his policy. With the Czar it is entirely different. Alexander the Second may not be a genius, but you know where he is. There is a sense of continuity, of immobility, if you

please, about his policy, which enables you at least to feel you know where you are. Like a great patient ox he stands in mid-furrow, while the Kaiser skips like a kangaroo about the plain. When you try to follow his course, it is like riding on a switchback railway. It is all ups and downs, violent alternations at a rattling speed, plenty of thrills, no doubt; but on the whole the ox-wagon is safer, although much more monotonous.

In England and Russia we have governments which are like the old matchlock, whereas in the Kaiser we have a rifle with a hair trigger always ready to go off. No doubt the latter is more scientific, but for those who wish to get out of the way of the bullet the matchlock is preferable. In an English tap-room, an angry brawl may end in bloody noses and much foul language; but the mortality is less than in the bar at which the Western miner empties his six-shooter before our country bumpkin can double his fist. It is always touch and go with the Kaiser. That, at least, is the impression which he has left upon the popular mind.

No doubt a good deal of the danger that would otherwise result from the extraordinary agility of the Kaiser's mental evolutions is minimized by the fact that much of it is on the surface merely. Not even in monarchical Germany can the whims and caprices of the sovereign carry along with him at the same breathless speed the machinery of the Empire. Great states, like large armies, have endless impedimenta. The mere *vis inertiae* counts for so much. Nevertheless, so much as the personal factor counts for anything, and even if we minimize it to the uttermost it still counts for a good deal, the personality of William II. is not calculated to reassure a nervous public.

"BRAVO TORO!"

Those who have ever seen a bull-fight, where a lively bull is turned loose in the arena, will understand exactly the impression produced on some observers by watching the actions of the Kaiser. There is such a lordly self-confidence in the good bull. At first he cannot quite conceive what his tormentors are after with their stinging little darts and their waving cloaks, so he begins by disdaining them. But when some matador, more daring than his fellows, forces upon the taurine mind that he means actually to insult him, then that bull goes for the matador, as the Kaiser went for Bismarck. But he does not insist in his pursuit.

He clears one off, and in another minute he is after another, now here, now there; he rushes to all parts of the arena in quick succession. Nor can any one predict whether his next charge will be east, west, north, or south. All that the spectators know is, that he will charge somewhere, and that each charge for the moment preoccupies the bull to the exclusion of all that has gone before or all that may follow after. Bravo toro! bravo toro! is the cry as he makes the sand fly beneath his hoofs. It is magnificent, but it is not consecutive, and each fresh

charge leaves every one as much in doubt as ever as to what will come next. It is very thrilling and very interesting, and it can be enjoyed by spectators behind barriers; but possibly if we were in the arena we might not be so lively in our appreciation of the bull. That is probably one cause why we English and Americans can take so much more critical an interest in the Kaiser's movements than the French and the Russians, to say nothing of the members of the Triple Alliance.

#### A LATTER-DAY JOURNALIST BORN IN THE PURPLE.

The Kaiser has been so much written about, by so many people from so many different standpoints, that I somewhat marvel that one very striking clew to his character should have escaped notice. Even Mr. Harold Frederic, in his interesting volume upon "The Young Emperor," seems to have overlooked this point of view. He has given us pen pictures, more or less vivid and realistic, of the Kaiser as emperor, soldier, sailor, reformer, socialist, hunter, athlete, and actor; but of this other sufficiently obvious characteristic he says nothing. But is it not manifest to all men, if only they reflect a little, that the note which differentiates Wilhelm II. from all the other sovereigns of Europe, is that he is *au fond*, first and foremost, a sensational journalist born in the purple?

No doubt his Imperial and Royal Majesty will be mightily disgusted at this discovery of his identity by journalists who are not Hohenzollerns, and there will be much indignant repudiation of any resemblance between his High Mightiness and the humbler scribes at whom he has cast many a scurvy word. Nevertheless, the Kaiser is first and foremost in his heart and soul a supreme type of the most vigorous type of latter-day journalist. He is not a sensation-monger. He is a sensationalist. And rightly so. Whatever claim he may have in other departments to have interpreted rightly the spirit of his age, in this sphere he has done so perfectly. He is *par excellence* the journalist. He is always endeavoring to impress his ideas upon his contemporaries, and he is never weary of trying new and striking effects. At first he blundered just like a young editor who, in order to arrest the attention of his readers, prints everything in capitals. To this day he has only imperfectly mastered the trick of being impressive without seeming to strain after effect. There is in him a great journalistic instinct. He has an eye for all the live issues of the day. He is as impatient lest any rival should outstrip him as any reporter trained in American journalism. He is never so happy as when he is able to "do a beat" which gives him the first claim to the attention of the public. He is full of the feverish restlessness of a press man, perpetually on the *qui vive* for "items," "stories," or sensations. He has as many ideas as a first-class newspaper editor, and he is always striving to drive them into the heads of his readers—I beg pardon—his subjects.



He cultivates a picturesque and journalistic style. He studies the great art of opportuneness, of seizing the right occasion when to launch his latest ideas, and in his straining after effect he indulges to the full the passion for headlines and illustrations. Compared with the staid and reserved sovereigns who surround him, he is as the *Pall Mall Gazette* is to the *Times*, or the *New York World* is to the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

Since he came to the throne he has spent most of his time in special commissioning and interviewing. He has rushed round Europe like a special correspondent, and he has left no device untried to increase his circulation, or, to use the more appropriate phraseology, to keep himself and his ideas constantly before the attention of the largest possible public. The French used to say that nothing is sacred to a sapper; but the modern version is that nothing is sacred to a journalist. He meddles with everything. It is his business to interfere in everybody else's business. Prince Bismarck has noted just the same trait in the Kaiser. "I pity the young man," he said more than a year ago; "he is like a young foxhound that barks at everything, that smells at everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be." That is the journalist all over—not that I would say that journalists upset everything, but they do play the mischief with old-fashioned conventions, and so does the Kaiser. When he was in London last month, it was curious to note the way in which the journalistic craving for novelty and the picturesque found expression in his ceaseless change of dress and uniform. The Emperor had no newspaper to bring out, so he brought out himself in a bewildering variety of new editions. In the course of a single day he came out as a hussar, as an admiral, and as an emperor. On one famous occasion he changed his dress no fewer than five times in a single day. It was just like the specials and extra specials of the afternoon papers when there is anything of unusual interest, such as a Whitechapel murder or a railway collision.

The Kaiser is the journalist also in his supreme indifference to cut-and-dried theories, and in his supreme anxiety to be always on the spot. He ignores traditional circumbendibus, and goes direct to the point, seeing all manner of men without any regard to the etiquette of the Prussian court, excepting when it suits him to trot out that antiquated superstition to shield himself from the inroads of journalists not of the blood-royal. Every journalist of any initial energy and strong convictions habitually acts more or less as the Kaiser does, as if he had a Divine commission to put every one to rights. The only difference is that the Kaiser not only acts on this universal journalistic assumption, but bluntly proclaims it at the top of his voice whenever he gets a chance. An Imperial journalist, who is quite sure that he has special and exclusive "tips" from on high—that is the Kaiser.

## A PRUSSIAN LORD RANDOLPH.

If all the world's a stage, then the Emperor William is at present the most popular actor on the European boards. He excites the same kind of interest—immensely intensified—that was formerly excited by Lord Randolph Churchill, before that young man grew a beard and went to seed. Like Lord Randolph, he is full of ideas, of originality, and of energy. Like Lord Randolph, he fills all around him with a constant uneasiness, no one ever knowing exactly what he would do next, excepting that it would be something not conventional or to be expected. Lord Randolph, however, not being steadied by the constant pressure of a very heavy crown, has extinguished what at one time promised to be a very brilliant career. It is difficult to realize that the card-playing, champagne-drinking special correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, now in South Africa, could at one time have been considered as a possible Prime Minister of the Crown. Politics lost their zest for Lord Randolph when, in a fit of passionate petulance, he threw away the leadership of the House rather than allow the coaling stations to be fortified. He discovered when too late that he was not indispensable, and that he never conferred a greater service upon Lord Salisbury than by ridding the Cabinet of its one insubordinate member. What the pressure of office, if it had been constantly kept up, would have done for Lord Randolph, no one can say, but it could hardly have failed to steady him. Even the most volatile of gases becomes a driving force upon which we can rely if it is bottled up. It must be admitted that the traditions of the Prussian monarchy and the duties of a German emperor offer a sufficiently stout resistance to prevent the dissipation of the energies even of such a restless mortal as William II. Resignation is not possible to a Hohenzollern. He is chained to his throne for life, and the sense of continuity is in itself a steadying and restraining factor in the formation of character.

## NAPOLEON SECUNDUS.

If the Emperor reminds some people of Lord Randolph, minus the temptation to frivolity and wilful self-indulgence, he reminds others of the first Napoleon in more ways than one. There is no doubt at least one enormous difference between them. Napoleon was a man without a conscience. William II. has a highly developed moral sense. Whether or not William has even a trace of the genius of Napoleon is a point upon which as yet there is no trustworthy information. He may, or he may not, have a genius for war. Those who stand nearest him profess to believe that if the occasion should arise he would prove that he possessed a military genius that would do no discredit to the fame of the greatest of the Hohenzollerns. Every one must hope, however, that this latent genius may never have an opportunity for its manifestation. Let it be taken for granted, rather than demonstrated, inasmuch as its demonstration is impos-

sible without war. But in some other respects the resemblance between the German Emperor and the first Napoleon is conspicuous. William is as much of an actor as Napoleon. In both, intense self-consciousness colors their every action. Each is a *poseur* of the first rank. Their fundamental idea of government is identical. It is that which corresponds to the star system of the theatrical manager, where the whole programme is framed for the benefit of a single star actor. As Napoleon was the French star, William will be the star of the German troupe. In both, the jealousy of those who play subordinate rôles is very marked. They brook no rivals near their throne. They will be helped rather by second-rate ministers than by first-rate men, whose renown might obscure the emperor. William resembles Napoleon, also, in the devouring appetite which he has for detail, and the miraculous memory he possesses for everything that concerns him. The Grand Duke Constantine, when Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, at one time was able to tell you offhand the name, strength, characteristics, and the position of every warship in the navies of the world; and the German Emperor possesses the same kind of gift. M. Taine, in his fascinating sketch of Napoleon in his last published work, leaves you under the impression that the little Corsican constantly carried in his mind a complete inventory of all the artillery of Europe. William II. has just that sort of memory which stands him in good stead in his imperial and kingly activity. Like Napoleon, William finds nothing too great and nothing too small for his attention. Not only does he interfere in all his departments, but in the midst of all the affairs of state he finds time to personally superintend rehearsals of new dramas at Berlin, as Napoleon drew up regulations for the Parisian theatres when seated as a temporary conqueror in the captive Kremlin. They are like each other, also, in their jealousy and fear of clever women, and their preference for a feminine ideal that finds its complete satisfaction in the kitchen and the nursery. To fill the cradle and to spread the table—that is enough for women, in the opinion alike of Hohenzollern and of Bonaparte.

#### ALWAYS "ON THE GO."

The feverish activity of Napoleon's irrepressible energy, which filled our grandfathers with amazement, reappears in the German Emperor. His immense vitality seems unable to exhaust itself in labors at which his relatives and neighbors stand aghast. He is always "on the go." He lives in a perfect St. Vitus's dance of political, military, and social activities. He has every strength but the strength of repose. That he lacks. He is never in repose. Even when he paces the deck of his ship on the northern seas his mind is in a whirl of thought. Even the silent stars of the midnight sky act as spurs to his straining imagination. When he visited Constantinople he scandalized the grave and stately Ottomans by riding his horse full gallop

down a hill. They thought it very undignified. It was to them as unseemly as to us would seem the spectacle of the Prince of Wales running in his shirt-sleeves down the Strand. But the eternal calm and the composure of the East find nothing but antithesis and contrasts in this imperial embodiment of the fever of Western life. The pace seems too great to last. But Alfieri, the Italian dramatist, who in his way lived as restless a life as the Kaiser—he even composed his plays when driving at full gallop in a postchaise—survived to be nearly ninety. It is not the most active who die soonest. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, lives in a higher state of mental tension than most men, but there is hardly a youngster in Parliament who has more energy, either of mind or of body, than the octogenarian chief.

#### CAN HE KEEP IT UP?

The fact seems to be that by the law of heredity the accumulating energy of generations is sometimes stored up in one individual, who may be regarded as a physiological millionaire. Do what he may, he cannot spend his fortune. Such a man was Charles XII. of Sweden, and such a man also was his great rival, the Russian Peter. The Swede, the Russian, and the German seemed to have been possessed by an insatiable, all-devouring activity; from early morning till late at night they were perpetually buzzing round. Charles XII. was killed when only thirty-six by a cannon-ball. But for that accident he might have lived to a hale old age, for his various adventures in cold and in heat, in war and in peace, seem to have had no effect upon his constitution. At the Battle of Narva, after he had had five horses shot under him, he remarked calmly, as he mounted the sixth, "These people find me exercise." William II. is quite capable of making a similar remark under the same circumstances. Peter died at fifty-three; and the only marvel is that he lived so long, not on account of his exertions, but on account of his excesses. The Kaiser avoids the disorders which told so disastrously upon the iron constitution of Peter, and with the exception of the abscess in the ear, he seems to be as healthy as a horse. The exception is a considerable one, for apart from the intense pain which it sometimes occasions him, it is a kind of death-warrant which he carries about with him continually. As long as the abscess develops outwardly, he will suffer nothing beyond an occasional inconvenience; but should it turn the other way, no power on earth can save him. No thought of this ever seems to cross his mind. In all his speeches and in all his acts there is nothing to indicate any thought of mortality. It may be that, at the back of his mind, the thought that here he has no continuing city may urge him to more intense exertions, but if so, he takes care to conceal the source of the energy from all outside observers. Although summoned to the throne by the deaths of his grandfather and his father, which occurred within the brief space of a hundred days,



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GERMANY.

The Emperor stands in the background with Prince Oscar, his youngest son, in his arms. Next to the Emperor on his right is his brother Prince Henry, and next to him is the Empress Augusta Victoria holding in her arms Princess Helena of Schleswig-Holstein. The lady to her right is the Duchess Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, and the child in her arms is the Princess Louise. The lady seated in the center of the group is Princess Frederick Leopold with the little Princess Victoria; the lady to her left is Princess Henry holding Prince Waldemar. The two little girls holding hands are the Princesses Alexandra and Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; and the four boys in sailor suits are the Crown Prince Frederick William (sitting alone), Prince Adalbert, Prince August William and Prince Eitel Frederick.



the fact that he, also, must die does not seem to have been realized. In a general sort of way, of course, he admits that all men are mortal, even Hohenzollerns, but he never qualifies his policies or his determinations by the possibility of his decease. There is nothing like "If I live" about his decisions; he has made up his mind that he is going to live, how long he does not know, but for a good term of years, and every one of these he means to put to good account.

It must not be forgotten, in considering the activity of the Emperor's life, that he is always before the public. The work of others—of a London physician in good practice, of a leading barrister, or of an English Prime Minister—may be equally exhausting, but it does not show. The mere fact of being looked at ceases after a time to add appreciably to the daily task. At first it is intolerable to live in a glass case, but a Prussian king is born to it. When the Emperor Frederick, then smitten with his mortal illness, went to visit the tombs of his ancestors, beside whom he was so soon to be laid, an Englishman who accompanied him halted outside the church from motives of delicacy, feeling that the Emperor would prefer to be alone. A German coming up, asked him why he did not go in. On his explaining his motive, the German smiled and said, "Dear me! do you think the Emperor would even so much as notice that you existed? He would give way to his emotion just as much if the church were full of people as if he were alone by himself." The presence of others becomes like the pressure of the atmosphere, of the very existence of which we are unconscious. Then again, the Emperor finds a safety-valve in his journeys. There is a solitude where no one intrudes on the high seas, and the weeks spent in mid ocean afford him an opportunity for recuperation, of which he stands greatly in need.

#### A HOHENZOLLERN GENERAL GORDON.

The Emperor reminds me neither of Lord Randolph Churchill nor of Napoleon so much as of General Gordon. There is, no doubt, an immense gulf dividing the somewhat theatrical, intensely self-conscious Kaiser from the simple, self-sacrificing hero who perished at Khartoum; but nevertheless they have much in common. Imagine a General Gordon born Hohenzollern—born, that is to say, war-lord and emperor of a million armed men in the centre of Europe, taught from his earliest boyhood to consider himself the centre of the state, and surrounded by men in whose eyes he is sovereign by divine right, and you would find him not very far different from the German Emperor. There is in both an immense capacity for hard work, in both an original and versatile mind, intensely interested in everything that comes before them, with a great mastery of detail, and immense power of will. In both there is the lack of deliberate study and consecutive thought. Men who think slowly seem to think consecutively; but men who think rapidly and intuitively are apt to be accused of

want of steady application and concentration of the mind. To talk to General Gordon was often like following a swallow in its flight. His mind darted hither and thither, doubling upon itself and darting off at a tangent, in a fashion perfectly bewildering to those whose mental evolutions were more slow and cumbrous. In this respect the Emperor is very much like General Gordon. His mind darts hither and thither much as the Numidian horsemen careered round the march of the Roman legions. In another phase of his character the Emperor reminds us of General Gordon. Since Khartoum fell there has been no man of the first rank in Europe who referred constantly and publicly to God Almighty as a real factor in the affairs of this world. In this the German Emperor is like General Gordon. William the Second regards his Maker seriously. He seldom makes a speech in which he does not affirm his conviction in the existence of the Almighty. Like General Gordon, he recognizes himself as a fellow-worker, in the apostle's phrase, with the Lord of hosts. The difference between them is chiefly one of temperament. General Gordon was humble and full of self-abasing modesty, never forgetting that if he were a partner with the Eternal, he was the junior partner. The German Emperor, every now and then, seems to think that he is the senior. Still, senior or junior, the partnership was to both men the central fact of their lives. When the German Emperor was in London the Salvation Army inscribed in front of its offices the legend: "God Bless the Praying Emperor." The Emperor not only prays, but is not afraid to seem to men to pray. His devotion is like that of the Mussulman who, when the cry is heard from the minaret, unfolds his prayer carpet and performs his devotions before the sight of all men. "You know," said he to the Brandenburg Diet in February of this year, "that I regard my position as appointed for me by God, and in this consciousness I daily labor; and be assured that every morning and evening of my life I begin and end the day with prayer for my empire, my realm, and Brandenburg, which is so near to my heart." Sometimes he uses phrases which seem to imply that he claims for the Hohenzollerns a peculiar and more intimate relation with the Deity than that enjoyed by their subjects. "The Princely House," he said on that occasion, "must preserve firm trust in God, while the people must trust in their leaders." It is not only in this recognition of the Divine ordering of the affairs of men that the Emperor resembles Gordon. He resembles him also in his keen eye for the picturesque and his sense of the sublimity of nature. Some of the Emperor's shorter speeches might have been taken from General Gordon's diaries. The oft-quoted passage about his having seen the starry firmament at night on the high seas, and ever afterwards having been able to look at political questions from the outside, is very Gordonian. So, also, is the speech which he made at Bremen on the 21st of April, 1890, when he said:—



"As a friend of maritime affairs, I follow the phenomena of nature. When I sailed the Baltic with a squadron for the first time, the question of the change of course arose. The change was made, but the ships were separated in the fog in consequence. Suddenly the German flag emerged from the mist high above the clouds—a surprising sight which filled us all with admiration. Later, the whole squadron, accurately steering its new course, emerged after the fog had blown off. This seemed to me a sign. Whenever dark hours may come to our Fatherland, we shall reach our goal by dint of pushing forwards, according to the grand watchword, 'We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world'."

There was the same kind of ring also in the telegram which he sent to a friend after Bismarck's resignation on March 23d :—

"Many thanks for your friendly letter. I have indeed gone through bitter experiences, and have passed many painful hours. My heart is as sorrowful as if I had again lost my grandfather; but it is so appointed to me by God, and it has to be borne, even though I should fall under the burden. The post of officer of the watch on the ship of state has fallen to my lot. Her course remains the same. So now full steam ahead!"

WILLIAM."

The "full steam ahead" is very much like General Gordon, whose consuming activity continually drove him through all the obstacles which encompassed him, as the steamer drives through a stormy sea. There are other touches in his character which remind us of our great English hero. The moral atmosphere is the same. There is with him, as with Gordon, a sympathy with the poor and disinherited of the world. And again, there is the spirit which revolts against the luxury of life. No doubt the Emperor can hardly be held up as an ideal of Spartan simplicity with all his uniforms and his expenses; but his rescript against luxury in the army, and his efforts to simplify his life, would have found hearty sympathy in General Gordon. Gordon, although the most sympathetic of men, and the least arrogant, was a Puritan in the inner fibre of his nature, and so is the Emperor. He has a perfect detestation for gambling, and has banished from Berlin all the officers addicted to play. He has never frequented a gaming-table in his life; and although in no way ascetic, he does all he can to diminish the vices of society. He has always been deeply interested in the Berlin City Mission, and has given emphatic support to every effort that has been made to bring practical religion into the homes of his subjects. He has taken a keen interest in what would be called the Moral Reform Party in Germany, and is believed to be pressing forward legislation to repress drunkenness in the Fatherland. One of his last acts before leaving London was to present a handsome pin with the Imperial crown and monogram in brilliants to Mr. W. A. Coote, the energetic secretary of the National Vigilance Association, as a recognition of the services which he had rendered in rescuing some unfortunate German girls from the perils of the London streets. He has taken an

active part in the defending of the Sunday against the encroachments both of sport and of toil. In fact, there is no crowned head in Europe who would serve so well the purpose of a patron saint of "the Nonconformist conscience" as William the Second.

## II. KING BY DIVINE RIGHT.

It is very interesting to see in Central Europe, in the last ten years of the nineteenth century, a king who not only believes that he reigns by right divine, but who is accepted by Europe as having a fair claim to that position. A hundred years ago the French Revolution proclaimed, amid thunder and lightning and earthquake befitting the final passing away of an old era, that old kingships had come to an end, that in the future the world was to be governed on new democratic principles. A full century has passed since Louis's head fell by the guillotine, and here we have the German Emperor, not as a pale and shivering ghost apologizing for its return to the haunts of men, but as the governing fact of the whole European situation. Here I am, here I remain; *sic volo, sic jubeo*, as I will, so I order. Nothing can be more compromising than the assertion of the Emperor of his sovereign position. He is no make-believe sovereign who reigns but does not rule; he is the man on horseback and no mistake. None of the great sovereigns of the Middle Ages could more seriously try to play the part of terrestrial Providence. It is true, as he reminded us on one occasion, that he accepts the saying of the Great Frederick that the Prussian King is the first servant of the State, but that is quite consistent with his feeling that he is its master.

### "THERE IS ONLY ONE MASTER, AND I AM

There is a wonderful passage in one of Heine's best-known writings, in which he describes how he saw the Emperor Napoleon at Düsseldorf. "I saw him, and on his brow was written, 'Thou shall have no other gods but me.'" At Düsseldorf, on May 4th, the Emperor William made a speech in which he asserted his right to a prominent position in terms so characteristic that they had to be subsequently explained away in an official version. What he actually said was this, as reported at the time :—

"Now, as ever, I am assured that salvation lies in co-operation. That is one of the results of monarchy. There is only one master in this country, and I am he. I shall suffer no other beside me. In this spirit I drink to the welfare of the province." (Prolonged cheers.)

In the official version this assertion of his mastery of his country disappears :—

"That I am now, as ever, convinced that salvation lies only in the co-operation of all the parts, and that one must therefore follow the monarch in his efforts for the welfare of the whole, I drink my glass of German wine to Rhenish Prussia. May it flourish and prosper now and to all eternity!" "Rhenish Prussia. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

This homage is almost the only homage which he has paid to the modern spirit.

## "SUMMUS EPISCOPUS" ALSO.

When he made his second speech to the Educational Conference at the close of last year, he asserted that he was not only king, but also chief bishop of Prussia.

"I hear that at the opening of this Conference it caused some surprise that I made no allusion to religion. I believed that my ideas upon the subject—that is to say, how holy and dear to me are my people's relations to God—were known and understood by all. As Prussian King as well as *summus episcopus* of my Church, I will make it my most sacred duty to see that the Christian spirit be cultivated and religious feeling increased in the schools. Let the school respect and honor the Church, and let the Church stand by the school and help it in its work. Thus shall we be able to educate our youth and fit them for the requirements of our modern life in the State."

This position of chief bishop, although only explicitly affirmed on this occasion, is always constantly present to his mind. "A helmeted northern Pope," as Mr. Harold Frederic calls him, he feels himself called to check the sins of the world. He told his Brandenburgians on one occasion, in terms which might have been taken from one of the Pope's encyclicals, "A spirit of disobedience now reigns over the world, and is endeavoring to unsettle men's minds." But although it might make his heart sore, it would never cause him to swerve from that path he had marked out for himself. Obedience to himself forms no small part of the practical religion which he wishes to force upon his subjects. He has told us that his object is to restore respect for the Church, for the law, and implicit obedience to the crown and its wearers.

## KINGSHIP BY THE GRACE OF GOD.

At Königsberg, in May, 1890, he referred to the fact that his grandfather had proclaimed, in a church in that city, his kingship by the grace of God. "This kingship by the grace of God," he said, "expresses the fact that we Hohenzollerns accept our mission only from Heaven, and are responsible to Heaven for the performance of its duties. I am animated by this view, and am resolved to act and govern on this principle." Not only does the Kaiser reign by divine right, but he exercises authority by virtue of his superior capacity to see what people need to help them to get it. "The King of Prussia," he said, on the same occasion, "stands so high above party and party conflict, that, seeking the best interests of all, he is in a position of making every individual and every province in his kingdom his care. I know very well in your case where the shoe pinches, and have formed my plans accordingly." Again he said to his Brandenburgians in March last year, "I see in the people of the land which has descended unto me a talent intrusted to me by God, which, as the Bible says, it is my duty to increase, and for which I shall have to give an account. I mean with all my strength to trade so with my talent that I hope to add many to it.

Those who help me be they heartily welcome; those who oppose me I will dash in pieces." In the second year of his reign he is said to have asserted in blunt terms, "All existing parties are old rubbish. I only know two parties: one for me, and the other against me." He tells us that he hopes with all his heart that he will be able to accomplish the work of raising the people's sense of religion, of Christian discipline and morals, which he has set before himself as an ideal. With all this he regards himself as a constitutional king. He told the first Prussian Diet which he opened, "I am far from aiming at the enlargement of the prerogatives of the Crown, and thus shaking confidence in the stability of the legal conditions under which we are governed. The legal status of my rights, so long as it is not called in question, is sufficient to supply to the state that measure of monarchical influence which Prussia requires in pursuance of its historical development as from the manner in which each is constituted."

## III. AN ARMED APOSTLE OF PEACE.

Apart from his personality, the policy of the German Emperor naturally excites widespread interest. To Germans and non-Germans alike his foreign policy is more important than the policy which he pursues at home, for foreign policy means life or death, whereas home policy only means comfort or discomfort. Before his accession the Emperor was believed to be heart and soul a man of war, and his vehement repudiation of all warlike hankering does not altogether reassure Europe. All that men say is that they hope he will continue of the same mind, but that with a young man of such strong impulses there is no saying how soon he may change his policy and be as enthusiastic for war as he is now enthusiastic for peace. No one—outside France—has any doubt as to the sincerity of the Kaiser's anxiety for peace. Germany has dined. She only asks now for tranquillity in order to digest. Germany has nothing to gain by a war and much to lose. The Kaiser would be a fool, as well as a criminal, if he were to pick a quarrel with any one. To do him justice, he has always recognized this in the frankest possible way. His declarations on the subject have never varied.

## "METHINKS THE KAISER DOTHT PROTEST TOO MUCH."

Yet there is a certain overstrained emphasis about the pacific protestations of the young Teutonic Mars which makes us uneasy. Methinks the Kaiser doth protest too much. Take for instance this:—

"I shall be glad if, by the assistance of Heaven, I shall be able to govern my country in peace. I only wish the European peace was lying in my hand; then I would take good care that it should never be disturbed. However that may be, I shall at all events leave nothing untried, and, as far as I am concerned, labor that it may not be disturbed."

If only one were God Almighty, all would go well! No doubt. But then when one is not God Almighty! Ah, then accidents may happen even in

the best regulated families. And if through any untoward event, which can be only too easily imagined, this impulsive young man were to arrive at one of his firm convictions that peace could only be attained through war, why then, who knows how soon, relying upon the assistance of Heaven, he might plunge for war as heavily as he now plunges for peace. He is the crowned plunger of the Continent, and a plunger who can carry three millions of armed fighting men with him into the abyss is a portent indeed.

#### THE JUSTIFICATION OF ARMAMENTS.

The ordinary sneer of the disarmament people at an apostle of peace who is armed to the teeth is silly, and due to their happy ignorance of the conditions of existence in states which were never blessed with a streak of silver sea as a natural and insuperable barrier against invasion. Apart from the absolute necessity of maintaining an armament large enough to safeguard the frontiers of Germany, it is idle to expect the heir of the Great Frederick and of the fighting Hohenzollerns to see things through the spectacles of the Peace Society. We have surely seen enough of the folly of that among our own kinsfolk. No humanitarian expressed so vigorously the Peace Society view of war as the author of the "Biglow Papers"; but it was the self-same singer who declared—

Ez fer war I call it murder, there you have it plain and flat,  
And I need to go no furdur than my Testament for that—  
who, when the unity of the Republic was in danger, cried:

God give us peace; not such as lulls to sleep,  
But sword on thigh and brow with purpose knit!  
And let our Ship of State to harbor sweep,  
Her ports all up, her battle lanterns lit,  
And her leashed thunders gathering for their leap."

The Emperor was born in Lowell's later phase; he never experienced the former, nor, indeed, would disarmament make for peace. A reduction of the armaments of Europe by one half would more than double the danger of an immediate outbreak of war; it is the very immensity of the stake that makes the possible players hold their hand.

#### HIS PACIFIC PLEDGES.

It may not be useless to string a few of them together, beginning with the speech he made before his accession, and winding up with his speech in the Guildhall. Addressing the Brandenburg Diet, when he was still Prince William, in February, 1888, he said:—

"I am well aware that the public at large, especially abroad, imputes to me a thoughtless inclination for war and a craving for glory. God preserve me from such criminal levity. I repudiate such imputations with indignation."

When he opened his first Reichsrath, June 25, 1888, he was very explicit on this point. He said:—

"In foreign politics I am resolved to maintain peace with every one so far as lies in my power. My love for the German army and my position in it will never allow me to jeopardize for the country the benefits of peace unless the necessity is forced upon us by an attack upon the Empire or on its allies. Our army is intended to assure peace to us, or, if peace is broken, it will enable us to fight for peace with honor. With God's help it will be possible for the army to do this by reason of the strength which it has derived from the military law recently passed by you unanimously. To use this strength for aggressive war is far from my heart. Germany needs neither fresh military glory nor any conquests since she has finally won for herself by fighting the right to exist as a united and independent nation."

At least as emphatic was his declaration to the Reichstag on November 22, 1888:—

"Our relations with all foreign governments are peaceful, and my efforts are constantly directed to strengthening the peace. Our alliance with Austria and Italy has no other purpose. To bring upon Germany, without necessity, the sufferings of war, even by a victorious war, I should not regard as reconcilable with my Christian faith and with my duties which, as Emperor, I have taken upon myself towards the German people. With this conviction, I considered it my duty, soon after my accession, personally to greet, not only my allies in the Empire, but also neighboring friendly sovereigns, and to seek to come to an understanding with them in regard to the fulfilment of the task which God has given us, viz., the task of securing peace and prosperity to our respective peoples so far as this depends upon our wills. The confidence shown in me and in my policy at all the courts I visited gives me a right to hope that I and my allies and friends shall, with God's help, succeed in preserving the peace of Europe."

Early in January, 1889, when he opened the Prussian Parliament he told his subjects:—

"You will be able to commence your work the more cheerfully, inasmuch as the relations of the Empire to all foreign states are friendly, and because from my visits to friendly rulers I gathered the conviction that we may confidently cherish the hope of the continued preservation of peace."

Twelve months later he assured the Diet that "to the joy of the Emperor and King, Germany's relations with foreign powers are everywhere good." In April, 1890, speaking on board the Fulda, he said:—

"If in the press and in public life symptoms of danger appear, one must console one's-self with the thought that matters are not nearly so bad as they seem. Trust in me to preserve peace, and if the press sometimes interprets my remarks differently, think of the old saying of another Emperor—'An Emperor's words are not to be turned and twisted and quibbled over!'"

Coming back to Berlin to open the Reichstag on May 6, 1890, he said:—

"To maintain peace on a durable basis is the unceasing object of my efforts. I may express the conviction that I have succeeded in inspiring all foreign governments with confidence in the loyalty of my policy in this respect. The German people recognize, as do I and the august princes of the



THE EMPEROR AND CROWN PRINCE.



Confederation, that it is the duty of the Empire to protect the peace by maintaining our defensive alliances and friendly relations with foreign Powers, and in so doing to insure the advance of well-being and civilization. But in order to accomplish this task the Empire has need of a military power in proportion to the position it holds in Europe."

After his return from Russia in August, 1890, an Austrian ex-diplomatist published what professed to be an interview with the Kaiser, in which he used the remarkable phrase that at Friedrichsruhe Bismarck had attempted to force upon him perpetual war abroad and war at home:—

"Well, I determined to have peace, and shall force peace upon the domestic foes of the Empire, as well as upon its foreign enemies. I must complete the work which my grandfather, who died too soon, had not time to accomplish—Germany united and Europe pacified, that is my grand dream."

In November he told the Prussian Parliament that—

"In view of the friendly relations of the Empire to all foreign states, which have been still further strengthened in the course of the year, I can look forward with confidence to the preservation of peace."

His last notable utterance in this sense was his speech at the Guildhall, July 10, 1891, when he said:—

"My aim is above all the maintenance of peace, for peace alone can give the confidence which is necessary to the healthy development of science, art, and trade. Only as long as peace reigns are we at liberty to bestow earnest thoughts upon the great problems, the solution of which, in fairness and equity, I consider the most prominent duty of our times. You may rest assured, therefore, that I shall continue to do my best to maintain, and constantly to increase, the good relations between Germany and the other nations, and that I shall always be found ready to unite with you and them in a common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization."

#### THE SHOUTING EMPEROR.

So far, therefore, as generalities go, no one can be more deeply pledged to peace. But an Emperor is judged, not only by his words, but by his deeds. And even his words, have they always been so pacific? The Emperor has made one or two menacing speeches, it is true, but there was not much harm in them. The most alarming was that which he delivered August 16, 1889, at Frankfort on the Oder, when he was but newly come to the throne and was still under the influence of Prince Bismarck. Gossip had been asserting that the Emperor Frederick, if he had lived, would have been willing to have restored Lorraine to France. It was necessary in the interest of peace to dissipate the vain delusion which such a report might have encouraged in France. Therefore, the Kaiser spoke as follows:—

"There is still one thing which I want to add, gentlemen. We all know one another far too well, and I will defend my deceased father against the shameful imputation that he desired to relinquish anything of the acquisitions won in the grand time.

I believe that we know—both in the Third Army Corps and in the army there is only one opinion about it—that we would leave our entire eighteen army corps and 42,000,000 inhabitants lying on the field rather than abandon one single stone of what we have won."

There can be no doubt about the emphasis of that speech anyhow. It was shouted through a speaking trumpet, and for a time it affected the nerves of Europe. The only other speech which he made with a similar note in it was his speech at Königsberg on May 9, 1890, when he said:—

"May the province of East Prussia increase and flourish; may it be saved from war and times of war. But should it be God's will that I should be called upon to defend myself and to guard my frontiers, the enemy will find the sword of East Prussia not less keen than it was in 1870."

It was also at Königsberg that he said:—

"It is my duty, and I shall take care as long as I can, to preserve peace. The consciousness that all Prussians stand shoulder to shoulder by their King, and are ready to sacrifice everything, gives the Prussian King the power to speak these words of peace with confidence. He is able to maintain peace, and I feel that those who should venture to break the peace will not be spared a lesson which they will not forget for a hundred years. . . . One thing I promise you, I shall let no one touch the province, and if it should be attempted, my sovereignty will place itself like a rock of bronze in the way."

These speeches might perhaps have been spared, but a Kaiser with a turn for eloquence may be forgiven if he should sometimes yield to the temptation of sounding too high a note on the patriotic string without regard to the way in which it jars upon the ears of his neighbors.

#### HIS DEALINGS WITH FRANCE.

When we turn from speeches to acts, we find little to complain of except his headiness. His one danger is France. He needlessly fluttered the susceptibilities of Paris by proposing to take the King of Italy to Strasburg, but he dropped the scheme with commendable rapidity when he saw the stir it made in France. At the Berlin Congress he paid conspicuous attention to M. Jules Simon, the representative of France. When he subsequently endeavored to conciliate the Parisians by sending his mother to their gay city, it did not turn out very successfully. But that was not his fault. The visit was unduly prolonged, and Count Munster ought not to have allowed the visit to St. Cloud. But the attempt was well meant, although it miscarried. It convinced the Emperor that nothing whatever could be done with a neighbor whose policy was dominated by M. Déroulède and other "howling dervishes," as they were disrespectfully entitled at Berlin, and reminded him somewhat sharply that the only hope of peace was the isolation of France.

#### HIS RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The real test of the Kaiser's statesmanship will be found in his relations to Russia. The story goes

that the old Kaiser, his grandfather, with his dying breath bade his grandson be very considerate with Russia. The young man, on coming to the throne, at once rushed off to St. Petersburg, where, however, he does not appear to have got on as well with the Czar as might have been hoped. But this was not to be wondered at. The Kaiser was at that time the blind vassal of Prince Bismarck. The Czar did not like Bismarck. He distrusted Lord Rosebery when he was at the Foreign Office because he was so much with the Bismarcks, and he was certainly not predisposed to welcome with open arms the young Kaiser to whose youthful enthusiasm Bismarck seemed the demigod of contemporary statecraft. The second cause for the comparative failure of his Russian visit was the difference between the initial velocity of the two minds. The Czar is solid, and a trifle slow. The Kaiser is a light-weight, and just a trifle too fast. Until the Kaiser slows up, the Czar will not be able to keep step with him. But of these difficulties the first has disappeared, and it is now said that his quarrel with Bismarck began with a difference about Russia. The Kaiser now regards Bismarck with an antipathy compared with which the sentiment of the Czar is almost affection. And the Kaiser is a little older and steadier and less of a fibbertygibbet than he was in 1888. There cannot be a greater mistake than to imagine that the Czar has the slightest particle of sympathy for French designs in Alsace and Lorraine. His one passionate desire is for peace. When the French Ambassador, the other day, ventured to ask him whether, if France went to war with Germany, she could depend upon Russian support, he received a rebuff which he is not soon likely to forget. The Czar simply loathes the idea of war. He has faithfully abided by his determination to put up with almost anything rather than permit a war in Europe. If the Kaiser would but act with ordinary circumspection, he would find little difficulty in arriving at the most satisfactory understanding with Alexander III. The recent visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, and the reception accorded it, proves nothing. If the Kaiser refuses ostentatiously to believe the sincerity of the Czar's desire for peace; if he parades everywhere his devotion to Austria, without even admitting, in a parenthesis, that the Russian ruler is as much devoted to peace as any one can be, it is not surprising that at last, sorely against his will, the Czar is induced to extend some slight token of friendship to France. But that is not his natural choice. He hates war, and he distrusts France as a possible maker of war. He hates the Revolution, and France as the representative of all the political principles he detests. He has never varied in his desire to be friends with Germany, whose frontier marches with his, and whose power can keep Austria in order. He went to Skiernewicze to cement his alliance with William I., he would be only too glad to renew it with William II. But, in order to attain that end, the Kaiser will have to avoid getting on to the

nerves of the Czar. He has an open door before him in the matter. He has only to profit by the advantage of the dismissal of Bismarck, and to moderate the velocity of his thinking and speaking when he is dealing with the Czar, in order to secure at least as much support from Russia in maintaining the peace of Europe as he is ever likely to obtain from England. The only public references he has ever made to Russia leave him quite free to readjust his policy in this direction. He has only once referred to Russia in a speech from the throne. When he addressed his first Reichstag in June, 1888, he said:—

"Our existing agreements with Austria-Hungary and with Italy permit me, to my satisfaction, to cultivate carefully my personal friendship for the Emperor of Russia, and the peaceful relations which have existed for the past hundred years with the neighboring Russian Empire, and which are in harmony with my own feelings and with the interest of Germany. With conscientious solicitude for peace, I devote myself with equal readiness to the service of the Fatherland as to the care of the army, and I rejoice in the traditional relations to foreign Powers by which my endeavors in the cause of peace will be assisted."

During his visit to Russia he spoke as follows in proposing the health of the Czar:—

"I drink to the health of your Majesty in remembrance of the traditional friendship existing between our peoples, which I received as a precious inheritance from my ancestors, and which I wish to cultivate also in future. Long live his Majesty the Czar! Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

In the interests of the general peace he cannot do better than proceed with the cultivation of "that precious inheritance." He will find in Alexander III. at least as zealous a keeper of the peace as he is himself.

#### IV. HIS DOMESTIC POLICY.

Of his domestic policy it is impossible to speak in detail. When he came to the throne he was under the influence of the glamour of Prince Bismarck, "the standard-bearer of the Empire." He was content for a time to allow the great Chancellor to be his Mayor of the Palace. But after a while he began to see that even Bismarck was not indispensable. Whether it be true, as rumor asserts, and as Mr. Harold Frederic repeats, the Countess Waldersee and other fine ladies wished him to break the Bismarck dynasty, it was certain that sooner or later youth and age would part. The only wonder is that the ascendancy of Bismarck lasted so long. When at last Bismarck fell—great was the fall of him. His letter of New Year's greeting received by the Chancellor on January 1, 1890, concluded with a prayer that "God would for many more years grant me the benefit of your approved and trusted council in my difficult and responsible post as ruler." Three months had not passed before the Emperor sent to demand Bismarck's threatened resignation, and the Colossus of Germany had fallen to rise no more.

The Emperor, in selecting General Caprivi as Bismarck's successor, followed the lead of his grandfather, who long before his death had indicated him as the minister who was not unfit to succeed Bismarck. Less than a year after Bismarck had gone, Count Waldersee followed him, not into retreat, but into the comparative retirement of the command of an army corps. There are probably not a dozen men in Europe, outside Germany, who could say offhand who is the successor of Moltke and Waldersee as chief of the general staff of the German army.

#### HEAD OF THE ARMY.

The real head of the army, we are to understand, is the young Emperor. As the *Militär Wochenblatt* told us on his last birthday:—

"With him has begun a new era. We see fresh vital energy working on the great achievements of the past, but, with its ever new creative force, constantly bearing fresh fruit, not only in political economy and education, but also in the army. The education of youths destined for the army has been conducted into new paths. The cadets and young officers are no longer to be led through theory to practice, but are to learn to understand theory by help of practice. The main purpose of all education, especially military education, is the formation of character. Our weapons have been improved; new instruments of combat require new forms, and an altered style of fighting cannot but make its way into practice. The new regulations show what this new way is. From of yore, the Prussian soldier has been accustomed to be guided in his conduct by the hand of the Commander-in-Chief. Our Emperor leads us on. We follow him to fresh work and new deeds in peace as in war."

To be followed "through thick and thin" in peace and in war is the Kaiser's ideal of what should be, and those who hesitate need not expect much regard at his hands. Perhaps the most characteristic utterance that ever fell from the Emperor's lips was that in which he declared that while he would heartily welcome all who would assist him in his great task, all who attempted to oppose him he would shatter in pieces. It is this disposition to play the rôle of the general shatterer when his will is thwarted that causes the public to regard with some misgivings his protestations of devotion to peace. To secure peace it may seem to him sometimes necessary to shatter some enemy, and if so we may depend upon it the shatterer will not flinch from his task.

#### "MY HIGHLY HONORED TEACHER HINZPETER."

We need not accept in its entirety the estimates of Dr. Hinzpeter's influence upon the Emperor which finds favor with Dr. Geffcken and Mr. Frederic. That it is great is undoubted. He himself has told us, in a speech which he delivered at Westphalia—

"I owe all that I learned in my youth, the principles and views in which I grew up, to a Westphalian—my highly honored teacher, Geheimrath Hinzpeter, of Bielefeld, a Westphalian of the finest water. Through him I learned to appreciate the Westphalians as a people of sterling character, a people tough

and energetic, not only in dealing, but also in fidelity."

The later period of the Emperor's reign, which dates from the fall of Bismarck, has been marked hitherto by the ascendancy of Dr. Hinzpeter. It is curious to see that both Kaiser and Czar have found in the tutors of their youth their most trusted political advisers when they came to the throne. The only pity is that the Czar had not a tutor as liberal and as shrewd as Dr. Hinzpeter, who, by the way, was selected for the post of tutor on the recommendation of Sir Robert Morier, who had discovered his parts when he was a poor and unknown tutor in Darmstadt.

#### A HELPER OF THE POOR AND DISTRESSED.

The characteristic of the Hinzpeter period of the Kaiser's reign is its humanitarian activity. When the Emperor came to the throne he issued a proclamation to his people, in which he said:—

"Called to the throne of my fathers, I have assumed the government, looking up to the King of kings, and have vowed to God that, after the example of my fathers, I will be a just and clement prince to my people, that I will foster piety and the fear of God, and that I will protect peace, promote the welfare of the country, be a helper of the poor and the distressed, and a true guardian of the right."

The first year of his reign saw tentative steps taken in the direction of social reform, but it was not till the year of Bismarck's fall that the Emperor suddenly posed as the leader of the international social movement by summoning the Congress at Berlin, which constitutes a landmark in the history of social progress. Six months before he took the sudden plunge, the whole question of summoning such a Congress had been discussed at the Vatican. The Pope recoiled, however, from taking the initiative, but it is by no means improbable that after a time he may summon a conference to inquire how it is that so many of the recommendations of the Berlin Congress have not been carried out. There is no doubt, however, that much was gained by substituting the Emperor for the Pope as the convener of the International Labor Parliament.

#### THE BERLIN LABOR CONGRESS.

The energy with which the Kaiser drove the business through almost passes belief. In twelve days the Congress met, deliberated, decided, and dispersed, having drawn up a whole code for the amelioration of the conditions of labor which in some respects was in advance of our own legislation. The Emperor won golden opinions from those who met him at the Congress. He was industrious, receptive, genial, and with an absolutely omnivorous appetite for facts. That he has a shrewd eye for an honest man may be inferred from the fact that he formed the highest opinion of Mr. Burt, M. P., whose simple, retiring character might easily have escaped observation from one less vigilant and shrewd.



In dealing with industrial difficulties in Germany, the Emperor has acted much as Cardinal Manning would have done if he had been crowned Kaiser. Not that the Cardinal would have so bluntly told the union delegates that he would shoot them down in heaps if they substituted riot for reason—that was the mere effervescence of Imperial vehemence; but he would have acted just as the Kaiser did in seeing both parties, in counselling compromise and conciliation, and above all in exhorting the employers to “loosen their purse strings.” His determination to make the state a model employer is entirely in accord with the best traditions of the monarchy. It represents a sense of moral obligation which, as Sir John Gorst knows to his cost, we in England have not yet attained. He has pressed forward the construction of cheap workmen’s dwellings in the suburbs of Berlin, and has laid his finger upon the vital question of cheap transit. Special workmen’s trains are to be established, hours of labor are to be reduced, rest on Sunday secured, and provision made for old age. The Pope’s Encyclical is so entirely in accord with all that the Emperor has said and done, that it would not surprise any one to hear that it was true that Leo XIII. has been warmly congratulated by William II. upon the little sermon which has just been addressed to Christendom from the Papal chair.

#### HIS ZEAL FOR THE NAVY.

The Emperor differs from his predecessors in one important respect. It was Frederick who ridiculed the idea of war between England and Prussia by asking whether any one had ever seen a fight between a dog and a fish. The German Emperor is, however, determined to give Germany such a navy as to render the comparison no longer apt. The English blood in his veins is probably answerable for his devotion to the sea. Peter the Great first gained his passion for navigation from the discovery of an English boat at Ismailovo, and William the Second learned seamanship in a little frigate given by George IV. to Frederick Wilhelm IV. If “the grandfather of the Russian fleet” was really a gift from Elizabeth to Ivan the Terrible, then these Royal gifts have been as the seed of navies with which, whether as friends or foes, we shall some day have to reckon. As a child William was very fond of ships, and he enjoyed nothing more than to run about Portsmouth Dockyard whenever his parents were staying at Osborne. Of all his honors, he is proudest of being a full Admiral of the British fleet, and he is by no means inclined to regard this as a mere honorary distinction. He desires to see the German fleet equal to any of the Continental navies, and he will do what he can to attain his ideal.

#### AN EDUCATIONAL REFORMER.

The Emperor’s most valuable contribution to the thought of his time has been his speech on Education. It displayed freshness of mind and the usual intrepidity of the young Hohenzollern. He attacked

the practice of subordinating German to Latin, denounced the preposterous partiality for the classics, and advocated the thorough drilling of all German youth in German history. His speech was a thunderbolt against the one-sided cramming, which rendered it impossible for scholars to develop their bodies, to enjoy their existence, or to prepare for their practical daily work in after life. It was a sensible speech by a practical man, on a live subject of supreme importance, which echoed not only through Germany, but through Europe and America.

#### SOME PERSONAL DETAILS.

The Emperor’s personal characteristics have been so frequently described that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them at length. He has a splendid constitution. His left hand is withered owing to the blunder of a servant who posted the letter summoning the doctor instead of delivering it, thereby occasioning an accident at birth, the effects of which will last through life. He uses a combined knife and fork with one hand at meals, in this resembling Lord Nelson. Notwithstanding this drawback, he can use his injured hand, although it is four inches shorter than the other, in riding, and his right hand is one of prodigious power and strength. He is a fearless rider, and a good boatman. He fences admirably, and is a capital swimmer. He loves mountaineering, and in the chase he is a veritable Nimrod. Nothing comes amiss to him, from whales to foxes. He is a good shot and a keen sportsman. He touches life at many points and rejoices in them all. He smokes cheap cigars, drinks German wine in moderation, and takes beer, like all Germans. Mr. Harold Frederic says that he sometimes suffers from insomnia—a serious thing for a man who always rises at five and spends the day in a whirl of incessant work.

#### A REAL LIVE KING.

The Emperor has made kingship more vividly palpable before the eyes of the present generation. He may not be able to keep it up, but as yet there are no signs of weakening. So far he has, on the whole, done well. He has made no war. He has given a much needed stimulus, and a still more needed direction, to the cause of social reform. He is as yeast in the midst of monarchical Europe. His activity has excited the despair and envy of the Prince of Wales, and his example tells everywhere against sloth and self-indulgence. He is a worker who limits his labors by no eight hours’ stint, a soldier who is also a statesman, a sovereign who is full of sympathies with the laborer, and a patriot who is yet destined, let us hope, to raise the level of German culture and the sentiment as to women to the English and American levels. On the whole, he is far and away the most remarkable potentate now ruling in the Old World or the New, and his acts and words lend a new interest to the drama of contemporary history.



## V. THE EMPEROR AND HIS MOTHER.

The German Emperor spoke of himself as having, like his ancestors, his finger upon the pulse of time. In the same speech he boasted of having mastered the aims and impulses of the new spirit that thrilled the closing century. He intended, he said, to lead rather than oppose the working out of the new and progressive tendencies of the age. This is to some extent true. William II. is no pedant. He has a mind open to fresh impressions. He listens to all, examines all, and advocates what seems to him the most practical improvements. But the ancient leaven of semi-barbarous prejudice with which he was permeated in his youth by Prince Bismarck is still perceptible. As Dr. Geffcken puts it, there are still chips of the old shell sticking to the newly hatched chicken. Notably is this the case in his estimate of the position of women in the world. Bismarck's ideas on that subject are well known. "Thank God, we'll have no more petticoats meddling in politics now," was the exclamation that burst from his lips when the Emperor Frederick died; but the word he used was drawn, not from the boudoir, but from the kennel. The same ideas sedulously inculcated upon the impressionable mind of the young Prince still infest the mind of the Emperor. He has not yet sloughed all his Bismarckism. But there are signs that in this respect also he is emerging from barbarism into a more civilized state of mind. I use the word *civilized* satisfaction that there is at last good prospect of the old sore being healed. This is due, we have heard, to two causes. First, the blessed influence of time, "the sole healer"; and, secondly, the ripening manhood of the Emperor. His early attitude towards his mother in particular, and women in general, was due largely to the cowardice which certain classes of men always display in the presence of advisedly. "What is civilization," said Emerson, "but the influence of good women?" and it would not be far wrong to define barbarism as a state in which the influence of a woman is reduced to a minimum. From this point of view Bismarck is a bar-



EMPERESS FREDERICK.

barian, and the Emperor, in so far as he is Bismarckian, is but semi-civilized. Still, he makes progress. At Glucksburg, September 8, 1890, he referred to his wife as "the resplendent jewel; the type of all the virtues of the Germanic princesses. To her I owe my being able to undertake and discharge in a cheerful spirit the arduous duties of my position." And again, in his second educational speech, he referred to "the mothers of Germany" in a spirit which showed that he did not at all share Bismarck's views about the absolute unimportance of woman's views on questions of State. "I am firmly convinced that the blessings and pious wishes of thousands of mothers will be called down on the heads of every one of you who sit

here." Mothers! Yes, I think I hear some impatient reader cry, "But look how he has treated his own mother!"

#### THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

There is no use in blinking the fact that there has long existed a very deep prejudice against the Emperor William in England for what has been deemed his unfilial conduct. But for that his popularity in England would be almost as great as it is in Germany. It is therefore with all the greater superior women. Some men never learn to respect women because they were born of stupid mothers. Others never feel quite sure of holding their own with women because in their home their mother was exceptionally intelligent. The Emperor, at the beginning of his reign, felt very keenly his comparative ignorance and inexperience. His mother knew how little he knew. She was never deceived by the parade of superficial omniscience. He felt himself at so many points her inferior that he had to shelter himself at every point behind the Divine right of the male in order to justify his position at all. This, however, was a temporary phase. It produced a certain brutality of self-assertion which was in itself evidence of a conscious weakness and inferiority. It is only the parvenu who needs be punctilious; the noble, whose position is assured, needs never "put on side."

#### SIGNS OF RAPPROCHEMENT.

In proportion, however, as the Emperor felt his feet, and really became more worthy of the position to which he was called, the less he felt the need of asserting his supremacy. Within the last year or two he has taken every opportunity of extending the olive branch. He has done it clumsily, no doubt. The old Bismarckian *virus* still works in his veins, especially when doctors are concerned; but there has been a visible *rapprochement*, slight but unmistakable. When the Art Exhibition was opened at Berlin, the Emperor placed his mother on the throne, seated himself by her side, and in a well-turned speech declared he ascribed to her the whole success of the Exhibition. The Empress, no doubt, has not entirely surmounted the bitterness of the deposition effected by death. All her life long she had believed that one day she would be Empress. For ninety-nine days she was an Empress in name, but in reality she was only the nurse by the death-bed of an Emperor. After that she was the subject of her son, without whose permission she could do nothing. No wonder that the iron entered into her soul, and that the anguish of bereavement was intensified by what appeared the unnatural conduct of her son. In reality it was natural enough. The young man had to assert himself to a position of authority over his mother, who intellectually was his superior, and in self-defence he overdid the rôle

of the dominant male. Now that he is better able to hold his own on equal terms, he no longer feels it so indispensable to rely upon the arrogance of sex. A well-based confidence in himself and his capacity enables him to smile at the cowardice which at first sought shelter behind so unreal a bulwark.

#### AN IMPERIAL RESOURCE.

The Emperor, so far from being afraid or jealous of his mother, is now able to realize how great a resource he has in her genius for developing those departments of culture in which Germany lags sadly behind the rest of the world. His own wife is absorbed in family duties. He has neither the time nor the inclination to attend to merely woman's work. His mother can fill a great void in the political and social economy of the German Empire. If he were but strong enough to make her queen in her own sphere, and recognize as dutifully her supremacy in her section of life as she recognizes his in the affairs of state, and in the regulation of war and peace, the mother and son would be able to do far more for Germany than either of them could have done apart. I can pay no higher tribute to the Emperor than to express a hope, which is almost a conviction, that in the near future he will be the best friend of the Empress Frederick, who will then be his most efficient helper.

#### "I BELIEVE IN THE EMPEROR."

I asked an able and impartial observer in Berlin for an estimate of the Kaiser's character. He wrote:—

"I believe in him. He seems to be a man with a very good head upon his shoulders, and a desire to do what is right. He is headstrong, and has a complete confidence in himself. Whether this be a defect or an advantage depends upon his wisdom. Strange to say, being a German, he is not a doctrinaire. He has the feeling that as head of the nation it is his duty to guide it, and, as far as he can, to inflict his will upon it, but in carrying out this view he will not be guided by simple theories. He will take circumstances into account, and show judgment as well as an inflexibility of purpose. His general life is guided by a high standard. He represses as far as he can, by example, all the usual vices of society; is a good husband and father; and one of his aims is to give a healthy moral tone wherever his influence reaches. He submits to no influence, and I am not quite sure that he is not a little hard and a little hasty in his judgment about persons and their actions. His line is a little too hardly drawn. If a man is not above it he is below it, and very few are constantly above.

That is high praise. Before accepting it as the last words on the question, most people would like to see the breach healed between the mother and the son. After that the Emperor has only to go on as he has been going to make himself the popular hero of the whole English and Teutonic race.

# AMERICAN STATE LEGISLATION IN 1891.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW, OF THE STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Legislatures have met this year in all of the New England and Middle States, in two-thirds of the Southern States, and throughout the great West and Northwest, with the exceptions of Iowa and Utah Territory, which hold their biennial sessions in the even years. To the laws passed by these legislatures, fifty-three millions of people, nearly eighty-five per cent. of the total population of the Union, are directly subject.

In this sketch we shall call attention only to such laws as are of general interest, on various subjects, and of less significance, perhaps, to the professional lawyer than to the citizen and man of affairs.

## EDUCATION.

Of especial significance are the efforts of several of the more backward States to raise the standards of elementary instruction by securing a class of trained teachers for even the more remote districts. The new provisions for teachers' institutes in Missouri and West Virginia, and for normal schools offering equal advantages to both white and colored students in Arkansas and North Carolina, indicate the healthful interest which those States are taking in their public schools. Delaware has adopted the free text-book system for her schools. What is known as the "state contract" system for purchase of text-books has been adopted by Missouri, Texas, and West Virginia, but in Nebraska and New Mexico the purchasing is done by the local boards. The new States of Idaho and South Dakota have followed the fashion and incorporated compulsory attendance clauses in their school laws. The provisions for execution, however, are faulty. The Territory of New Mexico has passed a compulsory law which can never be more than a dead letter, since it fails even to specify the age limit of attendance. The Massachusetts law (which is more thoroughly enforced than that of any other State) has been amended by raising the age limit to fifteen years in those cities and towns where an opportunity is given for industrial education. In Wisconsin, the "Bennett law," requiring instruction to be in the English language, was repealed by a legislature elected on that issue, and a compulsory law substituted which differs little from the statutes of other States. The age of required school attendance is from seven to thirteen. The new States have adopted very complete school codes, the provisions of which deal somewhat minutely with most of the important educational interests of those communities. Educational legislation, however, is by no means confined to the public school systems. The higher education is, year by year, receiving more attention in nearly all the States. Ample grants to state universities in the Middle and Western States; the establishment of county high-schools in California; liberal appropriations to academies in New

England; the substantial encouragement offered by New York to the university extension movement, are all instances of recent legislation which show the tendency of the State to do more than to furnish a merely elementary education to its children. Schools of agriculture and of mines, having received generous aid from the national government, are now more wisely and carefully administered by the States than ever before.

The admirable Massachusetts library law of 1890 has been copied by New Hampshire. It provides for the appointment of a commission to advise as to the selection and purchase of books for public libraries. The Massachusetts law has already borne fruit in the publication of a most useful and valuable report on the public libraries of that State. If the New Hampshire commission shall prove equally efficient, other States will be likely to follow in the adoption of similar legislation.

## CHARITIES.

State boards of charities and corrections have been created in Colorado, Wyoming, and Oregon. Wisconsin provides for the appointment of an entirely new board to replace both the supervisory bodies which formerly looked after the charitable and penal institutions of the State; while Michigan organizes a board for the control of the schools for dependent children, the blind, and the deaf. Maine, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming make new provisions for the care of orphan and destitute children. Alabama founds an industrial school where the descendants of Confederate soldiers may be taught useful employments. Indiana makes liberal appropriations for the industrial training of her blind, deaf mute, and feeble-minded youth. Alabama, henceforth, will offer instruction at the State's expense to all blind and deaf mute children of the Negro race. In North Dakota, the education of deaf youth between the ages of seven and twenty is made compulsory.

Pennsylvania opens a new state hospital for the chronic insane. New York supplements the legislation of last year by appropriating the necessary funds to transfer the care of the pauper insane from the counties to the State. New Jersey organizes a board for the inspection of the county asylums. Nebraska adopts the policy of state maintenance. In North Carolina, inebriates are to be committed to the insane hospital.

## PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The demand for the reform or abolition of the convict lease systems of certain Southern States has not yet been met by legislation. The lower house of the Tennessee legislature passed a bill which promised at least a partial solution of the problem in that State, but the measure was defeated in the Senate.

Alabama has appointed a commission to devise an improved plan of prison administration. The same State takes the first step toward the establishment of "indeterminate sentences" by permitting the governor to deduct time from a convict's term of service for good behavior.

Michigan adopts the Bertillon system of measurements for the identification of convicts. New Mexico charges her penitentiary officials with the praiseworthy duty of teaching the convicts to read, write, and "cipher." Wisconsin decides that convicts need do no work on legal holidays.

#### CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

The legislatures of California and Pennsylvania have branded train wrecking, causing loss of life, as murder.

In Arkansas and Texas, heavy penalties are placed on prize-fighting. Alabama prohibits the keeping of cock-pits and cock-fighting. Missouri forbids sparring matches in dram shops. Anti-gambling laws were passed in California and North Carolina, and in Arkansas it is made unlawful to bet on games of chance with minors.

For offences against chastity, severer penalties are enacted in Minnesota, Oregon, and South Dakota, while the age of consent of females has been raised in Colorado to sixteen, and in Wyoming to eighteen years.

Noteworthy laws for the protection of children from cruelty were passed in Colorado and Wyoming. The former provides that no child under fourteen shall be exhibited in a concert hall or other place of amusement. Humane societies may be appointed guardians of such children.

The circulation of newspapers or other publications, largely devoted to scandals and the description of immoral conduct, is made a punishable offence in Kansas and Missouri.

Pennsylvania allows the granting of divorces when one of the parties is guilty of forgery or any infamous crime.

#### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The prohibitory legislation of Maine is now protected by a new safeguard in the shape of a law providing that all fluids poured out or destroyed, to prevent seizure, may be held to have been intoxicating, and intended for unlawful sale. The penalties for bringing liquors into the State for illegal sale are materially increased. Habitual drunkards and persons engaged in illegal traffic in liquors are exempted from jury duty. (This latter enactment can hardly be regarded as anything less than a candid admission by the Maine legislature that the two classes in question exist in the State, in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the rigor of the law.)

The Georgia law of the past summer prohibiting the sale of liquor within three miles of any school building, if enforced, will practically exclude the traffic from all the rural districts of the State.

Arkansas declares all express companies carrying

"C. O. D." packages of liquors to be the agents of the seller.

Pennsylvania raises the saloon license in cities of the first and second classes from \$500 to \$1000.

California, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Wyoming pass laws against the selling of liquor to minors, and Massachusetts forbids the sale, to children under sixteen, of candy shells inclosing liquid containing more than one per cent. of alcohol.

Alabama, California, and North Carolina are added to the list of States requiring public school instruction as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system.

The new Massachusetts law for the prevention of drunkenness has already attracted much attention. The only punishment allowed is imprisonment. Offenders cannot get off by paying fines. When the accused is able to show that he has not been arrested on the same charge twice before during the preceding year, he is released, but not before the case has been referred to the probation officers, and reported on by them.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

State boards of health have been established or reorganized during the year in Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Washington. New regulations of the practice of medicine were adopted in each of these States, and also in North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the tendency everywhere being to raise the requirements of admission to the medical profession. Hardly less exacting are the rules governing the practice of dentistry and pharmacy now being adopted in many States.

In the matter of food adulteration, little action was taken by the legislatures further than to continue, in five or six States, the enactment of stringent oleomargarine laws of a type, which of late years, has become familiar in this country. Olive oil and cider vinegar are also subjects of legislation.

Michigan attempts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases by forbidding infected persons to enter public places. Massachusetts interdicts the sale of clothing made in unhealthy places.

The inspection and regulation of mines, with reference to the health and safety of employees, has received much attention of late, but probably the most comprehensive legislation on the question yet enacted is that of Pennsylvania, framed during the past year by a commission chosen for the purpose. The law undertakes to put in force a complete system of inspection and supervision in all anthracite coal mines employing more than ten persons. There are minute directions as to construction of shafts and passages, machinery, engine boilers, hoisting apparatus, and ventilating flues. No boys under fourteen, and no women, may be employed in the mines in any capacity. Indiana also excludes these classes.

#### PROTECTION OF LABOR.

The weekly payment of wages is now required of corporations in Illinois and Rhode Island. No ex-



ception is made in favor of railroads, as in New York. In California, the payments may be either weekly or monthly, in Indiana and Ohio they must be at least once every two weeks, while in Missouri and Wyoming the semi-monthly rule is applied only to miners. In New Jersey, corporations are forbidden to keep back wages on the pretence of relief or assistance to the employee. Missouri imposes a penalty on the black-listing of employees. Four States—Illinois, Indiana, Washington, and West Virginia, decide that coal shall not be screened before it is weighed and credited to the miners. Illinois and Washington abolish the "truck" system of wage-payments (*i.e.* payment otherwise than in money), and in Pennsylvania all mining and manufacturing corporations are denied the privilege of keeping general supply stores.

The Nebraska eight-hour law—by far the most sweeping measure of the kind ever passed—applies to all mechanics, servants, and laborers, except those engaged in farms or domestic labor. Wyoming makes eight hours constitute the coal miner's day, while Idaho and Kansas extend it to laborers on state and municipal works (as in New York).

The number of hours of consecutive service permitted railway employees is reduced from the Ohio maximum of twenty-four, to twenty in Minnesota, and eighteen in Colorado. A Texas statute defines vice-principals and fellow-servants, and declares that no contract limiting the employers' liability for injury to the employee is valid.

The child labor laws of Illinois and Wisconsin embody no new features. Michigan refuses to grant licenses to newsboys and boot-blacks who have not attended school at least four months in the preceding year.

Oregon's anti-boycott law and Pennsylvania's strike law are worthy of notice. The former makes threats and violence penal offences, while the latter makes lawful the employee's refusal to work when wages are insufficient, or when continued labor would be contrary to the rules of his union or association, provided such rules are not in conflict with the constitution of the State, or of the United States.

California is the last State to establish a board of arbitration for the settlement of labor differences.

The extent of the opposition to the employment of "Pinkerton men," or any armed bodies of detectives from a distance, in labor difficulties, is shown by the passage of laws disqualifying all non-residents from service as deputy-sheriffs or other peace officers. Such laws have been passed this year in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Wyoming, and New Mexico Territory.

#### AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Farmers' Alliance legislatures of the West really accomplished surprisingly little towards a reform in existing conditions. Radical measures were proposed, indeed, but nearly every one failed of final passage. The warehouse laws of Kansas

and Nebraska, while they seem to have attracted much attention, were not more sweeping in their provisions than previous legislation in the Dakotas and elsewhere. The definition of public warehouses in these acts is so inclusive as to bring under state regulation every corporation of importance engaged in the business of grain handling and storage. The Nebraska grants of aid to needy farmers in the drouth-inflicted districts may be taken, in some quarters, to indicate a tendency toward state socialism, but they mark no distinct advance in that direction beyond the action of other legislatures.

A disposition to extend the functions of commissioners of agriculture and horticulture to the supervision of fairs and exhibits, and the conducting of farmers' institutes, is noticeable in a number of States. In North Carolina the duties of a commissioner of immigration are devolved upon the department of agriculture. The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture is authorized to collect and circulate information relating to abandoned farms.

The Pacific Coast States, Colorado, New Mexico, Michigan, and Pennsylvania are taking vigorous measures to prevent the infection of fruit-trees.

California, Kansas, Nevada, and the Dakotas are interested in schemes for irrigation, and have made the construction and maintenance of ditching systems a public function.

#### RAILROADS.

Two new state railroad commissions have been created during the year, in North Carolina and Texas respectively. That of the former State is made a court of record. Its powers are those of any court of general jurisdiction as regards railway regulation, and appeals lie from it to the supreme court. The chief importance of these boards lies in their powers in the adjustment of freight tariffs. Minnesota has at last decided to allow appeals from the decisions of her commissioners to the courts.

"Separate coach" acts, differing from one another in minor particulars, but in general modelled after the Louisiana statute of 1890, were passed in Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas. The companies are required to furnish "equal but separate" accommodations to the white and colored races on all passenger trains.

#### PUBLIC REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

General dissatisfaction with the assessment laws of our States has resulted in a thoroughgoing revision of many of the revenue codes. The "listing system" has found favor with legislators almost everywhere, and the most stringent rules have been enacted to secure for the assessors' books complete inventories of the personal property of their districts. Laws of this character were passed in Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. Massachusetts adopts the collateral inheritance tax of New York and Pennsylvania, while New York goes a step further and imposes what may be called a direct

inheritance tax—one per cent. on sums of over \$10,000 inherited from near relatives.

In anticipating the municipal ownership of quasi-public works, no State is in advance of California, where a law of last winter confers on cities the power to own and operate street railways, telephone and telegraph lines, gas and electric light works, heat supply works, public libraries, museums, gymnasiums, and baths. In Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, the absorption of gas and electric light plants by the local governments is sanctioned, and the necessary indebtedness legalized.

#### ELECTIONS.

In the July number of the *REVIEW*, the present writer described in some detail the recent progress of the States in reforming their electoral machinery. At the present time, thirty States have what may fairly be termed the Australian method of voting, while three others have made imperfect attempts to imitate one or more features of that system. Four States have also "corrupt practices" acts. The New York law of 1890 is followed very closely by Colorado, but with heavier penalties. South Dakota adopts part of the New York law, but omits the provision relating to the publication of candidates' expenses. Michigan requires a statement of the expenses in gross, with affidavit that there have been no illegal expenses. In Kansas, all primary elections are brought under legal regulation. In Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming, it is

left optional with those taking part in primaries to accept the conditions of the law or remain irresponsible. In Missouri a very rigorous enactment, designed to apply only to the city of St. Louis, makes it the duty of the public recorder of votes to call all primary elections, furnish ballots, and certify the result.

Michigan will choose her Presidential electors, in 1892, by districts. This is an important change, and may sensibly affect the result of the next national election.

The limits of this article prevent reference to the numerous changes in corporation law, the law of estates and property transfer, insurance, highways, and commercial relations of every sort, not to speak of the countless details of legal procedure, the administration of justice, and local government, which go to make up the body of our annual and biennial statute volumes. That the work of forty legislative bodies in a single year should have in it so many suggestions of uniformity in method would, indeed, be a phenomenon in politics, were we to leave out of consideration the homogeneity of the people composing these States, whose servants the legislators are. The first *conscious* attempt to secure uniform laws in the several States is the effort of the commissions appointed in New York (in 1890) and in Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania this year, to consult together with a view to framing some general system of regulation to apply to divorce proceedings, insolvency, and notarial certificates, for ultimate adoption by all the States.

## A NEW PLAN FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

BY PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS, OF OBERLIN COLLEGE.

One of the features of the Australian ballot reform is the provision whereby parties or groups of men, whose numbers give them little political significance, can yet secure representation upon the common public ballots. This provision, however, is incidental to the character of the Australian ballot, and was not the main argument for the striking popular approval of that measure. It was the promise of freedom from bribery and corruption that led to this approval. The American people are not yet sufficiently alive to the rights of minorities to make thoughtful efforts to bring about minority or proportional representation for its own sake. Yet if some plan at once simple and efficient were devised, it is probable that the advantages of such representation would be clearly brought to view. If you can show *how* to do a good thing, it doesn't take long for the people to see *why* it should be done. The difficulty with all projects for minority representation has been their awkwardness. It requires a professor of mathematics to apply them. They are not suited to the rough needs of our democratic

mass-meetings. This is true of the Hare system, the only one that has received anything like wide attention. This system is now employed in the election of alumni trustees for Amherst and Harvard Colleges, where its unwieldiness is not apparent, since these elections are conducted by correspondence. What is wanted is a plan that can be used not only in elections for college trustees, but in turbulent political meetings, in all kinds of conventions, societies, and corporations, so that the plan can become a part of the popular habit, just as the motion for the previous question or the distinction between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government is a part of popular habit or way of thinking. In this way such a plan could gradually grow into favor and finally win its way into the highest political organizations, such as Congress and the legislatures.

Among the multitude of new things proposed or adopted at the recent state convention of the People's party of Ohio was a plan for minority representation which seems to meet these requirements. This

plan was devised by Dr. L. Tuckerman, an alumnus of Amherst College, and a prominent Nationalist and labor reformer of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Tuckerman has been experimenting upon this plan and perfecting it for several years. He had a definite project before him; how to harmonize and unite the different incongruous labor elements of the city of Cleveland, such as Nationalists, Socialists, Knights of Labor, Trades Unionists, etc. Under the current plan of elections, the result of attempts to unite such elements resulted in something as follows: Suppose that at a union meeting of these organizations it was voted to elect a committee of five to draft a series of resolutions. Each clique would put forward its own ticket. But only one ticket could be elected. This might include representatives of the two strongest elements, but those which were in a minority would be left out. Consequently a bolt and hopeless antagonisms would be the result. This evil of unrestricted majority-rule is apparent, especially in political conventions. Suppose we have a convention of one hundred delegates, divided into two factions. It is proposed to elect a committee of five for some purpose. If one faction musters fifty-five delegates and the other forty-five, the first faction will elect the entire committee and the other faction, numbering almost half, will have no voice in moulding or tempering the action of the convention. Their only resource is to bolt, and thus risk the defeat of their party altogether. The evil is recognized by our political conventions, and recourse is taken to the Czar-like policy of putting the nominations of committees in the hands of the chairman. As a result the minority gets representation, but it is in the person of some insignificant figure, who is wholly ignored by the strong characters of the majority. The committees of the American House of Representatives offer an exhibition of this fact.

The Tuckerman plan provides for *weighing the choices* of each elector. If there are five offices to be filled the elector writes on his ballot the names of five candidates in the order of his preference. Then the tellers, in counting the ballots, allot to each name on the ballot a weight of choice corresponding to the position held by that name on the ballot. Thus if the candidates A, B, C, D, E, are written on a single ballot in the order given, candidate A will have five units credited to him, candidate B will have four units, C three units, D two units, and E one unit. After all the ballots are counted the units opposite the names of the candidates are added up, and the five having the highest number of units are declared elected. Thus only one ballot is required to elect the five officers. Continuing the example given, suppose the candidates A, B, C, D, E are voted for in the order named by each of the fifty-five delegates. The weight of choice would be as follows:

Choice.	Units.	Electors.	Total Units.
A.	5	x 55	275
B.	4	x 55	220
C.	3	x 55	165
D.	2	x 55	110
E.	1	x 55	55

But candidates F, G, H, I, K receive the support of the minority of forty-five electors. The preponderance of choice will run:

Candidates.	Units.	Electors.	Total Units.
F.	5	x 45	225
G.	4	x 45	180
H.	3	x 45	135
I.	2	x 45	90
K.	1	x 45	45

Consequently the successful candidates are A, B, C, F, and G. The majority faction has three representatives, and the minority has two—their first and second choice. According to the current method they would have been unrepresented; but with this plan they can in no possible way be excluded so long as they number one-fifth of the total electors. In such case their first choice would receive one hundred units, bringing him in ahead of the fifth choice of the majority.

In the manifold applications of the plan there would be variations from the examples given, but the principle is eminently simple. Its results are about the same as those of the Hare system, so far as the representation of the minority is concerned—in fact the plan is merely a simplification of that method. It differs from the Hare plan in the device of employing the units to compare the weight of choice, and thereby does away with recounting the ballots and dropping the names of the lower candidates on the scale. Its best results are found in the election of boards and committees consisting of more than one member. But where only one officer is to be chosen, as president or chairman, the gain comes in the prevention of a deadlock, and this is no small gain, because, as every one knows, it is in the attempts to break a deadlock that our legislatures in electing senators have been the scenes of bargaining and bribery.

In municipal, state or national elections for representative assemblies, the operation of the plan would be the same, and can be illustrated by taking the typical example of a state house of representatives. Let the State for the purpose of electing members of the lower house be divided into districts of such a number that each district would elect five representatives, this being the most convenient number. Then each elector would vote for five representatives in the order of his choice, with the result above shown in the election of committees. If there were three parties in the field, it is probable that the third party would elect members from different districts, by means of this cumulative voting, and the state legislature would be in fact an exact mirror of public opinion.

Among the other advantages of the general adoption of this plan might be mentioned the following:

It would prevent one-man rule such as that exercised by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Committees could be elected on a general ticket at a single balloting. Minorities would have no excuse for bolting conventions, since they would find their ablest men on the committees. Committees would be truly representative. This would also

prevent many of the opportunities for ring rule in politics.

Electors of a minority or third party, besides securing their own first choice, could throw some weight in the scale between the candidates of the other parties.

In the case of private corporations this plan would seem to offer the means of avoiding some of the most flagrant abuses. It furnishes a very simple device for cumulative voting for directors and officers.

Finally, the freedom from machine rule, and the possibility of electing the ablest men of the community without recourse to bargains, is one of the first necessities for the reform of our politics. Cumulative voting and minority representatives would bring this about. If this kind of voting can be simplified, as it has been done by Dr. Tuckerman, there seem to be conclusive reasons for adopting it. Perhaps in the election of city councils and boards of aldermen is the place to begin.

## A "CENSUS OF GHOSTS."

There is an unmistakable growth of interest in the strictly scientific investigation of various kinds of psychical phenomena, which have heretofore seemed so mysterious and uncanny as to be the occasion of much superstitious dread, and to be regarded as quite beyond the possibility of matter-of-fact scientific study. The existence of these phenomena is of course beyond the question. It is also a point no longer open for discussion that such matters are seriously worthy of investigation. Their study has been especially advanced by the work of the Society for Psychical Research, and by the development of "experimental psychology" as a field of scholarly and original inquiry. The Society for Psychical Research has its headquarters in England, but has an active branch in the United States. The president of the Society is Professor Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge University, and among its vice-presidents are Mr. Balfour, M. P., the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, Professor James of Harvard University, and Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Many eminent names are found in its Council and among its members, prominent among which are those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ruskin, Lord Tennyson, Frederick W. H. Myers, Professor J. C. Adams, F. R. S., and Alfred Russel Wallace.

Certainly, then, the Society's inquisitions into the subject of hallucinations and the mysteries commonly denominated "ghosts" are carried on under the most eminent and respectable auspices. This work is likely to be stimulated and expedited in no small degree by the announcement in the English edition of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that this periodical will, in an early forthcoming number, devote a considerable amount of space to the whole subject of apparitions and phantasms, narrating many new, curious, and well-authenticated instances. The English editor appeals to his hundreds of thousands of readers throughout the world to come to his assistance by forwarding to him, as promptly as possible, any instances which have come under their own observation or which form a part of their own experience or that of their friends or acquaintances. The American edition of the

REVIEW now extends to its readers a like invitation. Whatever material may be sent to this office will be immediately forwarded to England, where the extended article in question is now in process of preparation. The following comments accompany the original appeal for statistics on hallucinations:

### GHOSTS AND THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

"Of course at this time of day it is supremely unscientific not to believe in ghosts. Such incredulity is practically impossible to any one who admits that the unbroken testimony of mankind in all lands and at all times can possess any weight. There is more evidence to establish the reality of ghostly apparitions than there is to convict most of the murderers who are ever hanged; and while it is right and proper to regard every fresh tale of spectral wonder with a wholesome scepticism, the more sceptically you weigh the evidence, and the more rigorously you reject nine-tenths of the tales of the countryside, the more irresistibly you will be driven to the conclusion that the truth of what are called supernatural visitations is as well established as any fact whose occurrence is occasional and intermittent. To reject all the mass of testimony upon which this assertion rests, out of deference to a preconceived theory, is absolutely opposed to the scientific spirit, and is on all fours with the superstition which scouted the true theory of astronomy because it seemed at variance with the popular theory of the universe.

### WANTED: FACTS FIRST, THEORIES AFTERWARDS.

"Taking it, therefore, as conclusively established that such apparitions do appear, we are still as far off as ever from knowing the laws of their being. In the present condition of our fragmentary and imperfect knowledge of these shadowy and impalpable entities, it is too soon to attempt to formulate any theory of ghosts. Theories of ghosts have done immense mischief. They are at this moment the chief obstacle in the way of the calm, scientific investigation of a mass of intensely interesting but very obscure phenomena, which of all others demand



examination in the calm, clear light of impartial reason. Hence, the first duty of the inquirer is resolutely to put out of his head all questions as to theories, and confine himself strictly and judiciously to the collection and observation of facts. Afterwards, when a sufficient number of facts are collected, collated, and compared, we shall have the foundation upon which to construct some working hypothesis which may pave the way to the discovery of the true theory of ghosts. This is the principle on which the Psychical Research Society has for several years pursued its most interesting labors; and while we seem to be as far as possible from the elaboration of a scientific theory of ghosts, the Society has at least succeeded in establishing beyond all gainsaying—first, that apparitions really appear; and, secondly, that they are at least as often apparitions of persons living at a distance from the place where the apparition is observed as they are apparitions of those who have died.

#### LATENT POSSIBILITIES IN MAN.

"This discovery of the reality of what the Society calls 'Phantasms of the Living,' opens up such a fascinating field of inquiry, fraught with such awe-inspiring suggestions as to the nature and latent possibilities of human beings, as to occasion some marvel that the subject has not become a universal topic of discussion and of speculation. For while there may be some degree of creepiness about all discussion concerning the ghosts of the dead, there can be no nervousness about the ghosts of the living. If Mr. Smith at Madras can be proved to have appeared in actual bodily shape before Mr. Jones in his counting-house in Leadenhall Street, who can say to what development this latent capacity of the Ego may not attain if it is frankly recognized and intelligently cultivated? There may be here the clew to almost inconceivable triumphs of mind over matter, time, and space. These fitful apparitions may be to the development of the faculty to which they are due what the lifting of the kettle-lid, which set Watt a-thinking, was to the steam-engine. The fact can be no longer disputed by reasonable men. Let us, then, collect and observe facts which will help us to discover the law of the fact.

#### THE FEAR OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

"It will be well at once to dismiss as misleading and confusing the term supernatural as applied to these apparitions. The savage who, when he first saw fire, declared that it was a god who bit those who touched it, constructed for himself a theory which was, of all others, most calculated to prevent his ascertaining the real nature of fire. It frightened him; and fear is one of the most disturbing influences that can affect the mind. It had a tendency to keep him at a distance, and to excite in him that sentiment of veneration and awe which would have forever prevented the profanation of the use of a lucifer. As there is nothing sacred to a sapper, so there is nothing, in the shape of phe-

nomena, that is sacred to the investigator in the sense of being tabooed as too holy for careful handling and vigilant examination. As long as men and women cannot rid themselves of the preconceived idea that any apparition is necessarily the spirit or soul of some defunct person, it is vain trying to get them to observe it coolly or examine it critically. Ghosts, like other things in this world, must bear looking at, and if they revisit the pale glimpses of the moon in these latter days, they must take the chance of being subjected to all the methods of the scientific period."

#### AN APPEAL TO THE READER.

This being so, we want to help the Psychical Research Society in their most useful and suggestive inquiries, and to that end make an appeal to the half-million readers whose eyes will fall upon this page in all parts of the habitable world. Will you help those who are patiently accumulating and sifting evidence on this vast and abstruse subject, by taking the trouble to write out, and to send in to me, with such verification as is possible in the shape of exact names, places, dates, and whatever confirmatory evidence there may be available, of any apparition known to you, which has not yet, so far as you know, been recorded in the Reports of the Psychical Research Society? In cases where the facts have been published, the reference to any accessible publication would suffice. But when the phenomena have never been recorded, it will be well to write it in full and send it in to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

#### HOW TO REPORT A GHOST STORY.

"For the guidance of those who may be willing to assist the work of the Society by collecting and preparing evidence on such spontaneous phenomena as phantasms of the living and dead, disturbances in haunted houses, clairvoyance, previsions and premonitions, the Council of the Psychical Research Society offer the following suggestions:—

(1.) A written statement, dated and signed with the full name (not necessarily for publication) should be procured from the actual witness; or each of them, where more than one shared the experience. In the latter case it is important that, where possible, the several accounts should be written without previous consultation.

(2.) Similar statements should be obtained from all persons in a position to give corroborative evidence, either as (a) having been present at the time of the experience, or (b) as having been told of it shortly afterwards, or (c) as having been witness to any unusual effect produced on the percipient by the experience. Where contemporary documentary evidence is in existence, in the shape of letters, diaries, note-books, etc., it is important that this should, at least, be referred to; and we should be grateful for an opportunity of seeing the actual documents.

(3.) It is further requested that all dates and other details may be given as accurately as possible; and that where the experience relates to a death, the full name of the deceased may be given, together with that of the locality in which he died, in order

that the occurrence of the death, as stated, may be independently verified.

(4.) Lastly, in all cases where the percipient has experienced some unusual affection—such as a sensory hallucination, vivid dream, or marked emotion—he should be requested to state whether he has had any similar experience on any other occasion, whether coincidental or not.

Hallucination in this connection, it should be understood, signifies any impression made on the senses which was not due to any external physical cause.

Intending informants should in all cases be assured that no name or other particulars will be published without the express permission of the persons concerned.

#### THE CENSUS OF HALLUCINATIONS.

"At the International Congress of Experimental Psychology, which met in Paris in 1889, it was resolved to collect as widely as possible answers to the following question:—

Have you ever, when believing yourself to be completely awake, had a vivid impression of seeing or being touched by a living or inanimate object, or hearing a voice; which impression, so far as you could discover, was not due to any external physical cause?

"For the general purposes of the census, negative answers are required as much as affirmative ones, since one object is to ascertain approximately what proportion of persons have the experiences described. Another object is to obtain details as to the experi-

ences, with a view to examining into their cause and meaning.

"These experiences are what psychologists would call casual hallucinations of sane persons, but it is desired to include in the census phantasmal appearances which many people would deny to be hallucinations because they believe them to represent spiritual realities.

"The inquiry in England has been intrusted to Professor Sidgwick, of Cambridge, who is anxious to obtain as many answers as possible before making his report to the next meeting of the Congress, which will take place in London, in August, 1892. He will be very glad if any one willing to assist him by putting the question to twenty-five friends and acquaintances will send him his or her name and address, when the necessary forms, with instructions to collectors, will be forwarded."

The census of hallucinations for the United States was placed in the hands of Professor W. James of Harvard. The secretary and treasurer of the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research is Dr. Richard Hodgson, 5 Boylston Street, Boston. The Society is engaged in a useful and interesting work, and it deserves the respect and aid of an intelligent American public. Applications for membership should be made to Mr. Hodgson, from whom all information pertaining to the Society, to its inquiries, and to its valuable publications may be obtained.

## EDUCATION IN A TYPICAL SWISS TOWN.

BY PROFESSOR EBERLI.

Winterthur, a flourishing town in the Toss valley, canton of Zürich, Switzerland, has a rapidly increasing population (16,000 in 1888), all German-speaking, and nearly all Protestants. It is the point of junction of eight lines of railway, and is therefore of considerable commercial importance. Its main industries are cambric weaving, cotton printing, the manufacture of machinery, and wine-growing. It is a modern, well-built town, with a fine town-hall and well-arranged school buildings.

It is governed by town-meeting; the executive is in the hands of seven paid councillors, who are paid \$3000 a year for their combined services. There are 3600 electors. A town committee of twenty-four is elected by the people to control the councillors' outlays, which in 1889 involved no less a sum than \$275,000. The ratable value amounts to \$15,500,000, and the taxable income to \$1,400,000.

The pride of Winterthur is its schools. Their history is a most interesting one, but I must limit myself to a few statements concerning their development. Johannes Vitoduranus mentions in his

"Chronicles" that, together with other pupils, he went to meet the warriors returning home from the battle of Morgarten, the first in which the Forest Cantons maintained their league against the Austrian army; this was in 1315. The first school-house was built in 1567; it served as such for nearly 300 years, and is at the present day used as the police station. Ever since 1635 the classes were taught in separate rooms (in a certain English grammar school, less than a year ago, seventy boys were still being taught by four masters in one and the same hall!). As early as 1600 the girls' school was also located in a special building. The year that witnessed the beginning of the French Revolution saw the abolition of all school-fees, which had at no time been great, while attendance, almost from the beginning, was compulsory, at any rate for the burghesses' children. In 1834, when the population was under 4000, the schools were reorganized. Of twenty-seven masters, all but three, who were pensioned off, were re-elected by the town meeting. The same system,—i.e. the School Board—proposes candidates, who are then elected, and re-elected every six years,

by a general poll,—obtains now in accordance with the cantonal constitution.

At the present time Winterthur possesses the following schools:—

(1.) Primary School, course of six years, no child admitted unless six years old on the 30th April. (Infants' Schools or Kindergarten are maintained out of private means, *vide* below). The pupil leaving the Primary School, which is absolutely the same for all children, has the choice of the following three:

(2.) The Continuation School, course of four years, instruction in general subjects on two half-days a week, with a singing lesson on a third day, for three years; in the fourth year there is only this singing lesson besides religious instruction. The latter is, however, not compulsory, except in the Primary School, and here it is entirely non-confessional.

(3.) The Secondary School, complete course of three years, usual subjects with French all through, and in the third year, as optional subject, English.

(4.) The Gymnasium, course of six and a half years (classical and modern sides), at the end of which the pupil matriculates and passes on to any university. Only one third of the pupils frequent all the classes, the majority leaving at the end of the third or fourth year,—*i. e.*, after confirmation.

If a boy after passing through the Secondary School wishes to continue his studies, there is at his disposal—

(5.) The Industrieschule, where, in the technical department, he can prepare himself in three and a half years for the Federal Polytechnic School, or, in the commercial side, especially fit himself in two years for any business career.

(6.) The High School for Girls comprises an additional course of two years for such pupils as have already passed through the Secondary School.

The town is, moreover, the seat of—

(7.) The Cantonal Technical School (architecture, art, chemistry, commerce, mechanics, surveying) with a course of two or two and a half years for such boys (or girls) as come from the Secondary Schools. To this institution the town, which built it in 1879, at a cost of \$160,000, makes an annual grant of \$3000, the government providing for the other expenses (over 20,000 a year).

The City Primary School was built in 1864, and cost \$85,000; another followed in 1876 (costing \$45,000), and a third is building (\$55,000). For the use of the various schools numerated above, there are four large gymnasiums with special playgrounds, the total cost of which was \$50,000. The Gymnasium, Industrieschule, and Boys' Second School are all in the so-called "Museum," built in 1842 at an outlay of \$110,000. The Girls' School of 1852 cost \$30,000. It will thus be seen that within half a century the town spent on its school buildings no less a sum than \$535,000, of which about \$400,000 falls within the last twenty-seven years. The teaching staff consists of 28 masters and two mistresses for schools (1) and (2) (salary \$540 to \$620), 14 masters for

the Second School (salary averages \$675), 6 mistresses for needlework in schools (1-3) at \$300 each, 17 masters for schools (4-6) (salary averages \$700); the "Technicum" has 15 professors, and as many assistants for special branches.

Not only are there no fees in any of the municipal schools, but in schools (1-3) all the pupils are given books, writing, drawing, and sewing materials, at a total yearly cost of about \$2500, one third of which is for the Primary and Continuation, and two thirds for the Secondary schools, the latter having 498 pupils, against the 2281 pupils of the former.

The total expenses of the town for its schools amounted in 1889 to about \$60,000, toward which sum the government of the Canton of Zürich granted \$16,000. The grant to schools (1-3) is fixed by the constitution, while the Upper Schools are assisted in view of the fact that they form practically a branch of the Cantonal School of Zürich, the parents of 57 out of 198 pupils not residing in Winterthur. As the fees of these 57 pupils brought in \$450, and the various endowments \$5000, a sum of \$37,500 had to be covered by the rates.

The following items of expenditure may be of interest: Expenses for the school libraries, \$85; the teaching of swimming in the second school and gymnasium, \$175; school trips, \$400; drill (the pupils of the gymnasium have for more than 200 years formed an infantry and artillery corps) \$960; the three secretaries of the various boards receive together \$150; the head-master of the gymnasium, with the other masters in charge of the separate buildings, \$525.

Any master of the gymnasium is bound to accept the head-mastership for a term of three years if it is offered to him. Besides the meetings and the public oral examinations which take place, in all classes, at Easter (promotion into a higher class never takes place before the end of the school year, and depends solely on the year's work), the members of the three boards paid, respectively, 197, 107, and 115 visits to the different teachers without any previous announcement; while the ladies' committee in charge of the needlework classes paid 338 such visits. The pensions paid to retired teachers amounted to \$2870.

The Museum, which occupies the middle story of the building named after it, consists of the following: Library of 45,000 volumes; gallery of portraits of distinguished citizens; collection of coins and medals (perhaps the richest in Switzerland in national coins); antiquarian and ethnographical objects, and natural history collections. The total value is very considerable, much above the \$100,000 for which the contents of the museum are insured. The library was founded in 1660; pictures began to be added in 1665, and the other collections go back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. The library is rich in Helvetica and scientific works, and is therefore of the greatest assistance to the small army of teachers in the town. It is, however,

not a free library, though the subscription of \$1 a year is small enough.

The Museum is frequently visited by classes for the purpose of object-lessons; this is done during the week, when it is closed for other visitors, who are only admitted free on Sunday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12 (after the morning service). Of the many young men whom business pursuits take abroad into all parts of the world (the head office of a great Indian export firm is in Winterthur), very few return home without making some addition or other to the Museum, which has by this means chiefly been brought to its present proportions. The annual grant made by the Corporation amounts to \$700, while that of the Canton is \$200.

Not the property of the town, but located in one of its oldest buildings, the picture gallery of the Art Society is another notable feature of Winterthur. The collection, which is open free to the public every Sunday from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, comprises 296 paintings in oil and water colors, 71 casts of the best antique statues and busts, 20 old stained-glass panes, as well as a large number of etchings and drawings. The standing that the Art Society occupies in Switzerland is sufficiently denoted by the fact that it was intrusted with the recent restoration of Tell's Chapel, and also that it exhibits every two years the Swiss Salon.

Another institution which must be mentioned here is the Museum of Industrial Arts, which was created fifteen years ago; it is open free daily, and was last year visited by nearly 15,000 persons. The free reading-room in connection with it, containing about sixty technical magazines and papers, had 18,600 visitors. The Museum itself shows over 3000 objects, among them many machines in motion. The director furnishes, at a low fee, drawings for artistic furniture, etc., to the local artisans and tradesmen.

A special school for metal-workers (Winterthur being the chief seat in Switzerland for the production of machinery, the motive power for the great machinery hall of the last Paris Exhibition having been provided by engines built in Winterthur) has just been founded, and one of the marvels of the Paris Exhibition, a metal-planing machine, acquired for it. The grants from the Swiss and Cantonal governments for the whole institution amount to \$3000, and the sum to be covered by the rates is \$5500. Including the building, an annex to the

Technicum, the town spent from 1875 to 1885 nearly \$55,000 on this most valuable institution.

Finally, the corporation supports not only schools, science, art, and trades, but it also makes an annual grant of \$200 to the theatre—the company of the Zürich theatre gives weekly performances of operas and plays throughout the winter—and of \$400 towards the cost of the orchestra engaged by the College of Music. This society is the oldest of its kind in Switzerland, having been founded in 1629. It is the centre of all musical entertainments, and has maintained since 1873 a school and an orchestra. Singers and players of continental renown appear in its subscription concerts.

This account of the educational advantages of Winterthur may be appropriately concluded by the following particulars concerning the "Holiday Colonies," in which more than a hundred scholars are provided with three weeks in the country every year. The total expense of these holiday colonies averages \$1000 per annum, which provides about three weeks' holidays for one hundred and sixteen children and ten adults, at an average cost of \$8 for three weeks. The actual daily cost of each child while in the colony is less than 30 cents.

In addition to the holiday colonies there are so-called "Milk Colonies." From fifty to sixty children, whom it is not possible to take into the country, receive plenty of milk and bread for three weeks in the town, and are taken for a walk into the country by their teachers. The average expense of this provision of milk and bread and a country walk is about 65 cents for each child for three weeks, or a little more than 3 cents per day.

There are also two days' excursions for the upper classes in the gymnasium at an average cost of \$2.50 each. The funds for the country holidays are provided by subscriptions. The appeal to the public brings in on an average \$3000 per annum; donations and legacies amount to \$1750, the children themselves pay about \$275, while concerts given by the pupils and others bring in about \$1150. There is also an endowment which yields \$380 a year. There are five of the holiday colonies in connection with Winterthur, and they are situated two hours' journey from the town. The country inns are usually selected, and on Sunday there are many visitors from the town, who bring with them toys, sweets, and fruit, and endeavor to add in all possible ways to the pleasure of the children.



# THREE FALLEN LEADERS.

## I. PARNELL—"THE UNCROWNED KING OF IRELAND."

Some thirty years ago a small boy with curious brown eyes and fair hair might have been observed on the coping of the roof of a stately mansion-house in Ireland. He was all alone, and was apparently too intent upon what he was doing to spare a thought for the perils of his position. He had with him on the roof an iron pot, one of those usually employed for boiling potatoes, but he had converted it into an improvised brazier, in which he was melting lead. It was Charles Parnell, who, having heard that the best way of making spherical bullets was to drop molten lead from a great height, had mounted the roof of Avondale, dragging an improvised smelting-pot full of burning coals up two high ladders and across the sloping roof.

What success the boy had in casting bullets tradition sayeth not, nor does it much matter. The marvellous thing was that the boy came down in safety. The incident was typical of Mr. Parnell's subsequent career. The boy was father of the man. The cool daring which led the lad to drag his blazing brazier to the copestone of the topmost roof of Avondale, without making any fuss or phrase, the originality and resource with which he carried out his experiment, the calm security with which he achieved his purpose, and the safety with which he descended to earth, are all typical of the Irish leader.

### THE PARADOX CALLED PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell was an incarnate paradox. He was, to begin with, a Protestant; and yet he was the chosen chief of the most passionately Catholic population in the world. Although the uncrowned king of Ireland, he was of English and American descent. He was a landlord, but he led the tenants to a victory without parallel in English history. For years he was obeyed as no one had ever been obeyed before by an Irish party, but he began his career by a mutiny against the authority of his leader. His name has been the symbol of a revolutionary movement against which all the resources of civilization were invoked in vain; but he was at the same time the mainstay of conservatism among his own people. He was the Parliamentary chief of the most voluble and eloquent of English-speaking nationalities. But when he made his *début* as a Parliamentary candidate he stuck and could not get through even the perfunctory maiden speech of a political *débutant*; and down to the day of his death he had never made a single speech that could, by any stretch of charity, be described as an eloquent oration. Imagine everything that the stage Irishman is supposed to be, and you have everything Mr. Parnell was not. He was neither a conspirator nor a demagogue. He had neither fire nor fury, nor passion, nor any of the splendid vices

or the showy virtues of his countrymen. In the midst of a loquacious and nervously restless generation, Mr. Parnell achieved his unique success chiefly by the possession of a unique capacity for holding his tongue.

### AN ANGLO-AMERICAN IRISHMAN.

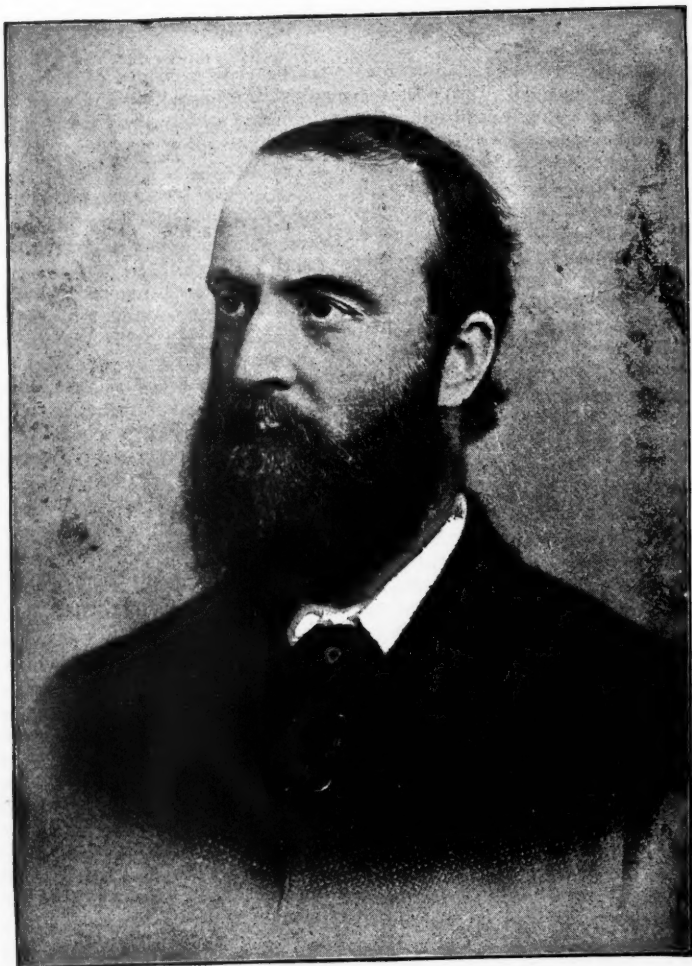
Mr. Parnell was a type of the amalgamation of races that is going on under the roof-tree of our English speech. His forbears crossed over to Ireland after the Commonwealth from Congleton, in Cheshire; one of the most distinguished of his predecessors, who held high office in an English Cabinet, died as Baron Congleton in 1842. His mother is an American, the daughter of the first Admiral in the American Navy. He was educated as a small boy in a Nonconformist dame's school in Somersetshire. He matriculated in Cambridge University. He was, from 1879 until a year ago, the acknowledged leader of the Irish race all over the world; but the type of his political genius was more akin to that of the Scotch than to that of any other nationality under the British flag.

### SIR JOHN PARNELL, THE INCORRUPTIBLE.

Mr. Galton may search far and wide without finding a more signal instance of heredity than in the Irish chieftain. If Englishmen were not, as a rule, even more ignorant of Irish history than they are of their own, they would have recognized in Charles Stewart Parnell the replica of the famous John Parnell, the "incorruptible," who, after being for eleven years Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, resigned office rather than consent to the Union. John Parnell was singularly devoid of rhetoric. He said what he had to say, he said what he meant, and he was devoted to the cause of his country.

### A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

When Mr. Parnell's grandfather was newly married his honeymoon was interrupted by a summons to take the seas against the English. As he bade his bride farewell, he asked, "What present shall I bring you when I come back?" "Bring me a British frigate!" was her reply; for she too was of the sturdy English breed which has ever been the boldest and deadliest foe of the British government when it is false to the true principles of English liberty. "Bring you one British frigate?" said Charles Stewart; "you shall have two, and I shall wear my wedding uniform in battle." He was as good as his word, and his capture of the Cyane and the Levant is one of the most brilliant episodes in the naval annals of America. A remark attributed to him after the battle was over, when the British captains, as prisoners of war, were disputing in his



Yours very truly  
Chas. S. Barnwell

cabin as to who was to blame for the loss of the fight, might almost have been uttered by his grandson as he listened to the recriminations of Liberals and Tories about the coming triumph of Home Rule. "Gentlemen," said he, "there is no use getting warm about it; it would have been just the same whatever you might have done. If you doubt that, I will put you all on board again and you can try it over." The last promise, however, Mr. Parnell would never have made. He was too cautious to risk the chances of a battle that was already gained. But it was natural that a man with such ancestors should approach the struggle with the British government in a spirit that could easily be mistaken for intense hatred of England and the English.

#### WITH THE HEAD OF AN ENGINEER.

Hatred of that sentimental kind was not Mr. Parnell's foible. He was not sentimentalist enough to hate England. His mind was essentially that of a civil engineer. He always had a great turn for mechanics, and one of the amusements of his youth was to endeavor to solve the problem of perpetual motion. He was always interested in chemicals and natural philosophy, and during part of the sittings of the Commission he appeared with his arm in a sling, owing to some accident in a laboratory. Rumor said at the time that he had been testing some of the ores of Avondale for gold, and the nitric acid had burnt his hand. The habit of mind which he brought to politics was the same as that with which Sir John Parnell addressed himself to the making of canals in Ireland. When an engineer is making a cutting he does not swear even at a quagmire, and Mr. Parnell was too intent upon his end to waste force in unnecessary emotion. No man ever caused more stormy ebullitions of passion, but, excepting on one or two memorable occasions, he was as cool as a cucumber, as collected as a judge. His first recorded utterance in the House of Commons was characteristic. It was made in the first great struggles by which the Home Rulers compelled the hostile parties to admit their right to recognition. In reply to fierce objurgations from both sides of the House, Mr. Parnell said that "they had deliberately adopted this course, and they would stick to it." Deliberation in selecting the means to be employed, and resolution as immovable as adamant when they were adopted,—these have distinguished Mr. Parnell's policy from the first to the last.

#### AN IRISH ATHANASIUS.

There are few men of whom the English would have been prouder if he had been on the other side. He at least showed his ability to stand alone. Time and again, in the early days, when Mr. Biggar and Major O'Gorman acted as tellers, Mr. Parnell walked alone into the lobby against a House raging with impotent indignation. *Athanasius contra mundum* is always a heroic figure, which, however, is better appreciated by the world when Athanasius is at a little distance. When the fight was on there was

no one so unpopular. Popular or unpopular, it did not matter to Mr. Parnell. He had a long row to hoe, and he went on with his work, "rain or shine."

#### HOW HE LEARNED THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

This devotion to his end, not the devotion of a fanatic, who is sustained by the glow of passionate enthusiasm, but the practical, business-like determination of an engineer who has a certain amount of tunneling to do, was one great secret of his power. When Peter the Great saw his semi-barbarous Muscovites driven from field after field by the Swedish veterans, he rejoiced and took courage; "for," said he, "in the end they will teach us the art of war." There is a saying attributed to Mr. Parnell, in the days when he was one of the forlorn hope, that is a not unworthy parallel. He blundered often when he entered Parliament, owing to his inacquaintance with the forms of the House. "How are you to learn the rules of the House?" said a young and impatient follower. "By breaking them," was the laconic but sufficient answer. That is the way in which Mr. Parnell learned his lesson. What a stormy schooling it was! Every one now sees what a position Mr. Parnell attained as a leader, but it was not attained at a bound. If ever there was a case it was his in which—

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight;  
But they, when their companions slept,  
Were toiling upwards in the night.

And not in the night only, but far onwards into the next day. Mr. Parnell was indefatigable. Mr. Biggar and he were the great Twin Brethren of the Obstructionist cause, and neither spared himself in the struggle.

#### SLOW AND STEADY WINS THE RACE.

Mr. Parnell resembled Lord Hartington and Mr. Balfour in being constitutionally indisposed to very active exertion; "the ingrained laziness of his disposition," so his impatient followers called it, but there are times when slow and steady wins the race. Although broken down in health during the three years preceding the O'Shea revelations, he still kept his seat in the saddle as firmly as ever, both in the House and out of it. His will there was none to dispute. His authority was as supreme as in the old days when he only got rest when he was sent to jail. Kilmainham, with its horribly dark dungeon walk, was not exactly the best sanatorium for a politician knocked up by the incessant labors of the Land League, but it was better than nothing, and in other ways his imprisonment did him good. Mr. Parnell, in his relations with his fellow-men, was kind-hearted and sympathetic. His prison experiences made him very genial with all who had suffered for the Irish cause. It is a thousand pities that all the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench could not be passed through the same experience. He was cautious, and never did he say a truer word than when he said he never was a con-

spirator. His experience of Irish conspirators did not tempt him to risk his life and liberty in their hands.

#### HIS CHARACTERISTICS AS LEADER.

As a leader he was not an originator. Mr. Biggar invented Obstruction before Mr. Parnell adopted it. It was Ronayne who first put him up to the idea of making the Irish force a power in English politics. There is nothing original in the adoption of the method of the importunate widow in Parliamentary politics. But while Mr. Parnell initiated nothing, he bettered all his instructions and improved upon all his masters. Mr. Parnell's character was often misunderstood, even by those who stood nearest to him. Nothing, for instance, was more common than to hear him spoken of as a rigid disciplinarian—a kind of Irish Czar. In reality, he allowed his followers to go as they pleased to an extent that often landed him in considerable difficulties. It is an open secret that the Plan of Campaign would never have been proclaimed if Mr. Parnell had had his own way. His constitutional lethargy, reinforced at that time by acute illness, enabled his followers to force his hand. In Parliament he effaced himself to an extent that few realize. But in one respect only was the popular conception well founded. When Mr. Parnell spoke he was obeyed. But he spoke very seldom, and always to some purpose. The atmosphere of reserve in which he shrouded himself was natural to him. He was an aristocrat, born and bred, and would have found himself much more at home in the House of Lords than with the rough and rude democracy.

#### AN ESSENTIALLY CONSERVATIVE FORCE.

English people are only beginning to understand that Mr. Parnell was, during his power, the great conservative force in Ireland. He was a landlord and an Englishman. He had no consuming passion for the extirpation of landlordism. It was no doubt only in joke that he told Michael Davitt that the first necessity for maintaining order in a Home-ruled Ireland would be to clap him (Davitt) into jail. But the joke covered a truth. Davitt is a Celt. Landlordism is to him the devil incarnate. Mr. Parnell was always for making compromises with the evil thing. Davitt was hot for cutting it up root and branch. Mr. Davitt was the Revolution. Mr. Parnell was the Counter-revolution in Ireland.

#### HIS SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

From an imperial point of view, Mr. Parnell has been a most valuable man in politics. He it was who forced federation within the pale of practical politics, and while securing the adoption of Home Rule by the Liberal party, went distinctly ahead of the Liberal leaders in his adhesion to the principle of a federalized empire. Mr. Rhodes, who is probably the most thoroughgoing Imperialist in the

English-speaking world, would never have lavished on the Parnellite cause his magnificent donation of £10,000 had he not seen that Home Rule under Mr. Parnell made for the consolidation, not for the disintegration, of the empire.

#### THE END OF HIS CAREER.

The failure of the charges brought against him by the *London Times*, and his complete vindication at the hands of the special tribunal that examined into "Parnellism and Crime," brought his career to its point of magnificent climax. The terrible eclipse of that career came soon afterwards, through the revelations made in the O'Shea divorce trial. All else was at once subordinated to the great question whether the alliance between the two sections of the Home Rulers would be preserved by the dismissal of Mr. Parnell, or whether after four years of close intimacy the alliance would be broken up by the action of the man who created it. Mr. Parnell himself displayed throughout this crisis the supreme qualities which have enabled him to write his name indelibly on the history of his native land. The character of the Irish leader had been tempered in the furnace of obloquy and denunciation for many years, and in the present crisis he displayed his great qualities to the full.

#### THE "DISCROWNED KING" AT BAY.

Nothing could be more superb than the disdain with which he treated both his followers and allies. It was magnificent, although it was not politics. Even those whose most cherished hopes he was doing his best to destroy could not refrain from according him the tribute of their admiration as they witnessed him at bay, treating with lordly contempt every protest and every appeal, and making the Irish members, who assembled to discuss his conduct, feel—as one of them said—"as if it were they who had committed adultery with his wife." At the same time, the unscrupulous and ruthless spirit with which he, in his political life, had gone like a cannon-ball direct to his mark was vitiated by the same fatal element that had rendered him impossible as the Irish leader. When he felt the ground slipping beneath his feet, and the majority of his supporters in favor of his retirement, he determined upon striking a blow at Mr. Gladstone, no matter at what cost of the betrayal of private confidences. His manifesto to the Irish people was a document which revealed in every line the impress of a strong man of supreme ability, but of the strong man in whom the truth was no longer. The chieftain of the Irish clan disdained, when addressing his own people, to say even a word of the weakness which had exposed both him and his cause to the peril of imminent catastrophe. At length death has come to relieve him from a situation that had steadily grown more hopeless. He had already completed his life work. There was nothing for him but disappearance from the scene.



## II. BOULANGER—AN EPISODE IN FRENCH HISTORY.

The story of the influence of women upon the fate of men is as old as the Siege of Troy. The leading case is, of course, that of Cleopatra and Antony.

Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was lost  
A world for woman—lovely, harmless thing!

But perhaps there has not been any corresponding period in human history in which so many careers have been sacrificed through women as within the last ten years.

"My son," said the sage of Israel, "give not thy strength unto women, nor thy ways to that which destroyeth kings." A startling paper might be written on the consequences which have followed the neglect of this counsel in our time by the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe. The beauty of the Princess Dolgorouki, which dazzled the eyes of the Czar Liberator, darkened with shame and gloom the closing years of his reign. Skobelev, the hero of the Russian nation, the Bayard *sans peur*, although, alas, very far from *sans reproche*, escaped death on the fire-fringed slopes of Plevna only to perish in the midst of the nameless women among whom he wasted his strength. Gambetta, another great historic figure—as great in debate as Skobelev was great in war—died from a pistol-shot fired by his mistress. Count Rudolph, of Austria, sacrificed his life and the empire of the Hapsburgs for lawless passion. Don Carlos, it is said, would have been at this moment on the throne of Spain if his armies had not been halted for an orgie on the morrow of victory. The Servian throne would never have been vacant had Milan been faithful to his beautiful but unfortunate queen. In England there is to-day the standing example of one who, high in the counsels of the Liberal party, was generally thought to be the heir to the premiership of the empire. His political career was blighted by the revelations of the divorce court. The case of Mr. Parnell is another that will perhaps go into history as the most conspicuous of all. Not least sensational or impressive has been the theatrically ended career of General Boulanger, who shot himself at Brussels, on the grave of his late mistress, Madame Bonnemain, on September 30th.

### THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The cynic who, whenever any one got into any trouble, insisted that the first thing to be done was to find out the woman, seldom had so pat an example as is afforded him by the career of General Boulanger. To begin with, he was emphatically the child of his mother. She still lives, does Madame Boulanger, who was born Miss Griffiths, and, although now eighty-six years of age, she has been at least until very lately as vigorous as Mr. Gladstone. She had remained queen of her son's household—dowager queen—the idol of her great boy, upon whose domestic irregularities she looked with a lenient

eye, not even shrinking from lending the maternal countenance to the establishment at St. Brelade's Villa,—Madame Bonnemain's home in Jersey.

But his mother was by no means the only woman who exercised ascendancy over General Boulanger. His mother moulded his character, but the Duchess d'Uzès made him a possible pretender, and Madame Bonnemain presided over the wreck of his last chance of success. These three ladies,—his mother, the Duchess and Madame X.—seem to have played the rôle of the Fates in the weaving of the general's destinies. They moulded him, they tempted him, they unmade him. The temptress duchess, with her millions, went into retreat on the collapse of Boulangism; the others were with him still, and the mother and the mistress might have been seen any day driving out in one of the superb and elegant carriages provided by the wealth which enabled a cashiered general, with a maximum allowance of \$2500 per annum, to live in the luxury of a prince.

### A DISAPPOINTING EVOLUTION.

General Boulanger was complaisant. He had the good temper of a man who has a good digestion, an equable temperament, and an easy conscience. The more you looked at the man the more you marvelled how ever so easy-going a man of pleasure came to be a menace to the republic. The revelations of M. Mermeix at length supplied, no doubt, some explanation of the mystery. But it is an extraordinary story this of the way in which the rival factions developed General Boulanger into a pretender. Surely there was seldom so difficult a task imposed upon the political conspirator as that of evolving out of this political nonentity an instrument with which to threaten the existence of the republic. When a queen-bee dies the industrious workers at once prepare to replace her. By some system of manipulation, for the secret of which mankind sighs in vain, they are able to take the larva which would become in ordinary course a worker bee, and by subjecting it to certain peculiar treatment they evolve from what would have been the humble neuter a full-blown queen. The process by which French conspirators evolved General Boulanger from being a mere general into the head of the Boulangist party is quite as extraordinary as anything that is done in the hive. But it was not so successful. For the manipulators, who hoped to produce a queen-bee, failed. The individual operated upon seems to have dreamed of becoming a wasp. In the end he turned out to be a drone. The process spoiled a fair soldier, and produced an indifferent political adventurer.

### THE BOULANGIST CONSPIRACY.

It would never have had a chance of success if the French had not been just a little bored with the republic, which at that moment seemed to produce

nothing but jobs and taxes and worthless wars, which persecuted the Church and harried the nuns. When Boulangism was at its height, France seemed the Madame Bovary of Europe. She was bored with her legitimate spouse and entertained, as a distraction, the addresses of General Boulanger in default of any more eligible Lothario. But he was not a dashing enough suitor, and when the moment came for flinging in her lot with him she recoiled, feeling that he was, after all, only playing Sir Pandarus for the Comte de Paris. There was much more truth in that than could have been proved at the time. The articles of M. Mermeix afterwards brought to light the fact that Boulangism was to all intents and purposes a conspiracy against the republic, financed by Royalists, and managed by Count Dillon in the interests of the anti-Republicans, while the Republican contingent, Messrs. Rochefort, Naquet, and the rest, were mere dupes or decoy-ducks for the Royalist conspirators. It is a wonderful object-lesson of what a woman's money can do if it is boldly used. The real heroine of the conspiracy is the Duchess d'Uzès, the lady who supplied the Boulangist cause with 3,000,000 francs. That lady, it must be admitted, had at least a good show for her money. She was a Royalist, the first peeress of France; she was wealthy, and by using her wealth lavishly, she did not, it is true, overturn the republic, but she succeeded in giving it the worst shake it had had for years. As there are plenty of wealthy women who will take to politics, if only as a distraction, the results achieved by the Duchess d'Uzès is a rather formidable addition to the risks of the political future in democratic states.

#### THE DUCHESS D'UZÈS.

The old Castle d'Uzès rises in the very centre of the village of the same name, in a country picturesque in its wildness. It is a wealthy house. The Duchess d'Uzès possesses an immense fortune, made in champagne of the celebrated brand "Veuve Cliquot." The duchess is a woman of very simple habits, extremely charitable and very good. She belongs to the house of Mortemart, and is the granddaughter of the Comte de Chévigé. Left a widow when thirty years of age, the duchess has not the reputation of an intellect commensurate to the vastness of her ambitions. She had lived in retirement until the time of the Boulangist revelations, devoting herself entirely to the education of her children. She is a woman of great activity, her time being taken up with good works, sport, agriculture, society, without ever appearing to be hurried. The duchess gives no thought to other than her daily task—that of making people happy. She is blessed in garrets and loved in salons. Her children enter upon life by the smooth road opened up to them by their mother's gentle influence. She is very simple in her dress and ways, with no affectations; her manners, which are frank and cordial, even to the extent of being a little masculine, are those of a woman to whom the vanity of her sex is foreign.

She has splendid diamonds, which she invariably wears with a black dress high to the throat, and thinks less of her toilette than her maid. She displays, however, great taste in the arrangement of her home; and her work, the hotel which she has restored in the Champs Elysées, is a marvel of beauty.

#### BEHIND THE SCENES.

We read the stories from behind the scenes of Boulangism with a continually increasing sense of unspeakable disgust and of ever-deepening pity for France. A majority of Frenchmen, it is true, at the last moment, when their Boulevard hero had refused to risk his freedom in the attempt to deprive France of her liberties, rallied to the side of M. Constans, who showed that he would stand no nonsense; but before his double flight it was an open question with many close observers whether, after all, France was not to be thrown at the feet of this crew of conspirators, to be handled by them with the rude violence and indecent familiarity with which Napoleon dealt with her after the *coup d'état*. And the more revolting the revelation as to the nature of the Boulangist conspiracy, the more dishonorable and dishonoring does the episode appear to the fair fame of France. A great nation that once led the van of civilization should not a second time have allowed herself to be within the grasp of a gang of sharpers and bullies, with professions as false as dicers' oaths, and with absolutely no ideal but that of self-aggrandizement by the aid of universal fraud.

We lay down the elaborate and vehement little pamphlets which were issued by the hundred thousand during the elections, demonstrating with every form of indignant asseveration and plausible argument that Boulangism was the true Republicanism, and that the election of General Boulanger was the only way to save the republic; and turning to the articles of M. Mermeix, we learn that the money which kept Boulangism on its feet, which supported its candidates and circulated its pamphlets, was subscribed on the express understanding that he would overturn the republic and bring in the monarchy. Never since M. Gambetta left Paris in a balloon, "ballasted with lies," as Carlyle remarked, to encourage the provinces to prolong a hopeless struggle against the advancing Germans, has lying been so deliberately employed on so gigantic a scale in political warfare.

#### M. DÉROULEDE AND THE COMTE DE MUN.

The whole thing reads like a narrative of a game of sharpers in a thieves' kitchen. And who were those who made France appear as the thieves' kitchen of Europe? In this universal dupery two honest men alone stand out among the crew of intriguers. One is M. Paul Déroulède, the soldier-poet of the republic, whose passion against the Germans blinds him to all other considerations of political ethics. On M. Déroulède lies a grave responsibility. He was the one man of European fame who supported



GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger. It was his known integrity, his high idealism, and his devotion to his country which blinded many to the woful shortcomings of his chief. It is true that M. Déroulède, months before the elections, had the courage, in a very remarkable interview published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to intimate that Boulangism was in great danger of becoming an Orleanist conspiracy: but even then he did not cut connection with General Boulanger. He stood as a Boulangist candidate, and sat in the Chamber as a Boulangist deputy. He was the most conspicuous figure at General Boulanger's funeral in Brussels the other day. The other personage, who is visible through the mephitic mist raised by the Mermeix memoranda, is the Comte de Mun. That son of the Crusaders and sword of the Catholic Church is not the kind of man whom we should have expected to discover in the *coulisses* of Boulangism. How far this chivalrous Royalist was party to the continued fraud practised upon the nation does not appear. That he should even have touched the pitch with one of his fingers is a matter of keen regret to those who know and admire that character, so sympathetic, so lofty, and so heroic.

#### BOULANGISM A BIRTH OF DESPAIR.

The secret of the whole matter is, no doubt, that the opposition was in despair. There was such profound dissatisfaction with the government of the republic that many good men believed it was better even to support General Boulanger than to allow things to go on as they had been going. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with was the maxim which secured General Boulanger most of his respectable supporters. But to what a sad and deplorable pass must the once noble and chivalrous France have been reduced when the only stick with which her government can be belabored is such a rotten cabbage-stalk as Boulangism—that party which had not only one lie but three in its right hand, and which covered a Royalist conspiracy by the most blatant professions of devotion to the republic.

#### THE COMTE DE PARIS.

Adversity makes strange bed-fellows. But since the leopard and the monkey roosted upon the branches of a tree in flood-time was there ever a stranger alliance than that which united the Comte de Paris with M. Rochefort, and both with M. Déroulède? The Comte de Paris, although the infamy of the conspiracy was fully exposed, was not ashamed. On the eve of his departure for America he wrote a letter in which he posed as the finally impenitent. He had done what he had done, and he was not sorry for it; only the less said about it the better. But he added: "Proscribed and exiled, I used against the republic the weapons which it placed in my hands." Has, then, an exiled proscrip the right to use any weapon that lies within his reach? If so, the comte's note excuses the dynamite which shattered to death the late Czar. The Nihilists also used such weapons as autocracy left within their reach. From the point of view of the moralist, the assassi-

nation plots which the Russian Nihilists direct against the Czar have elements of much nobler ethics than any that can be discovered in this sordid conspiracy to stifle the French republic.

#### NEMESIS!

The republic, however, was avenged. Boulangism recoiled like a boomerang upon the Orleanists. It is the monarchy which it stifled, not the republic. As we read *Les Coulisses*, and listen to the discussions of the intriguers, a strange feeling comes over us that we have read all this before. It all seems so strangely familiar. We think a little, and in a moment we see where we are. We are witnessing a rehearsal of the Napoleonic *coup d'état*. This great crime, which dyed the record of the Bonapartes with a stain so deep as to be visible even on their blood-bedraggled ermine, it was calmly proposed to repeat in the interest of the monarchy. The crew that urged on the Man of December were standing once more round General Boulanger—a kind of vampire gang forbidden for their sins to rest in the grave, and doomed anew to try to drain the life-blood of their country. It does not appear that the Comte de Paris ever directly wished General Boulanger to make a *coup d'état*. But the pressure brought to bear upon the general in favor of violently overturning the existing constitution was very strong. M. Naquet, the clever little hunchback Jew who passed the Divorce law, boasts that he, Republican though he was by profession, urged General Boulanger to seize the government when he was elected deputy for Paris. The Royalists prevented it, not because they objected to it on principle, but because they feared if the "brav' général" had established himself in supreme power he might have objected to consider himself the General Monk of a new Charles II.

#### M. MERMEIX'S REVELATIONS.

The story of Boulangism behind the scenes was told at great length by M. Mermeix in the columns of the *Figaro*. It was a most unedifying chronicle. M. Mermeix, a young deputy of very curious antecedents, who had attached himself for a time to the Boulangist party, deemed it consistent with the rôle of a disillusionized dupe to expose before the gaze of the whole world all the skeletons in the Boulangist cupboard.

#### APOSTLE NAQUET SUGGESTS A COUP D'ÉTAT.

That which first startled the public beyond the frontiers of France about these unsavory revelations was the confirmation by M. Naquet of what seemed the most incredible part of the disclosures, viz., that General Boulanger's supporters, M. Naquet himself being among the chief, had urged him, immediately after his election by Paris, to march upon the Elysée and possess himself of the supreme executive power. M. Naquet is a Republican, a senator, and a legislator known to fame as the author of the French Divorce law. Yet Naquet, apostle of liberty as aforesaid, has not hesitated to declare that he strongly urged General Boulanger, on the strength



of his return as deputy for Paris, to place himself at the head of the mob and seize supreme power by the summary process of turning President Grévy into the street.

#### THE "BRAVE GENERAL" REFUSES.

Naquet's advice was not taken. General Boulanger refused to play the bold game, and from that time, say his reproachful adherents, his star began to wane. General Boulanger's own account of the matter is very simple. He saw, knowing somewhat both of the history of the *coup d'état* and of the obstacles which stand in the way of the sudden seizure of the executive power, that the proposal to march on the Elysée was the suggestion of a madman, and he refused to move. According to other authorities, his inaction was not due either to his own perspicacity or to his scruples, but to the fact that the Royalist Committee decided that such a step would be objectionable. General Boulanger, once established in supreme power, might not be disposed to dismount in order to establish the Comte de Paris in his place. Therefore they thought it better to wait until the general election, when they hoped to be better able to treat with General Boulanger. When the general election came, it was not with General Boulanger, but with M. Constans, that they had to do. But whatever the exact truth may be as to why this precious plan miscarried, the important fact for us is that it was seriously entertained by men who believed themselves to be Republicans. It is a reminder that France is much more like a Spanish-American republic than the law-abiding republic of the United States. In a country where the winning of a by-election seems to Republican senators sufficient justification for an attempt to seize the executive power by a march on the Elysée anything may happen.

#### GENERAL BOULANGER.

The significance of Boulangism depended little or nothing on the character of General Boulanger. It was his fate to distinguish himself sufficiently above the dead level of mediocrity which prevails in France, and, as a penalty for this distinction, he was at once exploited by the various intriguers who were dissatisfied with the existing *régime*. Personally he deserved a better fate. It is a dire penalty for a soldier who had, on the whole, deserved well of his country, and for an administrator who stands in the first rank of all those who have been intrusted of late years with the armies of France, to be gibbeted for all time along with creatures who make the name of Boulangism stink in the nostrils of all honest men.

General Boulanger was not a saint. Austerity had never been attractive in his eyes, and from his early youth he had lived as men of easy morals live in all countries. Nor did he find the camp a school of virtue. After he attained distinction he walked in the ways of Solomon, and, like his great prototype, discovered in the pursuit of pleasure that all is vanity. If the whole truth were told, after the

fashion of the Memoirs of the Duc de Gramont, our moralists would be supplied with a text-book of scandal that would hardly conduce to edification, although it might do something to arouse many good people from the fool's paradise in which they are living. These things, however, can but be alluded to in passing. The one notorious and palpable rock upon which Boulangism was wrecked is visible to all men—Madame X. being but one of an indefinite series. Those who seek for the cause of the general collapse will do well to regard the X. as an algebraic symbol—or a noun of multitude signifying many. Again and again, at the crisis of his fortunes, General Boulanger was dallying in the chamber of the matron when he should have been foremost in council, and his followers loudly complained that but for Madame X. all might have gone well.

It is obvious, however, that even if Madame X. and all her lethal sisterhood had been drummed out of the camp the elements of success were not in Boulangism. Boulangism was a thing with the General's figure-head, which moved fitfully towards a certain goal on two legs—one republican, the other monarchical. The moment that goal was reached the legs would have insisted upon starting in the opposite direction. Then General Boulanger's fall was inevitable. It is all very well to ride two horses when they are working side by side; but not even the champion rider of the Hippodrome can ride two horses galloping in opposite directions.

#### GOOD-BY TO GENERAL BOULANGER.

Before he unhappily became the prey of the intriguers who ruined him, General Boulanger had deserved well of his country. His military career, if not brilliant, was highly respectable. He had shed his blood in the cause of his country, he had risen to high command, and he became Minister of War. No amount of obloquy subsequently incurred can blind us to the fact that he was one of the best Ministers of War which the republic has possessed. He was diligent, punctual, intelligent, and, above all, he was honestly solicitous for the welfare of the common soldier. He did more to improve the lot of the conscripts than all his predecessors, and that assuredly should be counted to him for righteousness. He was too easy-going, too much swayed by the pleasure of the moment, to be a formidable intriguer or dangerous conspirator. He honestly seems to have believed that France was about to install him in supreme power, if not for sheer love of his beautiful eyes, then from sheer disgust at the fish-like optics of the old Opportunists' gang. After the elections for the Nord and for Paris, such a mistake was not unnatural. General Boulanger saw two great typical constituencies, the greatest in all France, fall at his feet almost without being wooed. What wonder that he should think all France was about to follow. He had no fortune, but when he raised his hand millions rained down upon him as from the skies. Men who differed upon almost every

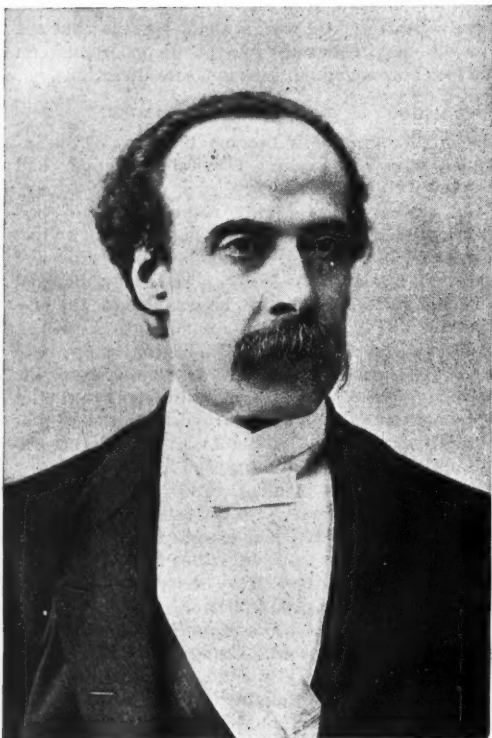
other topic, agreed to support him as the indispensable leader of Opposition, the destined savior of France. There was a certain patriotic idealism about some of the support which he secured, and many of the electors who voted for him did so as a protest against corruption in high places. What irony to protest against Wilsonism by supporting Boulangism, as if one were to infect himself with typhus to get rid of a sore throat!

The conclusion soon came. When General Boulanger left France he lost his only chance. But it was such a poor chance that it was not worth risking liberty to retain it. At the best he would only have reached the inevitable parting-place where, whether he turned to the right or the left, he would find a pistol at his temples. So he chose the safer part, and shaking off the dust of his feet against his native country, he sought shelter beneath the British flag. Here he remained, and seemed likely long

to remain. He lived in ease with Madame de Bonnemain, apparently reconciled to his fate. The smart military air which had distinguished him was giving place to the comfortable, respectable rotundity of the retired tradesman, and the "brav' général," who on his prancing black charger had for a short time been the incarnation of French militarism, was now finally settling down into well-cushioned oblivion in the well-appointed villa of Madame Bonnemain at St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey.

Alas for his dreams that this ill-earned and ignoble comfort should be permanent! Last summer Madame Bonnemain died, and the general at one stroke lost his most devoted friend, his adopted home, and his means of easy livelihood. The ghost of his blighted career began to haunt him. The newspapers have told of his last weeks, spent in close proximity to the grave of his departed friend, and of his own theatrical end.

### III. BALMACEDA—THE CHILIAN LIBERAL.



JOSÉ MANUEL BALMACEDA.

"I acted all during the past eight months with the firm conviction that I was right.

"My heart all through this trouble has been with Chili.

"I sought to rescue my country from foreign domination.

"I strove to make her the first republic in America."

How strange the sound of these, the last words of the fallen Balmaceda, to one who has viewed the recent Chilian conflict only through the columns of the press; and yet how directly in accord is their sentiment with the policy and actions of the man during his whole life down until the struggle.

José Manuel Balmaceda was not a political upstart. His accession to power was gradual. He came of an ancient Chilian family. Scarcely fifty-two years of age when, on the 19th of September, 1891, he ended his stormy career, he had seen over thirty years of active political life. Indeed, he plunged into politics almost immediately on completing his academic studies at the Seminario Concilias, Santiago, where his parents had sent him to be educated for the priesthood.

#### HIS EARLY CAREER.

The times favored the young politician. A small but growing minority of the people, composed especially of the young blood of Chili, had become dissatisfied with the Constitution of 1830. Balmaceda joined the party of reform, and in a short time through his eloquence became their leader. In 1868 he was elected deputy to the Chilian Congress, and was returned for four successive terms. In the Chamber of Deputies he was the recognized leader of the Liberal party, as the reform party was now

called. The line between the two great parties in Chili, the Liberals and the Conservatives, is clearly drawn. Each is exactly what its name implies. The Liberals are the progressive party. They advocate the non-interference of the Church in political affairs; the abolition of ecclesiastical privileges; the extension of popular education; the development of the resources of the country through the construction of public works, and the free consideration of all matters by the state. The Conservatives, on the other hand, hold to the old customs and traditions of the past. They oppose in general all the Liberal measures specified above, and each in particular. They would give the Church supreme authority in matters political as well as in matters ecclesiastical; would abolish the public schools, and refuse all public assistance to reform methods. The Liberal party is composed of the young men of the country, the college and university graduates and the business and laboring classes; the Conservatives, of the clergy, the greater part of the professional classes, and the leading territorial families.

#### LEADER OF THE LIBERALS.

Balmaceda was the champion of Liberalism and the foe of Conservatism. He represented the progressive nineteenth-century spirit in Chili—in a word, democracy as against aristocracy and clericalism. In 1874 he first began to advocate the separation of Church and State, which afterwards was accomplished under his presidency. During his fifteen years' service as deputy no measure of reform was introduced into the chamber which either was not inspired by him or which did not command his support. He became the idol of the people, and even his bitterest political enemies were compelled to acknowledge his great force of character and strength of mind, and to respect his resolute will.

The Liberal party under the leadership of Balmaceda grew rapidly; but not until after the close of the Peruvian war did it gain sufficient strength to wrest the administration from the hands of the Conservative oligarchy, where it had practically remained since the adoption of the constitution. The war against Peru in 1880, by uniting the political factions of Chili against a common foe, strengthened the feeling of nationality among the people.

#### HIS SERVICES TO CHILI.

With the spread of the new ideas of national ambition the Liberals prevailed in the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1882 their leader Balmaceda became Minister of the Interior, and two years later Prime Minister. While holding this latter office, true to his principles, he introduced various liberal measures in Chili, the Civil Marriage law being prominent among these. As Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Santa Maria, in 1885, he greatly strengthened the commercial position of Chili among the nations of the world. The people were not in doubt as to who was the moving spirit in Santa Maria's administration, and in 1886 they

elected Balmaceda as Maria's successor. Under him, Chili moved forward during the succeeding three years with bold strides. Sectarianism was abolished in the schools, and the separation of Church and State was definitely accomplished. Schoolhouses were erected in parts of the country where they had never been known before, and the normal-school system was introduced. Millions of dollars were appropriated towards the construction of railroads and telegraph lines and the improvement of harbors. State roads were projected in the year 1888 alone to the estimated cost of \$16,200,000. In the same year the gigantic work of connecting Lake Vichuquen with the ocean was begun. The leader of the Liberals was now in power, and the country prospered. In no previous period of like duration had the social and economic interests of Chili been so greatly advanced. Then at least the people did not doubt that the heart of Balmaceda was with his country.

As regards Balmaceda's services to Chili up to this stage of his political career the testimony of both Liberals and Conservatives agree. From the fourth year of his presidency the accounts are conflicting.

Whether Balmaceda, himself ineligible for reelection, now took advantage of the almost unlimited powers lodged with the President to name his successor and thus perpetuate his influence in the administration of affairs, or whether he was driven to the exercise of extreme constitutional powers by the action of the Congressionalists, much is to be said on either side. The truth will not be known until the prejudice and feeling aroused by the struggle have passed away and facts alone are made the basis of judgment. Something more than mere empty charges are needed to convince one that the downfall of Balmaceda was due solely to change in his own character from motives of high patriotism to selfish, mercenary and unscrupulous ambition. It has not been clearly shown as yet that, previous to January 1, 1891, when martial law was declared in Chili, Balmaceda exceeded his constitutional limitations. The Chilean constitution places with the President almost absolute power as compared with that vested in the chief executive of the United States. Article 71 of the constitution confides in him "the administration and government of the state," and extends his authority "to everything having for its object the preservation of public order at home and the security of the republic abroad, the observing and exacting observation of the constitution and the laws." In this clause is implied the right of the President to appoint his own ministers without the consent or sanction of either body of congress, which power the Conservatives had recognized and never considered excessive so long as they themselves controlled the administration. Balmaceda undertook, it would seem, to retain a ministry in the face of a Conservative opposition who, through a defection in the liberal ranks, had secured a majority in the lower house. The struggle during the early months was purely a constitutional one. Old

party lines were destroyed and the fight narrowed down to one between the executive on the one hand and the legislature on the other. Then came the struggle in earnest, in which Balmaceda's following deserted him and the Congressionalists came off victorious.

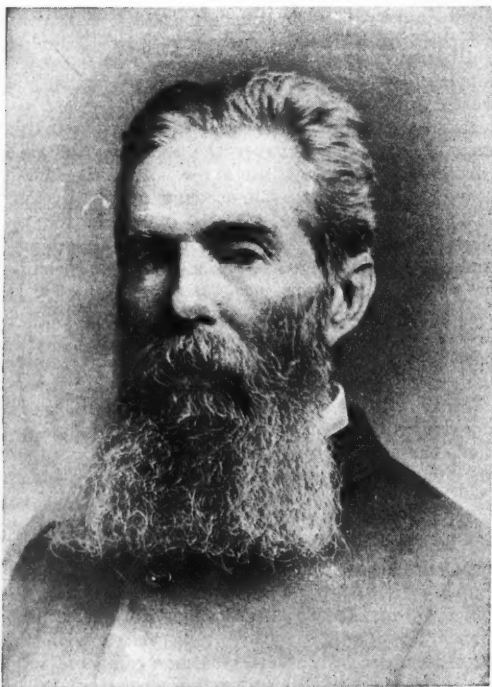
He may have been wrong in the later course he pursued; but considered in the light of his past ser-

vices in Chili, the last words of the fallen leader have in them something of the breath of sincerity.

In personal appearance Balmaceda was above the average height, of slim figure and graceful bearing. He was generous in disposition and broad-minded, with a degree of forbearance and urbanity which, it is said, made him remarkable even among his own urbane people.

## MELVILLE OF MARQUESAS.

BY ARTHUR STEDMAN.



THE LATE HERMAN MELVILLE.

The last call has sounded of late for so many of our most noted generation of authors, that the death of Herman Melville came as a surprise to the public at large, chiefly because it revealed the fact that such a man had lived so long. This, also, in the case of a writer whose works forty years ago were as much a matter of comment as are the books of Rudyard Kipling to-day. When "Omoo" appeared in 1847, *Blackwood's Magazine* saw fit to say: "The volume was laid before us and we suddenly found ourselves in the entertaining society of Marquesan Melville, the phoenix of modern voyagers, sprung, it would seem, from the mingled ashes of Captain Cook and Robin Crusoe." This was the final

pean of a chorus of praise that already had lasted a year in the case of Melville's first book, "Typee."

To the local literary colony, however, the residence of Mr. Melville in New York was a well-known fact; and his reserved manner of life was also known and respected. At different times efforts were made to draw him from his seclusion, but they could not continue indefinitely. Doubtless many of our younger writers for the press had never heard of him. The meagre notices of his death would indicate as much. The reasons for this and the details of his life and work offer a tempting field for discussion.

### LIFE AND ADVENTURES.

The son of a New York merchant, and born in that city on August 1, 1819, he was compelled by his father's early death to seek his own fortune. It is more than probable that the publication of Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," in 1840, influenced him to follow the sea as a vocation, and to ship for Liverpool as cabin boy the following year. Returning, he devoted some time to school-teaching. His records show that he received for this work a salary of "six dollars a quarter and board." The most eventful period of his life began on January 1, 1841, when he sailed from New Bedford, Mass., in the whaler *Acushnet*, bound for the Pacific sperm-fishery. After a four months' residence among the Nukuheva cannibals, and various experiences in the Society and Hawaiian groups, as related in "Typee" and "Omoo," he joined the crew of the frigate *United States*, and arrived at Boston, Mass., in the autumn of 1844. Thereafter he was to travel only in the conventional way.

His life in New York and at Pittsfield, Mass., followed. He lived at Pittsfield, where he enjoyed a close acquaintance with Hawthorne, from 1850 to 1863. The remaining years were passed in the metropolis. From 1866 to 1885 he performed the duties of a district officer of the New York custom house, preferring them to indoor clerical work. It was in connection with this position that he first met Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, from whom some interesting reminiscences of the dead romancer may be expected.

Melville's success as a writer was undoubtedly



continuous and constantly increasing up to the publication of "Moby Dick" in 1851. "Redburn" and "Mardi" appeared in 1848-49, the former founded on his experiences during the voyage to Liverpool, the latter a combination of the real and the fantastical which received adverse criticism in some quarters. "White-Jacket" (1850), based on his life aboard a man-of-war, is one of his two most consistent books, the other being "Typee." With "Moby Dick" he was to reach the topmost notch of his fame. "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852), "was the signal for an outburst of protest against 'metaphysical and morbid meditations' which already had made themselves apparent in 'Mardi' and 'Moby Dick.'" Some of the short stories in "Piazza Tales" (1856), one in *Harper's Monthly* entitled "Cock-a-Doodle-Do," which Henry M. Alden, the editor of that magazine, considers about the best short story he ever read, and a few notable poems comprise the remainder of Melville's important literary product. "Israel Potter" (1855) and "The Confidence Man" (1857) do not seem to require criticism.

This author's power in describing and investing with romance experiences and scenes actually participated in and witnessed by himself, and his failure of success as an inventor of characters and situations, were early pointed out by his critics. More recently H. A. Salt has drawn the same distinction very carefully in an illuminating article contributed to the *Scottish Art Review*. He divides Melville's books into those which are chiefly autobiographical and those which may be considered as fantasies. Of the former are "Typee," "Omoo," "Redburn," and "White-Jacket." Of the latter are "Mardi," "Pierre," and "Moby Dick." But "Moby Dick, or the White Whale," containing, as it does, so large a proportion of truthful description of the whaler's life, stands rather in a class by itself. The earlier critics agree with Clark Russell in placing it at the very head of Melville's books. No more striking contrast of the latter's different methods of work can be found than that afforded between the chapter entitled "Stubb Kills a Whale," and the lurid closing chapter.

An editorial writer of the *New York Times* has been the first to draw a comparison between the pioneer in South Sea romance and Robert Louis Stevenson, considerably to Mr. Stevenson's disadvantage. Although his sketches have grown less mortally dull of late, the Scottish author's hope of success appears to lie chiefly in the direction where Melville failed—the creations of his own fertile brain. Then, too, a seeker after romance in the Pacific must adopt (it would almost seem) the method of Melville himself, or of Pierre Loti, or of Lafcadio Hearn.

Melville's most artistic work is to be found in "Typee," the first blossom of his youthful genius. This idyl, which set all the world to talking, undoubtedly will hold a permanent position in American literature, and most people will wish to read

its sequel, "Omoo." The character of "Fayaway" and, no less, William S. Mayo's "Kaloolah," the enchanting dreams of many a youthful heart, will retain their charm; and this in spite of endless variations by modern explorers in the same domain. A faint type of both characters may be found in the Surinam "Yarico" of Captain John Gabriel Stedman, whose "Narrative of a Five Years' Expedition" appeared in 1796. As for "Moby Dick" and "White-Jacket," they should be read wherever men go down to the sea in ships, and until the spirit of adventure, so strong in the English-speaking race, abandons its sway over the hearts of human beings. "Typee" and "Omoo" have been from the first of much value to outgoing missionaries for the information contained in them concerning the Pacific islanders. A reference to "Typee" as "Melville's Marquesan Islands," under which title the book first appeared in England, was given in the *Popular Science Monthly* as recently as two weeks before the author's death, and shows the ethnological value of the work.

#### MELVILLE'S POETRY.

The events of the Civil War gave a strong lyrical movement to Melville's pen, which had rested for nearly ten years when the volume of "Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War" appeared in 1866. Most of these poems originated, according to the author, "in an impulse imparted by the fall of Richmond," but they have as subjects all the chief incidents of the struggle. The best of them are "The Stone Fleet," "In the Prison Pen," "The College Colonel," "The March to the Sea," "Running the Batteries," and "Sheridan at Cedar Creek." Some of these had a wide circulation in the press, and were preserved in various anthologies. Mr. Stoddard has called "Sheridan" the "second best cavalry poem in the English language, the first being Browning's 'How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix.'" There are in this poem lines as lofty in sentiment and expression as Bryant, or the author of "Lines on a Bust of Dante," or Mr. Stoddard himself could have written. In the two privately printed volumes, "John Marr and Other Sailors" (1888) and "Timoleon" (1891), are several fine lyrics, the best of them being his last poem, "The Return of the Sire de Nesle." "Clarel, a Poem and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land" (1876), is a long mystical poem requiring, as some one has said, a dictionary, a cyclopædia, and a copy of the Bible for its elucidation.

#### A DISASTROUS YEAR.

The year 1853 was one of ill omen to Melville. He had removed to Pittsfield in 1850 in the flush of his youthful fame, and while "shaping out the gigantic conception of his 'White Whale,'" as Hawthorne expressed it. The book came out and he enjoyed to the full the enhanced reputation it brought him, although six years of the most engrossing literary work had somewhat injured his constitution. He did not, however, take warning from

"Mardi," but allowed himself to plunge more deeply into the sea of philosophy and fantasy. "Pierre" appeared, and after it a long series of hostile criticisms ending with a severe, though impartial, article by Fitz-James O'Brien in *Putnam's Monthly*. Close upon this came the great Harper fire, which destroyed the whole stock of his books, published for the most part on the half profit plan, and kept them out of print at a most important time. The plates were not injured, but in the case of all the works the printing and binding of new editions had to be done over again.

I do not know a better example of the sagacity with which the literary departments of our great publishing houses were managed, even a generation ago, than is presented by Melville's case. This sagacity is indeed necessary to their large incomes. With the exception of "Typee," which was purchased from another house, the American firm brought out all the works up to "Pierre" on a half profit system; but for "Pierre" they offered a much more conventional arrangement, and for his other books, except "Battle Pieces," Melville had to seek new publishers. It must be remembered, in connection with their action, that Melville was at the zenith of his reputation in 1852. The wisdom of the firm's attitude was abundantly proved.

In the case of one of these later books Melville suffered the "authors' complaint" of having the plates bought in and a new edition issued without authority or compensation. Mr. Whitman also has gone through a similar experience. The novel feature of the Melville affair is that the volume was issued as a new book with a different title. Both gentlemen made use of the law to redress their grievances. Mr. Melville's brother Allan was a New York lawyer, and up to his death in 1873 managed the former's affairs with ability, the author taking little interest in business details except scrupulously to pay all debts.

The pirating of American books in England reached its worst form about 1851, and "Moby Dick" (brought out by Bentley in that year, as "The Whale," in three handsome volumes) was the last of Melville's works to be made a feature of by English publishers. Probably this was a good thing for his reputation in that country. Meanwhile the English rights in "Typee" and "Omoo" had been bought outright by a London publisher for small sums, and were held by him until Melville's death, so that soon all income from "oversea" was ended.

#### SELF-ELECTED RETIREMENT.

It will be seen, then, that his reputation suffered much from his writing himself down. This was

the chief of the adverse influences already mentioned. Other factors were his growing inclination for a secluded life, and a marked avoidance of any action on his part toward keeping himself before the public. These were heavy obstacles for any publisher; but I fancy that if Melville had been a Boston author, even these would not have proved insurmountable. Our New York firms do not thoroughly understand the gentle art of nourishing reputations.

In England Clark Russell has for many years, in most gracious ways, kept Melville's name constantly before the public. I have referred, in another sketch, to Robert Buchanan's famous expedition in New York, when he "sought everywhere for this Triton"—except in the City Directory—and to the same writer's *Academy* statement that Melville

"Sits all forgotten or ignored,  
While haberdashers are adored."

Although to those in whose homes the romances of Melville and the chantings of Whitman have been household words with three generations—although, to such, the melodramatic prancings of latter-day enthusiasts are somewhat tedious, yet there was reason as well as rhyme in Mr. Buchanan's pasquinade.

Even now we may well forego at intervals the works of our brilliant deniers of romance and iconoclasts of genius—to follow through storm and stress the hardy Nimrods of the deep—or to float in aboriginal canoes over island lakes, wafted by breezes which swell the outspread draperies of olive-hued and brown-haired damsels of the Southern Seas.

#### THE RETURN OF THE SIRE DE NESLE.

A.D. 16—.

[Herman Melville's last poem.]

My towers at last! These roving ends,  
Their thirst is slaked in larger dearth;  
The yearning infinite recoils,  
For terrible is earth.

Kaf thrusts his snouted crags through fog;  
Araxes swells beyond his span,  
And knowledge poured by pilgrimage  
Overflows the banks of man.

But thou, my stay, thy lasting love,  
One lonely good, let this but be!  
Weary to view the wide world's swarm,  
But blest to fold but thee.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND THE DARDANELLES.

#### A German View of the Question.

In the *Deutsche Revue* for October "A Former Ambassador" writes on the question as follows:—

"More than twenty years ago the greatest Opportunist of this century foresaw the danger of a Franco-Russian alliance, and he did everything in his power to guard the newly created German Empire against it. The geographical position of Germany between two powerful neighbors, eager for conquest, and above all things passionate, made such German diplomacy a duty of conscience. The danger was increased by the feelings of revenge awakened, in the East and in the West alike, by the successes of the German arms. Russia could not forgive Prussia for having abandoned the policy of being a vassal to the Czar, and France could not forget that Germany alone, without allies, had proved herself strong enough to thwart the long-wished-for revenge for Waterloo. But now that the spirit which disturbed Prince Bismarck's nights has at last appeared before all eyes at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, as well as Paris and Vichy, the question arises whether it is only a spirit or a rude reality.

"If we first fix our eyes on Russia, how it has shown itself to the world since the accession of Alexander III., we are struck by a curious antithesis. No ruler of the great empire has shown himself so peacefully disposed as the present Czar, and yet that does not prevent the army concealing elements which render peace uncertain. Slavophiles, Panславists, or by whatever name the war-party call themselves, preach, or at least desire, war and the further extension of the empire. Alexander III. is reckoned an honorable man, but it is doubtful whether in critical moments he could energetically oppose the national aspirations.

"The double tendency of Russia's foreign policy explains her home policy to a certain extent. The fanatic Pobedonostzeff has taken the power out of the hands of his former pupil, the Czar, and the Czar has been persuaded that Liberal reforms had made his father a victim to the Nihilists, and that only by an absolute ruler could Russia be governed. And as against cholera, Russia must be hermetically sealed against European influences. But, in fact, Nihilism, suppressed by the police, only makes more headway among the masses, and attacks the officers of both army and navy. No day sure of his life, the Czar leads the most pitiable existence among all these contradictory opinions.

"Every emergency is prepared for, or it is believed to be prepared for. The provinces on the west frontier are covered with masses of troops and costly fortifications, but the army is insufficiently armed. Only in 1893 will the new guns have been supplied to the whole army. As to the war ability of the Russians opinions differ; in any case there is a de-

ficiency of generals and officers trained in modern tactics, but so far as numbers go the next war will see a development hitherto unknown, and any under-estimate of this opponent cannot be too much warned against.

"And how is it in France? All parties are flattered because the Czar heard the Marseillaise on board the *Marengo*.

"France has again become capable of joining an Alliance. Still, she has been utilizing her years of peace to reorganize her fleet, in numbers at least, and her army is supplied with the best guns of modern times. However, so long as Germany, strong and united, is in a position to offer peace there is every hope that peace will be preserved.

"What are the objects which an alliance between France and Russia promises? France will reconquer Alsace-Lorraine and, if possible, realize the old dream of a Rhine frontier.

"A French historian, Albert Vandal, searched lately the St. Petersburg and Paris archives in order to get a clear picture of the negotiations which occupied both cabinets before the interview at Erfurt. The chimera of a Franco-Russian alliance was engaging the attention of the world, and Napoleon had sent his messenger to amuse the Russians with negotiations, which from the beginning promised no success. With incredible *naïveté* Alexander I. demands the possession of Constantinople, but Napoleon has his doubts about this price for Russian friendship, for, small as Talleyrand considered his political insight to be, he recognized that by giving the Dardanelles to Russia, the dominion of the countries beyond the European peninsula must in time also fall to her. The meeting at Erfurt, therefore, remained a farce, and the Franco-Russian alliance ended in smoke at Moscow.

"To-day, too, a few voices in France have raised warnings to the French against the policy of paying a price for Russian friendship, which Napoleon thought too high. Unfortunately, however, public opinion has been entirely misled by Prince Bismarck's optimism. We seriously believe that the solution of the Eastern Question will not touch German interests, but we may be sadly mistaken. It is long since Russian generals have declared that for Russia the way to Constantinople is through Vienna alone; in other words, the destruction of Austrian power is the preliminary, without which Russia can never take permanent possession of Constantinople. But apart from the consequences of such a seizure, is the humiliation of Austria a German interest? Is it all one to Germany whether Russia or a foreign power rules on the southern frontier of the empire? We know well that the late Chancellor consoled himself with the idea that Russia would bleed to death over the conquest of Turkey. That is a possibility, but in

no wise a certainty. At all events the experiment would carry with it dangers, the overthrow of which, at the right time, must be the sacred duty of every friend of the Fatherland. If the French are struck blind, that is no reason why the Germans should allow themselves to be dazzled by Russian pretences of peace. What Russia wants is clear—the domination of Asia and Europe—and if the French will help her to attain that end it is their affair, but they will soon find out that they have paid too dear for Russian friendship."

#### WHY RUSSIANS LOVE FRANCE.

Because they dislike Germans.

In reading the description of the Russian people which is given in an anonymous article, by an evidently Russian writer, in the first number of the *Nouvelle Revue* for September, one realizes the half-eastern nature of the Slavonic empire. The fatalistic, good-humored, superstitious race, capable of great enthusiasm and gross degradation, indifferent to politics, yet ready, if need be, to die for Holy Russia, despising civilization yet sublimely assured that their destiny as a people is to lead it, half cynical with it all, and individually more ready to pardon a crime than to terminate a personal antipathy, do not strike the mind as European. The fickleness of the Tartar has been wedded to the charm of the Oriental. Together these make something which may be, indeed, as is often predicted, the dominant race of the future, but is certainly not at present on the same level of development as the other peoples of the Western world.

The object of the writer is to explain the profound antipathy for Germany and the sympathy with France, which exists, he says, in the very marrow of the Russian people quite independently of politics. In order to do it he has had first to describe the Russians themselves, and one of the first facts which he makes clear is that they have no politics; with their organization both of government and of the press it is practically impossible that they should. Obedience is the only public virtue. Discussion is worse than a vice; it is a folly. It gives something of the sensation of a dream to read a perfectly well-written article in a civilized language, in which such a basis of national life is taken for granted as natural and right and proper, and perhaps the writer explains more unconsciously between the lines than he does by what he actually intends to say. The outcome of the whole is that when one seeks the reason why Russia loves France and hates Germany, it amounts to a reiterated statement that France, with whom England has fought, is beloved, and Germany, who has done England no harm, is detested. The moujik has forgotten the French war, the aristocrat regards it as the result of a mere misunderstanding between the two emperors. As for Sebastopol, the defeat which Russia suffered was no less glorious than the victory of the allies and "the memory of Sebastopol is the common and indis-

soluble possession of both armies." It can only be explained on the ground of an invincible, sympathetic affection entertained by the Russian people for the French people. It is not an affair of governments, or parties, or political interests, but goes deeper, and is of more significance than any of them. On the other hand, toward Germany there is an equally widespread and deeply rooted antipathy. Words fail, the writer declares, to convey any just impression of the hatred which is entertained by the whole Russian people for everything that is German. It is not confined to one class, but permeates the entire nation. No one in Europe can conceive the force of it, and even war with Germany would, he assures us, be something terrible for its pitiless atrocity. Hence, as it comes to be gradually realized in unpolitical Russia that France and Germany are enemies to one another, the impulse toward France will be strengthened by all the force which lies in the saying that "the enemies of our enemies are our friends."

#### WHY ITALIANS HATE FRANCE.

Because of Tunis and the Pope.

An anonymous correspondent, dating from Carlsbad, contributes to *Rassegna Nazionale* a short, lucid paper on the present unfriendly relations between Italy and France:—

"For eleven years," he writes, "the two Latin powers are no longer friends, but eye each other suspiciously, and occasionally attack one another. For eleven years France has done her utmost, both openly and secretly, to prevent the political growth, the colonial expansion, and the economic welfare of Italy, as well as her reconciliation with the Pope; Italy, on her side, by allying herself with Germany, the bitterest enemy of France, has rendered more arduous, if not quite impossible, the re-conquest of her lost provinces, and of her military prestige."

There are two causes, one permanent, the other temporary, for this want of amity. France does not wish for any rivals on the Mediterranean, she wishes for undisputed control in that direction; Italy also strives after the supreme authority, and if that is unattainable for the present, she at least does her utmost to prevent France from obtaining more power and influence. Not to do so would be simple suicide. This is the permanent cause of the disagreement, not to use a stronger word, between the two nations. France aspired after war, and believes herself prepared for it, Italy requires peace, and is resolved on maintaining it; that is the temporary cause of the disagreement.

France has been accustomed for over two centuries to regard herself as supreme in the Mediterranean. She is powerless against English authority, and restricts herself to diplomatic notes protesting against the indefinite occupation of Egypt, but against Italy she is always ready to act. Her conquest of Tunis was undertaken at the direct instigation of Bismarck, who had previously made a similar offer to Carlioli,



then Italian premier. Carioli declined, out of consideration for French susceptibilities; but France, in her eagerness to increase her Mediterranean prestige, was even ready to retard the day of her possible re-acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine by permanently alienating the friendship of Italy and exciting the suspicions of England. This was exactly what Bismarck desired. "The Triple Alliance was the immediate and natural consequence of the conquest of Tunis. France thereby herself forced Italy into the arms of the central powers. Carioli, for once far-sighted, was quite right in foreseeing that Tunis had divided the two nations for a lengthened period."

The writer in the *Rassegna* joins issue with Crispi, who stated in his recent *Contemporary Review* article that the only question at present separating France and Italy is the Papal Question. He maintains, on the contrary, that there is only one way to re-establish peace and harmony between the two nations. "Let France no longer oppose the due growth of the Italian power and influence in the Mediterranean; let her renounce her own right of supremacy, to which Italy can never, under any circumstances, give her consent; let her cease to persecute the Italian element in Tunis, let her give up the attempt to transform her protectorate into annexation, and, finally, let her give solid guarantees not to disturb the peace of Europe, so as to permit, at least, a partial reduction in the standing armies of the continent." But to obtain from France either the one concession or the other is so difficult, that the task may well be regarded as hopeless.

#### IF ENGLAND WERE AT WAR WITH FRANCE.

Views of the Right Hon. George Shaw Lefevre.

Mr. Lefevre, in the *Nineteenth Century* for October, discusses the naval policy of France, past and future. The article is lucid, readable, and optimistic.

#### ENGLAND'S SEVEN WARS WITH FRANCE.

He bases his reassuring sketch upon the following seven wars:

1. War of the League of Augsburg.....1688-1697
2. War of the Spanish Succession.....1702-1713
3. War of the Austrian Succession.....1740-1748
4. The Seven Years' War.....1756-1763
5. War of the American Independence.....1778-1783
6. War of the French Revolution.....1793-1801
7. The Napoleonic War.....1803-1815

He hardly, however, takes into account the full significance of the fact, to which he calls attention, as to the enormous differences between the wars of last century and those of our own time. In all the old wars the French had the best of it at the commencement; it was not until the British had got their second round that they were able to knock France out of time.

#### ENGLAND'S SUCCESS ONLY AT THE SECOND ROUND.

The French ships were better built than the English, and often at the beginning of the war also more numerous than theirs. It usually needed two

or three years for the weeding out of incompetents and the building of fresh ships before England could assert that naval supremacy which she has come to regard as her birthright.

"The battle of Cape Barfleur, in 1692, was fought four years after the commencement of the war. The battle in Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated and dispersed the French fleet, in 1759, took place three years after the war began. The victory of Rodney over De Grasse in the West Indies, in 1781, did not occur till three years after the declaration of war; that of Lord Howe off Ushant was fifteen months; and that of Nelson at the Nile, in 1798, was five years after the commencement of the war of the French Revolution; and the crowning victory of Trafalgar, in 1805, was not till two years after the renewal of hostilities in 1803."

#### THE FIGHTING AXIOMS OF THE TWO FLEETS.

Some of the facts which Mr. Lefevre brings out are very interesting; among others, take the striking contrast between the axioms upon which the French and English navies based their operations. The French officers were ordered never to engage the English unless they possessed a distinct superiority of force.

"Even Napoleon gave specific instructions to Admiral Villeneuve, on entering on the campaign which ended in Trafalgar, that he was not to engage a British fleet unless he found himself in a superiority of thirty ships of the line to twenty-three of the enemy."

The English, on the other hand, were court-martialed, if they did not force an engagement if they had anything like an equality of force.

"Officers who did not force an engagement with equal forces of the French, or even with superior forces, were severely blamed by public opinion, and at its instance were tried by court-martial like Admiral Keppel, were cashiered like Admiral Matthews, or were shot like Admiral Byng. One of the strongest cases of this kind was that of Sir Robert Calder, who was tried by court-martial and severely reprimanded for not having done his best to renew an engagement with Admiral Villeneuve shortly before the battle of Trafalgar, and when he had fifteen sail of the line under his command, compared with twenty French and Spanish vessels."

Mr. Lefevre loftily pooh-poohs the idea that France, with any alliance, could make a formidable antagonist to England; as long as Britons hold Gibraltar and have three ships to the Frenchman's two, they may snap their fingers at anything which France or her allies may do.

#### HOW ENGLAND WOULD FIGHT FRANCE.

Should France, however, be of a different mind, here is Mr. Lefevre's plan of campaign. He would reinforce the Mediterranean fleet until it was stronger than the French fleet stationed at Toulon, and would station it at Gibraltar, from whence it could pounce down upon the French ships if they ventured to move either upon Malta or Egypt. The

French fleet at Brest would be watched by two British fleets, each as strong as the French fleet in Brest. One of these should lie at Spithead, and the other cruise between Cape Ushant and Scilly. By those means the French would either stay in port and surrender the supremacy of the sea without a single blow, or they would come out and be smashed.

#### WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO HER.

Whichever alternative they adopted, Mr. Lefevre complacently tells us—

"It would only then be a question how soon France would lose all its possessions beyond its own shores. In such a war the French interests in Newfoundland would be quickly disposed of. The Australians might be confidently expected to appropriate New Caledonia and to ship the convicts there back to France. An Indian force would make short work of the French rule in the far East. The possessions of France on the west coast of Africa would fall to any expedition that it might be thought worth while to send out. There would remain only Algiers and Tunis."

Even Algiers and Tunis would not remain long, for the Gibraltar fleet would cut all communications between France and Africa, the native populations would rise, and the French colonization of North Africa might be undone in a few months.

All this is very comforting reading, but if the traditions of the last seven wars is to be kept up, and the French have to get the best of it for a year or two before the English fairly get into fighting form, there would be very little of their fleet left to take advantage of that turn of the tide.

#### HOW ENGLAND CAN KEEP THE PEACE.

From a German Point of View.

Under the somewhat misleading title of "The Divisional Groupings of a Fleet," a noteworthy article appears in the Austrian section of the *Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten*.

#### THE FLEETS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The gist of the article is to show, firstly, that the fleets of the Triple Alliance are by themselves almost a match for the French fleet, or even for the French and Russian fleets combined; and secondly, that the preponderance of English naval supremacy serves as a great factor in preserving the peace of Europe, since the rashest of Chauvinists would hesitate to disturb it so long as the neutrality of England remains an unknown quantity. The writer, instead of trying to estimate the relative strength of the fleets of the various Powers by totalling up the number of their ships and their tonnage, groups the ships according to their speed into divisional units and so obtains a rough and ready standard of their fighting value. The division of a fleet into independent groups or divisions for manœuvring purposes being universally acknowledged as necessary on tactical and military grounds, the only questions

which remain open to discussion refer to the number of ships that should go to form the division, and to its composition. The writer considers seven ships offer the best tactical advantages, and that, except for special services where other considerations come into force, the division should be composed of vessels of uniform speed. Omitting coast defence ships and all vessels with a less speed than twelve knots as being generally unsuited for fighting naval actions at sea, he groups the remaining ships into five classes, taking the maximum speed as the standard for each class.

#### THE NAVIES OF EUROPE IN DIVISIONS.

These classes are:—A, containing all ships having a speed of 20-22 knots; B, those of 19-21 knots; C, those of 17-19 knots; D, those of 15-16 knots; and E, those of 12-14 knots.

The value of the fleets, judged by the number of divisions composed of seagoing ships with a speed of over twelve knots, is given as follows:—England, 24 divisions (162 ships); France, 15 divisions (100 ships); Russia, 5 divisions (31 ships); the Triple Alliance, 15 divisions (97 ships). Assuming the general accuracy of these figures as sufficient to approximately assess the fighting value of the various fleets, England, if engaged in a war with France, would still have nine divisions with which to oppose any ally who might side with the latter.

#### THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

A mere statement of figures, however, gives but an inadequate idea of the real power of the English navy unless note is taken of the enormous advantages it possesses in the large number of ships comprised in the first three classes. The fact that England has colonies to defend is really but of small consequence,—firstly, because some of the colonies have their own ships; secondly, because England has still plenty of ships to send abroad; thirdly, because if the colonies are attacked the enemy would necessarily have to split up his forces and so weaken his home defences; and lastly, because the decisive events of the war would scarcely take place in the colonies. Owing to her superiority in battle-ships England could well carry out all her plans of attack and defence without requiring the assistance of her fastest cruisers, and these could, therefore, in conjunction with the auxiliary cruisers, be employed in ravaging the enemy's commerce and colonies; and when the enormous speed of these cruisers is borne in mind, some idea can be formed of the significance of a war with England. With an ironclad fleet in the Channel and squadrons of cruisers off Gibraltar and the North of Scotland, every route to the European ports would be closed, while with divisions off the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, Newfoundland, the Sunda Straits and Aden, every strategical point would be in the hands of England.

#### IF ENGLAND WERE NEUTRAL.

Coming to a comparison of the seagoing divisions of the fleets of the Triple Alliance with those of the

French fleet, the tables show that the Triple Alliance would by no means necessarily be forced to renounce all idea of acting on the offensive against France alone; although in the event of a Franco-Russian alliance, and of England remaining neutral, their divisions would doubtless be in a state of numerical inferiority. This inferiority would, however, as a matter of fact, be more apparent than real, for although the combined fleets of the Triple Alliance would nominally be weaker by four divisions than those of France and Russia, yet the conditions under which the latter's fleet is divided between the Black Sea and the Baltic would make it a comparatively easy matter to prevent the Russian divisions from uniting with those of France. The nine Austrian and Italian divisions, supplemented as they would be with flotillas of torpedo boats, would compel the French to concentrate the bulk of their fleet in the Mediterranean, where it would have enough to do in holding its own against the Austrian and Italian ships. The outlook for the Triple Alliance at sea, therefore, is by no means discouraging, even supposing that it has to rely entirely on its own naval resources; while if another Power disposing only of a small fleet should join it the chances in its favor would be very greatly increased. It seems, however, by no means improbable, as affairs now stand, that England would cease to remain an indifferent onlooker, and should she join the Triple Alliance the effect of her doing so is hardly to be calculated. France, and Russia also, if allied to her, would have to set apart a considerable portion of her army to provide for the defence of her coasts, and would correspondingly have to weaken her field army. With the prospect of this occurring, neither France nor Russia would venture to attack the Triple Alliance, and the peace of Europe would be assured. A consideration of the significance of this possibility should be enough to make the most rabid clamorers for war pause, and lead them to eventually bless the authors of the Triple Alliance and the men who may succeed in obtaining its friendly recognition by England.

#### DANGERS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Theodore Stanton, Paris representative of the Associated Press of America, points out in the *Arena* some of the weak spots in the French Republic.

The third republic has now completed the second decade of its existence. No previous government since the great Revolution has stood so long. But previous to M. Grévy's election in 1879, the government was a "republic without republicans," for it was really more monarchical than republican. Thus the third republic has practically been in existence only about twelve years. Mr. Stanton thinks that it will stand, but he sees some elements in it provocative of anxiety.

Chief of these is the lack of union among republicans. Their dissension almost lost to them the government in the recent Boulanger demonstrations.

Added to this the Opposition numbers more than a third of the chamber of deputies. "The existence of this recklessly revolutionary minority and the fickleness of republican union are the chief causes of ministerial instability, one of the worst features of the present *régime*." Since September 4, 1870, there have been twenty-eight different ministries.

Allied to these dangers is another arising from the persistency with which the reactionists refuse to recognize the established government. "When M. Carnot gives a reception at the Elysée Palace you never see a deputy or senator of the Right advancing to salute the president and his wife, and when he offers a grand state dinner to parliament, he does not invite members outside of the Republican party because he would run the risk of receiving a curt regret." This spirit is even more intense in the provinces than in the city.

"Another grave error of the republic is its break with the Catholic Church. The danger from this source cannot be exaggerated. It has made the whole body of women enemies of the republic, and a government which has the women against it is lost" says Laboulaye.

"The financial policy of the republic is unpopular. The annual deficit and the increasing taxation are crying evils." So grave is the situation that leading republican statesmen predict that unless some remedy is found France will go into bankruptcy. The present tendency is toward a high protective tariff, which by bringing money into the national treasury will relieve the manufacturer and farmer from foreign competition and will likewise rid them of "the disagreeable claims of the tax-gatherer."

Mr. Stanton criticises the unrepblican methods of the government, the pomp and ceremony so different from our ideas of republican simplicity. He considers the military element in the government "dangerous and pernicious."

#### A NAVAL WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

There are a good many naval articles in the French magazines this month. Among them one of the most interesting, from the English point of view, is the sketch given by the Commandant Z—, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, of what ought, in his opinion, to be the course of the probable approaching naval war between France and England.

It is to be on the part of France entirely a war of attack upon the commerce of Great Britain, of which the imports alone are stated to employ 13,000 ships, and to include more than 50,000,000 tons of merchandise. The extraordinary industrial and commercial development of a nation which was, thirty years ago, wearing exactly half of the cotton stuffs of the world, has, it is shown, resulted in a depopulation of rural districts in favor of the industrial centres. Consequently, while population has grown in the aggregate, the production of food has diminished, and as in the case of ancient Rome, who depended for her subsistence upon Egypt and Africa, Great Britain is shown to depend equally for food

and for the supply of raw material essential to her industrial existence upon all the countries of the world. "England, in fact, is vulnerable through her immense colonies spread over all points of the globe, and inhabited by two hundred and five millions of people." To cut off her communications with these colonies must be the object of the war. This is how it will be done:

#### IN THE CHANNEL.

The Channel and the Mediterranean will be the two fields of battle, and the first French line will stretch from Dunkirk to Brest, and it will be held by forces so mobile as to be practically "inattackable." They shall consist of the greatest possible number of torpedo boats. All the ironclads of the squadron and swift cruisers will be concentrated at Bristol, where their duty will be to defend the ocean coasts, and to execute raids upon the great maritime routes which lead into St. George's Channel, Bristol Channel, and the South Coast. Between the coast of France and England it is of the utmost importance to employ only the light torpedo craft, and these, issuing from the different harbors, will execute incessant raids upon the South Coast. From Calais to the mouth of the Thames is only thirty miles. From Cherbourg to Portsmouth to Portland, from Roscof to Plymouth, from Brest to the Lizard, there is not one hundred miles. French ships could perfectly well reach the mouth of the Thames and the coast which stretches from Dover and the Pas de Calais to Soilingues by nightfall, cruise for several hours, and harry their ports under cover of darkness, and often in the fogs which are so common in those waters the same manœuvres can be carried out by day.

#### IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

In the Mediterranean the French fleet must be divided strictly into offensive and defensive. No vessel of which the speed is under twelve knots can be counted upon for offensive purposes. It would be mere folly to send them to sea. This line of division splits the Mediterranean forces at once into nineteen defensive vessels, with eight ironclads among them, and thirty-two offensive with fourteen ironclads and three wooden vessels, the *Hirondelle*, *Desaix*, and *Laperousse*, the military value of which, it is candidly observed, is *nil*. They are only included in the offensive line because their speed is over the obligatory twelve knots. The defensive squadron will not be permitted to leave the coast of France, and will be divided as follows between the various harbors: Toulon, 9; Marseilles, 7; and Cette, 3. There remain the thirty-two vessels of the active squadron. These also must be divided into two classes, of which one fully armed and equipped, and consisting of eight ironclads and nine cruisers equipped, goes to the African coast. They should be posted as follows: Bizerta, 5; Bona, 2; Philippville, 2; Algiers, 5; Oran, 2. The fifteen that remain will be kept at the beginning of the war on the French coast ready for all purposes.

#### RULES OF THE FIGHT.

The result of this distribution will be to force the English war ships to navigate only in big squadrons, and absolutely to stop the circulations of the merchant vessels. The impossibility of blockading a single port is taken for granted. What will be done by French cruisers on the English coast, and in all the approaches to English harbors, has been shown. In the Mediterranean, France will be "invincible on the line of Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta." The passage of the Maltese Channel will be held night and day. "The road to India through Suez will be closed to the innumerable passenger ships and cargo boats which now traverse it under the English flag." (The common-sense of the ship's captains who would attempt to take valuable cargoes through the Mediterranean when all the fleets of Europe are cruising about its waters on a war footing is not, *par parenthese*, brought into question.) And this is to be the principle of action:

"Racing war, industrial war has its rules, formal, absolute, and narrow, from which no departure must be permitted. To fall without pity upon the weak, and to flee without false shame from the strong, is the summary of them. As soon as our cruisers and torpedo boats catch sight of an English fortress or squadron, or even a single ship equal in strength to themselves, as soon as, in a word, they have reason to expect resistance which can interfere with their mission of destruction, they will fly with all speed, and take care neither to accept nor to offer fight."

If England were to triple and quintuple her fighting navy, Commandant Z— calculates that it would still be impossible for her to supply convoys enough to insure the security of her enormous commerce. The outcome will be that if the war be kept up for a few months, English ship-owners will be ruined, and will be glad to sell their vessels to foreign powers. Foreign navigation companies will be formed to take the place of the great English lines. The name of England, briefly, will be removed from the roll of nations. There is undoubtedly much painful truth in the estimate formed of the damage likely to result to English commerce from any European naval war; but a scheme which leaves the action of the English navy out of court is a little bit like a game of chess calculated without any allowance for the adversary's moves.

#### THE DEMORALIZATION OF RUSSIA.

Mr. E. B. Lanin publishes in the *Fortnightly Review* for October another paper, in which he attempts to remove one or two misconceptions about his articles by a few remarks as to their scope and object. Mr. Lanin maintains that his articles have been read by the highest dignitaries in the Russian Empire, and have been followed by several improvements, which he describes as follows:—

"The paper on finances, by a decree abolishing the premium on Russian sugar exported to Persia; that on Finland, by a ukase giving the assurance, which



I had authority to state would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Finnish people (a solemn promise that the legislative independence of the principality would be rigorously respected); the paper on prisons, by the creation of a secret commission to report specially on the subject; that on the racking of the peasantry, by a project of law which will probably receive the imperial signature in the autumn, the object of which is to abolish inhuman usury of the kind described in that paper, and by another proposal now under the consideration of the ministry to lessen the burden of local, as distinct from imperial, taxation."

Notwithstanding these slight changes, he maintains that the position of the Russian people is the most frightful that could be imagined, and asserts:—

"The government, which is obviously acting with the utmost deliberation, is resolved to reduce the people to a condition of abject unreasoning slavishness, which will permit them to be dealt with like cattle. If the nation were as ready to dispose of its soul, or the remnant of its soul, at the beck of its hundred thousand czarlets, the ideal of the Russian government might be considered realized. But between them and this goal stand a few millions of strong-minded, God-fearing men, known as Ras-kolniks, on whose victory or defeat depends the future of the Russian Empire."

#### DRUNKENNESS UNIVERSAL.

He maintains that drunkenness is universal in Russia, to an extent almost inconceivable by Western men. The sale of *kabak* has been deliberately pushed by Russian governments from the time of Ivan the Terrible.

The complete success of this selfish policy is writ large in all departments of public life; half the soldiers in a regiment lie down drunk in the ditches while on a march against the enemy; the cultured artist makes his bow to an appreciative public, and drops down helpless upon the floor, while the audience, learning that he is dead drunk, humanely sympathizes with him and goes quietly home for the night; the priest appears in church to intercede for his people, as Moses of old before the Lord, but can only hurl his thick-tongue mumblings with hoarse, drunken voice up to the Almighty in heaven, while poisoning the atmosphere breathed by his fellow-mortals on earth. The judge on the bench, the professor in his chair, the policeman arresting the drunken man, occasionally become living illustrations of the depth to which this moral disease has eaten into the national constitution.

Mr. Lanin is unsparing in his denunciation. Thousands of the *Zemstvo* schools were, on May 16th, transferred *en bloc* to the management of the clergy, who, as described by their own bishops and archbishops, are a poverty-stricken, ignorant, avaricious, intemperate body of men. In the high schools, lying and treachery are taught to the youngest. They may drink to excess with impunity, keep mistresses, and parade the most shameful vices without being

condemned, but the only sin that is recognized is disaffection to the government.

"The governors of the provinces and other lieutenants of the Czar are fully abreast of the times, and seem to take a keen pleasure in showing by their life and example what a vast amount of license is compatible with loyalty. Bigamy, forgery, embezzlement, and perjury are some of the crimes which Saltykoff asserts are great helps to a man who sincerely desires to satisfy the authorities of his loyalty and obtain the distinguished privilege of serving his Czar.

"Officials of higher and of the highest political rank are distinguished by the same moral atmosphere which they carry about with them from the school-room to their graves. They acknowledge no law but their own caprices and emotions.

"No epoch or country has ever yet offered such a disgraceful spectacle of systematic demoralization. Shocking instances of the deliberate drowning of intellect and conscience in brutish debauch and intoxication for political purposes have been known to occur on a small scale: the killing of the soul, lest the body should continue inconveniently active. It was in former times part and parcel of the policy of powerful governments and unscrupulous regents. Catherine de Medici was the most celebrated of its patrons, and Louis XVII. the most illustrious of its victims. But Russia is the only country in which it has been tried on a vast scale with a *corpus vile* of over one hundred million human beings."

#### DEMORALIZE THAT YOU MAY GOVERN.

This, Mr. Lanin says, is the watchword of the system.

"The enlightenment of the Finns, the Poles, the Jews, the Baltic Germans, are grave impediments to the successful prosecution of this policy. The resolute *non possumus* of Russian Stundists and other sectarians are still more serious obstacles. Hence the impolitic haste of the government to reduce all these people to a common denominator, at the risk of provoking a cry of horror from the entire civilized world. Any man who endeavors to better the lot of the masses, to teach them the truth of Christianity, the rudiments of morals, or the elements of reading and writing, is a public enemy whom no amount of influence, no number of past services, can save from condign punishment."

The conclusion of the whole matter is:—

"The Russian people of to-day deserve, not contempt for being what they are, but subdued admiration for having escaped those truly abysmal depths into which most other people would have been thrust had they lived under a paternal government whose loving solicitude assumes less frequently the guise of the tenderness of the Good Shepherd than of the fiendish egotism of old Cenci."

There is one reassuring feature that even the Russophobists can take to heart by reading these tremendous invectives. If the higher officials of Russia are idiots, or criminal lunatics, half the educated

classes, steeped in vice from their childhood, and the whole population rotten with erysipelas and semi-delirious with drink, the Russian nation can no more be a terror to its neighbors than a decomposing corpse in a graveyard can effect a burglarious entry into the vicarage. Unfortunately, however, for this consolation, we have before our eyes a miracle as great as the burning bush, for although all the flames of hell are blazing around the manhood and womanhood of Russia, from the cradle to the grave, yet are they not consumed.

If only Mr. Lanin could be made emperor for six months!

#### FIVE MONTHS OF ITALIAN POLITICS.

From a French Point of View.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* devotes no less than sixty pages of its second number in September to the account of a period which is described as five months, but is in reality more nearly nine years of Italian politics. The bearing of the Triple Alliance upon the future of Italy and the attitude of Italian political parties toward the Triple Alliance is the subject of the article. It is hardly necessary to add, after naming the place in which the article has appeared, that the writer, M. Giacometti, is opposed to an agreement with the Germanic powers, which has the effect of separating Italy from France. He describes the vote which upset M. Crispi as the result of an irresistible movement of opinion against the foreign policy of their minister, against the deficit which that foreign policy created alike in their private and public fortunes, and against the formidable enmities which it raised up against Italy, among the European powers who felt themselves to be threatened by it. When he comes to describe the Triple Alliance itself, and to reckon advantages which are to be gained in return for the heavy price that has been paid for her share in it by Italy, even admitting, as is maintained by its supporters, that it is a league of peace created for defensive purposes alone, he asks in vain, what defensive purposes Italy has to serve by entering into an alliance which may expose her to the necessity of making war upon either France or Russia. Russia, he declares, is too far removed in every sense from Italy for any cause of quarrel to arise, while between France and Italy the geographical configuration of their respective territories practically forbid aggressive designs on either side. M. Giacometti admits that in 1882, when the Roman question was a real source of anxiety, and France on the one side and Austria on the other raised threatening clouds on the horizon, there was a strong reason which amounts to a justification for the action of Italy in first taking refuge in the Triple Alliance; but to renew it for six years now is, in his opinion, to paralyze every Italian interest, whether political, military, economic, or social, by a contract in which Italy has nothing to gain, and everything to lose.

#### A "DYNASTIC ALLIANCE."

This opinion is to be taken as representing the

opinion of the radical group, by whose support the present Ministry was brought into power. It was fully understood in February last, after the fall of M. Crispi, that the Rudini-Niertera Convention would refuse to prolong the obnoxious alliance, and, according to M. Giacometti, the first intention of the Ministry upon taking office was to renounce the policy of costly foreign alliances. His history of five months is the history of their gradual change of front, until on June 29th M. di Rudini announced to the Senate that before the old treaties with Austria and Germany should have reached their term new ones, having for their object the assurance of European peace, would be in force. The members of the Senate, who are nominated by the government, gave the announcement their cordial approval. Only the day before, when he had attempted to make the same statement in the popular Chamber, the clamor raised by the Opposition had been so great that not one syllable which he uttered could be heard. M. Giacometti, seeking for a term by which to qualify an alliance so evidently distasteful to a large and important body of the nation, finds only the words "dynastic." The government has chosen to accept the applause of its own supporters and the approval of the Senate as a vote of confidence. In acting as it has done it has taken a great responsibility upon its shoulders.

"If the Triple Alliance, as the Prime Minister affirms, has only concluded a new contract of peace, and if, during the new period which is assigned to it, it does not lay upon Italy the burden of fresh and too ruinous sacrifices, the consequence of this responsibility may be asserted. But if the foreign policy which has thus continued is to bring in its train the continuation of the sanitary policy which is already crushing the financial life of Italy, if, above all, it should prove to be the means of drawing Italy into a war, then the whole responsibility will have to be faced, and M. di Rudini may be assured that there is not a deputy who will hesitate to curse alike his policy and his person."

In other words the pressure of foreign courts is assumed to have been strong for the Ministry, but the Italian nation washed its hands of the new bargain.

The special bait by which M. di Rudini has lured his supporters into tolerating in him the policy for which they turned out M. Crispi is the maritime alliance of England. The clerical danger which rendered the alliance of Germany a so-called necessity has been made the most of by M. Crispi. M. di Rudini was not likely to endeavor to work up that old string. His excuse to those who have had the opportunity of private discussion with him is, M. Giacometti states with apparent authority, that England insisted upon a renewal of the Triple Alliance as a condition of his own friendly attitude. It is understood in Italy that if Italy were attacked, England would defend her by sea. Any change in the *status quo* of the Mediterranean is to be considered as contrary to the common interests of the

Powers, and implies common action on the part of Italy and England. "England also undertakes to defend Italy in case she were implicated in a war springing out of her engagements to the Triple Alliance." M. Giacometti points out that this is equivalent to the indirect accession of England as a maritime power to the Triple Alliance, which thus becomes Quadruple." While admitting the undoubted value of the *bona fide* maritime protection of England, M. Giacometti puts little faith in the promises of this perfidious island, and a large portion of the historic summary of the article goes to prove that the Italian public will is no less misled in accepting M. di Rudini's reason for renewing the Triple Alliance than it has already been in accepting the reasons of M. Crispi.

#### THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PROGRAM.

Mr. John Rae, in the *Economic Journal* publishes the latest revised program of the German Socialist party. This program is to be submitted to the Congress at Erfurt in the month of October, 1891. The new program differs from the old in excluding the scheme of protective associations on state credit, and adding womanhood suffrage, elective judges, proportional representation. The following are the demands of the German Socialists:—

##### A. FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.

1. Universal equal direct electoral suffrage with secret voting for all free citizens over twenty-one years of age without distinction of sex at all elections. Proportional representation. Elections to be held on Sundays or holidays. Payment of representatives.

2. Direct participation of the people in legislation by the right of proposing and rejecting. Self-government of the people in the empire, state, province, and commune. Annual authorization of taxes with right of refusal.

3. Determination of peace and war by the chosen representatives of the people. Creation of international court of arbitration.

4. Repeal of all laws restricting or suppressing the free expression of opinion and the right of association and meeting.

5. Abolition of all application of public money to ecclesiastical and religious purposes. The ecclesiastical and religious communities are to be considered as private associations.

6. Secularization of the schools. Compulsory attendance at public primary schools. Free education and free school-gear in all public educational institutions.

7. Universal military service. Militia instead of standing army.

8. Free administration of justice and free legal help. Administration of justice by judges elected by the people.

9. Free medical attendance and free medicine.

10. Progressive income, capital, and succession taxes for defraying all public expenses as far as

taxes can defray them. Abolition of all indirect taxes, duties, and other measures of economic politics which subordinate the interests of the general community to the interests of a privileged minority.

##### B. FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

1. National and international legislation for the protection of the laborer on the following basis:

(a) Eight hours the maximum day of labor.

(b) Prohibition of industrial labor to children under fourteen years of age.

(c) Prohibition of night-work, except in such branches of industry as require it from their nature, or from technical causes, or for any reason of public welfare.

(d) A continuous period of repose from labor of at least thirty-six hours in every week for every laborer.

(e) Prohibition of the truck system.

2. Supervision of all branches of industry, and regulation of the conditions of labor in town and country by an Imperial Labor Department, provincial labor offices, and chambers of labor.

3. Equalization of agricultural laborers and farm servants with industrial laborers. Abolition of the menial service ordinances.

4. Security of the right of combination.

5. Insurance of all working-men by the state, with effective participation of working-men in the management of the system.

#### SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. Martin J. Griffin contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* an article on the late Canadian Premier, in which he says that it is impossible to write "without the sense of his [Sir John's] presence and of the sound of his voice." But it seems to us that this is just what Mr. Griffin has succeeded in doing, and this is our chief criticism of his paper. He seems to have no realizing sense of Macdonald as a human being, but treats him as he would one of the ancients whom he has dragged forth, neck and crop, from the musty records of the forgotten past.

Most of the article is consumed in setting forth the political career of Macdonald. He was in politics forty-seven years, of which thirty-two were spent in office. When he first appeared in politics the principal problems to be solved arose out of the complications caused by the conquest. He entered into these heart and soul, and his bill which abolished the seigneurial tenures of Quebec has led many to believe that Sir John is the only man who could have successfully grappled with the land question in Ireland.

The point which most impresses the reader of this paper is the consistency of Sir John's attitude on all questions whether political or otherwise. He was created a Liberal-conservator, and this is the key to his whole life. Remembering this, one can almost know without reading what his stand was on any given subject.

To Great Britain and the Queen he was loyal with

something of that fine chivalry within him which was so characteristic of the attitude of early-day countries to their monarchs; but this feeling never degenerated into blind servility; when Canada's rights seemed infringed upon he could stand as rigidly unyielding to the mother-country as could any Radical. The fisheries and trade questions brought him at times into violent controversy with the United States, but he was in no sense hostile to that government. In religion he was thoroughly orthodox, holding steadfast to the old tried views, aiming after no novelties, impatient of all scientific explanations of man's origin and destiny. This habit of mind was largely instrumental in attracting to himself the clergy. Even his literary tastes were those of the conservative. He loved the eighteenth-century literature, those rare, moderate books. As an orator he was logically persuasive, never dominating his audience by swift eloquence.

#### COUNT VON MOLTKE.

By Lord Wolseley.

Lord Wolseley concludes his interesting essay upon Count von Moltke in the *United Service Messenger* for October. He says:—

"Von Moltke's grave face was a curious study. There was not a hair upon it, and its wrinkles seemed, indeed, too deep and close together to admit of beard or whisker growing there. A self-contained man, with a heart full of sentiment and of chivalry! Deeply imbued with religious feeling and a childlike faith in his Maker, he believed that God daily interposed in the affairs of those who prayed for help. Neat in his dress, and proud of the uniform he was privileged to wear, he yet hated the feathers and even the small amount of gaudy glitter which relieves the plainness of the simple and inexpensive Prussian full dress. He is said never to have made a personal enemy. If this be true, it is indeed most extraordinary, considering the number of fools and small-minded men in and out of office a general in his position has to deal with.

"In this respect I believe Moltke's character to be unique. How would Wellington have liked the Prince Regent to have commanded at Waterloo, while he hid himself in the background, and played the rôle of Moltke at Sedan? How would even our great national hero Nelson have relished the presence of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral at either the Nile or Trafalgar?

"Those who know poor, weak, jealous humanity most, will best realize the dangers inherent in this Prussian system of command. But, above all things, they will not fail to admire the unselfish loyalty with which Moltke served his king, and the disinterested patriotism with which he served his country. It would be difficult to find in history a more remarkable example of those noble qualities—qualities which go far to redeem humanity from contempt—than Moltke displayed, when, in deference to

the military constitution of Prussia, he cheerfully accepted the second position in that great and splendid army which won for all Germans the unification of their Fatherland. Abroad he was known as the greatest strategist, the ablest soldier of his epoch. At home, revered wherever the German tongue is spoken, he is still known as the great Chief of the Staff to the Prussian monarch. Had he served any other nation, his epitaph would have described him as the conqueror of Denmark, of Austria, and of France. But in his own country he will be simply remembered forever, and he was content to be so remembered, with deep feelings of pride and affection, as the loyal patriot, the great soldier, and the faithful servant of his king. What fame could the good man wish for more?"

Speaking of the lessons which Moltke's career teaches to the generals of our present time, Lord Wolseley says:—

"To excel, the general must be ahead of his adversary in tactical knowledge, and in the application of modern inventions to tactics; and those he commands, the rank and file, as well as the officers, must be well trained in the new system of tactics he has thus elaborated to meet this new condition of things. He must train his army, and prepare it tactically for a warfare to be waged with high explosives and magazine arms, and in which balloons, the electric light, and cycles are made use of. Masses of cavalry, supported by large bodies of mounted infantry will be in action, and heavily engaged for days, perhaps for a week or fortnight, before the main body of the army can reach the front. Of the two contending forces, that which has been best practised at such work and in night manoeuvres, all other things being equal, will most surely win."

#### "HOW I WOULD FEDERATE THE EMPIRE."

Views of a Canadian Politician.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner of Canada, is not deficient in boldness. He was away from England when Lord Salisbury challenged the Imperial Federation League to explain how they would federate the Empire. On his return, finding the challenge still unanswered, Sir Charles Tupper has picked it up, and in the *Nineteenth Century* for October he tells us his little scheme. It must be admitted that it is simplicity itself.

#### I.—THE COLONISTS IN EVERY CABINET.

It consists of two articles, and two articles only. The first is that every Imperial Cabinet should contain as Cabinet Ministers three colonials, representing Australia, Africa, and Canada. This is what he says in defence of this scheme:—

"I would suggest that the representatives of those three great British communities here in London should be leading members of the Cabinet of the day of the country they represent, going out of office when their government is changed. In that way they would always represent the country, and necessarily the views of the party in power in



Canada, in Australasia, and in South Africa. That would involve no constitutional change; it would simply require that whoever represented those dominions in London should have a seat in their own parliament, and be a member of the administration. It requires no material alteration in the constitution of this country, and it would be found entirely practicable to provide that when a member of the cabinet of Australasia, of South Africa, or of Canada represented it in London, he should *ex officio* be sworn member of the Privy Council in England, and practically become a Cabinet Minister here, or at any rate should be in a position to be called upon to meet the Cabinet on every question of foreign policy."

MR. RHODES, SIR C. TUPPER, AND AN AUSTRALIAN.

That is his first idea. In support of this a great deal might be said. As a matter of fact, the internal necessities of the Liberal party, call more urgently for the reinforcement of the Cabinet by the colonists than any argument as to the need of Imperial federation. If Mr. Gladstone, when he constitutes his next Cabinet, does not include in it a Canadian like Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and the best Australian he can lay his hands on, he will throw away a great chance and deprive himself of the enormous advantage in dealing with Home Rule, of the help of advisers who have grown up in considering the problems involved in any Home Rule Bill.

#### II.—A FIVE SHILLINGS DUTY ON CORN.

The second proposal which Sir Charles makes is that of a five-shilling corn duty on all breadstuffs imported into the British Empire from outside. He thinks that that will be sufficient, and as experience has proved that it takes a rise of ten shillings a quarter to add a halfpenny to a four-pound loaf, he thinks the change might be carried out with very little opposition.

#### NO CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY.

Sir Charles puts his foot down definitely upon any proposal for direct contribution from the colonies to the army and navy. He says:—

"Instead of adding to its defence, the strength of a colony would be impaired by taking away the means which it requires for its development and for increasing its defensive power, if it were asked for a contribution to the army and navy. Any such contribution would be utterly insignificant in its value compared with what is now being accomplished."

This may be, but Sir Charles Tupper will probably find out that before he goes very far in his proposal for establishing a differential duty, that the only method by which he could obtain the acceptance of such a proposal is by making the new tax a navy toll, and levying it impartially, in the colonies and at home, on all goods entering the empire from countries which did not directly contribute to the imperial navy.

#### CARLYLE'S POLITICS.

Edwin C. Martin in an article in *Scribner's* bewails the fatality which leads almost all beginners in the study of Carlyle to lay their hands on some one of the five or six articles wherein he is at his worst, those baffling, incomprehensible political articles. "The foremost difficulty in the political pieces is the scant courtesy they seem to pay to all of our preconceptions." Another difficulty is Carlyle's scorn of all calmly logical exegesis of his views. If we wish to know what he really thinks on any subject we must carefully piece together sayings dropped in many different places; and even then much is left to our powers of inference. Furthermore, no man is competent to pass judgment in Carlyle's opinions unless he himself is possessed of a saving sense of humor. Much that Carlyle said was whimsical exaggeration which was never intended to be accepted as a mathematical formula.

#### HIS POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Carlyle professed to hold the new science of Political Economy in contempt, and this fact has troubled many who would be glad to admire him. But it must be remembered that this science was very new when he was writing about it, and that it had not been developed into the excellent system which we now know by that name. Recent study has humanized it, and it was just because of the inhuman features of it that Carlyle despised it. He was wrong in supposing that the doctrine of *laissez faire* was the strict dogma of the economist; and yet his mistake was a natural one for this cry was dreadfully prevalent in his time. This was what he contended against, the easy-going, selfish, let-alone doctrine which left men to perish while in the name of science all aid was denied them.

#### DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

He was not always the rank enemy of democracy; as a young man he even seemed to place some hope in it, but as he grew older he lost faith in it. Not so much did he lose faith in democracy itself as in the men on whom fell the responsibility of government, the representatives of the people; he feared that they would be subservient to the will of the populace.

We altogether misunderstand his praise of kings and kingly men if we suppose by this that he favored aristocracy as it exists at present. His "strong man" was not the chance offspring of some titled lord, but was a man divinely fitted and appointed to lead and rule.

#### HIS RELATIONS TO BETHAMISM.

We cannot understand the real spirit of Carlyle's political thought until we consider the influence which Bentham had upon him.

"To Bentham the web of human motives, so multiplex and mysterious in the common regard, was the simplest of textures; through it all there ran really but one; desire of pleasure or dislike of pain."

Carlyle's whole tenor of mind was radically

antagonistic to this. "After all our science and sciences, the world was still a miracle; wonderful, inscrutable, magical." It was not to be explained by any simple formula of probabilities, but must be accepted as an insoluble mystery.

#### ENGLISH ROYALTY.

"The fetichism of loyalty to a sovereign or to a royal family is no more. The right divine of kings to rule is a thing of the past. The fuss and feathers of a court, that once inspired reverential awe, are anachronisms that have outlived their time, and are viewed with contemptuous curiosity by all except professional courtiers and the silliest of the silly." In this irreverent spirit does Mr. Henry Labouchere, Radical member of the British House of Commons, approach his subject "English Royalty," in the *Forum* for October. He makes no attempt to explain away the theoretical absurdity in English monarchy of a ruling sovereign who does not govern, but accepts the condition. Monarchy in the "petered out" form in which it exists in England is tolerated, he observes, partly because the English dislike "change in the abstract," and partly because the system of which the Queen is the figure-head has certain "practical advantages." It is not clear in Mr. Labouchere's mind, however, just what these practical advantages are. They seem to centre in the method which the monarchical system provides for the appointment of the prime minister by the sovereign, and yet the Queen has no choice but that of naming whomsoever the majority in the House of Commons may demand. When a prime minister is appointed, says Mr. Labouchere, "it is officially announced that the sovereign has been 'pleased to appoint'; whereas it most frequently happens that the monarch never did a thing more personally displeasing."

The social advantages of monarchy—advantages upon which Mr. Walter Bagehot lays much stress in his work on the English constitution—have been, in the estimation of Mr. Labouchere, grossly exaggerated. Indeed it is doubtful, he holds, whether they exist.

#### COST OF ROYALTY.

A strong point is made in the article of the cost of royalty. It is estimated that royalty in England costs, all told, about five millions of dollars a year. Besides the Queen's civil list large yearly sums are voted for the support of the Queen's sons and daughters and for the maintenance of palaces occupied by the royal family. Mr. Labouchere thinks it probable that before long there will be a general overhauling of the salaries of officials, especially of those holding sinecure positions. The civil list and its contingent arrangements will not be touched during the reign of Queen Victoria; "but if, on the demise of the Queen, a Tory majority seeks to perpetuate this state of things, royalty will receive a rude shock." Monarchy itself, he believes, is reasonably safe in England, for a time at least, so long

as the ruling sovereign behaves himself. A monarch openly immoral, he adds, would not be tolerated.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO BE ABOLISHED.

"The British Empire is made up of the parent state and of a number of colonies, most of which are practically independent of the mother country. The tie that unites all these component parts is very slight; it is little more than that all are nominal subjects of the same sovereign. It is an abstraction, but a useful abstraction, and it is difficult to see how it could be replaced with advantage, although, like most other human institutions it has its disadvantages. The monarchy is consequently accepted by the vast majority of Englishmen without any strong enthusiasm for it, but without any desire to put an end to it. The onward march of democracy will sweep away the House of Lords and the Established Church; it will concentrate power, even more than is now the case in the House of Commons; while, by the payment of the members of that House, it will convert it from an assembly of plutocrats into one more directly in harmony with the people."

#### HOW MONARCHY IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND.

"But the monarchy is likely to survive these changes. Its abolition is not within the area of practical politics, nor will it be so long as those who have at heart its continuance are wise in their generation. The monarchy has devoted adherents among the upper classes on account of its social aspects; the middle classes like it because they have a notion that it is respectable; the artisans and the agricultural laborers have grievances that touch them more closely, and a change from a monarchy to a republic would not so directly benefit them as the removal of their grievances."

#### FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE RECENT HAYTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Ex-Minister Frederick Douglass contributes to the *North American Review* for October a second instalment of the inside history of the negotiations with Hayti for the Môle St Nicolas.

#### NOT MY FAULT.

Mr. Douglass explains that the application made to the Haytian government for a naval station at the Môle bore the signature of Admiral Gherardi alone; that he had nothing to do with its preparation, and that he was not even asked to sign it. Mr. Firmin, the Haytian Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to consider the application, it is shown, on the grounds that the admiral's letters of instruction were not considered sufficient. Negotiations were thus brought to a halt. Application was made to the government at Washington for a new letter of credence, and after a delay of two months it was received. The new letter of credence differed in two respects from the one rejected, in that it charged Mr. Douglass, equally with Admiral Gherardi, with the duty of negotiation, and was "an application for

a naval station pure and simple, without limitations and without conditions."

#### A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Before the letter was presented a controversy arose between Mr. Douglass and Admiral Gherardi, as to whether or not the new negotiations should be begun under the new commission, separate and entirely apart from all that had been attempted under the instructions of the old. Mr. Douglass took the position that they should proceed according to the instruction contained in the new letter, ignoring previous attempts. Admiral Gherardi, on the other hand, insisted that the second letter did not exclude the conditions of the old but merely supplemented them. It was decided to conduct negotiations on the basis of both letters. "Under the former letter of instructions," says Mr. Douglass, "our terms were precise and explicit; under the latter we were left largely to our own discretion; we were simply to secure from the government of Hayti a lease of the Môle St. Nicolas for a naval station."

#### THE LEASE REFUSED.

"The result is known" he continues; "Hayti refused to grant the lease, and alleged that to do so was impossible under the hard terms imposed in the previous letter of instructions. I do not know that our government would have accepted a naval station from Hayti upon any other or less stringent terms or conditions than those exacted in our first letter of instructions; but I do know that the main grounds alleged by Hayti for its refusal were the conditions set forth in this first letter of instructions, one of which is expressed as follows: 'That so long as the United States may be the lessee of the Môle St. Nicolas, the government of Hayti will not lease or otherwise dispose of any port or harbor or other territory in its dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein, to any other power, state, or government. This was not only a comprehensive limitation of the power of Hayti over her own territory, but a denial to all others of that which we claimed for ourselves.'"

#### THE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

Mr. Douglass does not, however, regard the failure to secure the Môle as attributable to any one cause. A chief cause was the "deeply rooted and easily excited prejudices and traditions" of the Haytian people, against which the government had not the courage to take a stand. The tone of the New York press, which "more than hinted that, once in possession of the Môle, the United States would control the destiny of Hayti," is given as a second cause. Then again the presence of a squadron of our war ships did not have the effect of inspiring the people of Hayti with a friendly feeling toward the project.

"On the theory that I was the cause of the failure," says Mr. Douglass in conclusion of his defence, "we must assume that Hayti was willing to grant the Môle; that the timidity of the Haytian government was all right, that the American prejudice was all

right; that the seven ships of war in the harbor of Port au Prince were all right; that Rear Admiral Gherardi was all right, and that I alone was all wrong; and, moreover, that but for me the Môle St. Nicolas, like an over-ripe apple shaken by the wind, would have dropped softly into our national basket."

#### POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

Under "Straws," in the *North American Review* for October, Col. Henry Watterson indulges in a little playful speculation as to possible turns in American political affairs.

#### POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

"Suppose," he says, "Governor Campbell is re-elected in Ohio and it is indicated clearly that under his leadership Ohio can be relied on in 1892 by the Democrats, is there not good reason to believe that he would enter the next Democratic National Convention with an almost irresistible prestige? Suppose Governor Boies is re-elected in Iowa by a good majority, and Governor Campbell is defeated in Ohio; would not that make Governor Boies a formidable candidate? Suppose the Republicans should carry New York in the coming fall election, what effect would this have upon the Cleveland and Hill factions in the Empire State? Suppose none of these things happen, but that New York comes to the next national convention either divided in her choice or opposing outright the nomination of Mr. Cleveland: would that not force the party to quit New York altogether and to seek a candidate elsewhere, and—in this event—where? Mr. Gorman and Mr. Carlisle live on the wrong side of the line; and Mr. Morrison lacks the united support of Illinois. General Palmer has passed the age of promotion to party leadership. Of course Governor Pattison is possible, particularly if Pennsylvania goes Democratic in the fall elections, while others, of whom we yet know nothing, may be 'hid in the bushes.'"

#### CEASE YOUR QUARRELLING.

In a word, the political situation as Col. Watterson views it is resolved, so far as it concerns the Democrats, into this: that outside the State of New York they are in a complete fog for a candidate, while in the State "the contention for ascendancy between rival leaders has lashed the elements into a gale of the most threatening description." For permitting a slight personal difference to develop into strong political factions, the ex-president and the governor are roundly scolded, and it is incidentally suggested that the Democratic party at large is growing very tired of New York turbulency, and that "it only wants a good pretext and some one to head it, to throw off the dominion of the Empire State once for all."

Mr. Watterson regards the silver question as subordinate to that of the tariff. If the skies should rain silver "it would, under our unequal tariff system, soon find its way back to the present custodians

of the wealth of the country, leaving the tax-ridden farmer as poor as ever." In his estimation the Democratic party will be defeated if it relegates to second place the question of tariff reform, and, more than that, will deserve it. He does not believe, however, that the Democratic party will, longer than temporarily, take this course.

#### A PROPOSED PLAN FOR A NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

In the October *Forum*, Congressman M. D. Harter, of Ohio, proposes a plan for a permanent banking system, which at least works well on paper. His plan, in a word, is a modification, or rather an enlargement of our present national-bank system. It is proposed that the list of bonds acceptable as security for circulating notes shall be extended to include state, county, city, and railroad bonds, subject to certain strict regulations regarding the registry and character of the bonds, as for instance, "No state bond representing a *per capita* debt of over two dollars for each of its citizens, no county bond representing a *per capita* debt of over four dollars, and no city bond representing a *per capita* debt of over eight dollars, shall be accepted as security for bank-notes." Bonds deposited by railroad companies must be secured by mortgage, and the issue of false statements of the earnings or expenses is to be made punishable by law.

Five other rules are laid down by Mr. Harter as necessary to the successful working of his proposed plan.

"1. In lieu of all other United States taxes, each bank shall pay in the usual manner a semi-annual tax of one per cent. upon the average amount of its notes in circulation. 2. The present United States tax upon circulating notes of state banks shall cease, provided such notes are secured in precisely the same manner as national bank-notes, by bonds deposited with the auditor or treasurer of the State; and provided, also, that the State in which said bank is located shall guarantee the payment of its circulating notes. State banks shall pay the same taxes as their notes, and in the same manner as national banks. 3. The amount of the notes issued by any state bank shall be under the control of the State in which it is located, and nothing in this law shall restrict the circulating notes of any state bank to ninety per cent. of the capital paid in; but no bank shall issue notes in excess of ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited by it to secure the payment of said notes. 4. State banks shall not be compelled to redeem their notes anywhere but at their own counters. 5. All state bank-notes, redeemable in United States legal tender, coin, or notes."

The advantages claimed for this proposed system are, that it provides for the perpetuation of the present banking system, which, through the payment of the national debt is threatened with extinction; supplies a method by which the home circulating medium can be increased without danger of driving gold, for instance, out of the country, and furnishes

a currency which is safe and stable. The system, it is further held, will not be costly and burdensome to the government, but on the contrary will, through the tax which it imposes upon the banks for the privilege of issuing notes, pour a large revenue into the public treasury. Mr. Harter is of the opinion "that, had the security it provides been for twenty-five years the sole and only basis for the national bank-note circulation of the United States, neither the nation nor the note-holder would have lost a penny in the entire quarter of a century, and there is no reason to fear that, if the plan should become law, any such loss would occur within the next century."

#### MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT AND THE REMEDY.

President Charles W. Eliot writes a paper for the *Forum* in which he considers the municipal government of American cities and the abuses thereof.

##### IGNORANCE THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

The picture which he presents is a dark one, and a comparison of the condition of American cities with foreign cities would seem to make a bad case for our democratic government. But President Eliot does not ascribe these conditions so much to the depravity of the voters and their representatives as to the prevailing ignorance concerning the most important topics to be grappled with.

##### THE "NOVELTIES" OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

In the early years of the country's existence municipal problems were comparatively simple. Honest men of ordinary intelligence and good judgment were able to understand and administer to the needs of a town. But the rapidly growing cities and the application of scientific knowledge to the city affairs have made it necessary that our officials shall be possessed of something more than common sense.

At the very threshold of the matter we find the subject of taxation, a subject but illy understood by the mass of men. Forms of property have changed. "The old theory of taxation was, that every man should be assessed at his home on all his property. It was all there or it returned thither periodically, like his ox-cart or his vessel." But now a man's property is often in the form of stocks and bonds, a sort of property which has "been almost entirely created within thirty years." "Legislators, assessors, and voters have been quite unable to grasp the new situation so suddenly created."

The management of the water-supply; care of highways; control of companies which sell light, heat, power, transportation, and telegraphic or telephonic communication,—all these questions present complexities which are absolutely insoluble save in the light of an intimate acquaintance with natural and economic science.

"One would imagine *a priori* that 'government by the people, for the people,' would always have been careful of the people's health; but here we come upon one of the most conspicuous failures of



free institutions in urban populations." To quote one or two of President Eliot's facts: "In the third quarter of 1889, the summer quarter, Chicago, Boston, and New York had a higher death rate than Rome, Milan, and Turin, in hot Italy." "The population of New York is about equal to that of Berlin. In the first quarter of 1890, the deaths in New York were at the annual rate of 28.8 persons in every 1000 against 23.3 in Berlin."

In the matter of open-air resorts, parks, squares, etc., which are so necessary to the welfare of the poor, our American cities have been exceedingly remiss.

#### THE REMEDY.

For the solution of all these problems it is necessary that we should have scientific experts. But to obtain them requires another reform, that of the manner of their appointment and their tenure of office. The offices should be non-political and the tenure should continue so long as the efficiency and good conduct of the incumbents continue. At present, it is impossible to secure worthy officials, because men who would be valuable in this capacity prefer employment with private parties or corporations, in which positions they know that they are secure.

#### RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.

Mr. John Macdonald, in the *Economic Journal* for September, discusses at some length the regulation of railway rates in England and gives practical effect to his criticisms by drafting the following bill, which he thinks would mend matters:—

##### SUGGESTED HEADS OF A CANAL AND TRAFFIC BILL.

(a) Abolition of maximum rates and statutory classifications as useless. They give the customer an appearance of protection which they do not afford; they require periodical revision if they are not to be unjust and far removed from actual rates.

(b) No interference, directly or indirectly, with rates which are the result of competition. Rates from A to X, 10s.; rates from B to X, the same distance, only 5s., there being competition by sea or otherwise. The courts have avoided clearly saying when, in such circumstances, there is undue preference. When competition really operates the excuse for interference is gone.

(c) No interference with group rates; let alone, they will be formed where they are convenient, according to the requirements of trades, and not according to the opinions of courts of law, and they may become the germs of a system of zone tariffs.

(d) Interference as heretofore with discriminations between persons really in the same circumstances; none when the value and utility of the services are different, even if the cost of performing them be the same.

(e) Interference when one line of traffic—for example, long distance traffic—is carried at a loss, which is made good in whole or part by enforcing

high rates on other kinds of traffic with the effect of unfairly diminishing profits.

(f) Interference when it is apparent that the amount of traffic is artificially restricted; when experience as to other parts of the same railway or in similar circumstances shows that the rates are so high as to diminish the volume of traffic

(g) No change in rates without reasonable notice. Section 33 (6) of the Act of 1888 imperfectly provides for this. Fourteen days' notice may be much too short for people who give quotations and make contracts on the faith of certain rates.

Were these changes made, all would not be satisfactory; the clash of interests which renders a perfect solution impossible would exist. But we should have a simple and intelligible system. Attention would not be concentrated exclusively upon the relations and interests of railway companies and their customers. We should thus be most likely to retain the merits of the English railway system.

#### The Victorian Railways.

The plan of placing the state railways of the Victorian government under the control of a separate board of railway commissioners has proven, it would appear from the following paragraph extracted from the *Economic Review* for September, a failure.

The great fault of the system is that, in freeing the railways from the control of the government, it freed them at the same time from all possibility of control by the public, and the usual effects of irresponsibility in a great spending department of state soon appeared again, and in a much more aggravated form, because the irresponsibility was so much more complete. Under the old system there always existed some sort of check in the fact that a question could be asked in Parliament about anything that seemed wrong, and a minister or even a ministry might be dismissed in consequence; but when a job was suspected under the new system, no information whatever could be obtained, for the commissioners refused on principle to answer any question put by the government, and private persons had no means of bringing them to book. Complaints are accordingly rife of the great and growing extravagance of their management, of their indifference to the public convenience, and even of the increase of the very evil the system was devised to check; for though illegitimate political influence may have been stopped, illegitimate private influence is said to have become more rampant than ever. Trains of a dozen carriages are stated to be run regularly to accommodate a single traveller, and rural lands to have been bought for railway construction at £44 an acre, when £2 an acre was the ordinary market price for it. How far any of these particular charges may be correct we have neither means nor interest to say, but it is at any rate certain that the Victorian Railway Budget has shown a deficit for the last year or two, and that public opinion is strongly aroused to the conviction that direct government management, with all its faults, is nevertheless better, because it

is itself more manageable than the management of irresponsible commissioners. Hence the promised Railway Amendment Act Amendment Bill, which aims practically at subjecting the commissioners to the effective control of the Minister of Railways, from which the Railways Amendment Act had exempted them.

#### PUBLIC MEN AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

H. V. Boynton writes in the *Century* on "The Press and Public Men." His remarks bear chiefly on the relation of the army of correspondents at Washington to the class of individuals which we call "public men." It is not hard for him to show the advantages to be derived by the head of department or the legislator from a cordial understanding and coöperation with the representatives of the great journals throughout the country. What does seem surprising is that this advantage has been so frequently unappreciated and disregarded.

Mr. Boynton sees within the last thirty years three or four clearly defined periods, each with its own phase of the journalistic attitude toward the authorities.

#### THE WAR PERIOD.

During the war the most intimate understanding existed between the federal authorities and many of the more energetic and reliable of the war correspondents. "It was a time when the condition approached as nearly to universal concord as can ever be possible between the press and public men.

"The Washington press contingent was also a flying force for field services and upon the occasions of great battles in the region about Washington, some of the members were always upon the field in the service of their journals. The work of many of them as war correspondents stands out as the best and most brilliant of careers. Perhaps the most notable case in point was the war correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Mr. U. H. Painter, whose extraordinary faculty of scenting coming battles and approaching movements, supplemented by his untiring energy, gained him the complete confidence of Secretary Stanton, who gave Mr. Painter's judgement and advice precedence over the highest military and civil authorities.

Up to the time of the Credit Mobilier scandals, "Newspaper Row was daily and nightly visited by the ablest and most prominent men in public affairs. Vice-presidents, the heads of departments, heads of bureaus, the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress, and the strongest and most noted men of the Senate and of the House, in this grandest period of the Republic's life were frequent and welcome visitors in the Washington offices of the leading journals of the land."

But with the publishing of the Credit Mobilier and other scandals, the hearts of the newspapers were hardened, not to speak of the hearts of the politicians, and a long period of estrangement followed in which the press adopted an almost uniformly critical and even bitter tone toward the legislative

and executive branches of the government. This bad feeling reached its height in the battle royal which ensued on the premature publication of the Treaty of Washington.

"Upon this occasion the press and the Senate first joined issue in a battle over the inviolability of the executive session. It must be confessed that the Senate had as good a case as could possibly arise in such a controversy, and the press was at a corresponding disadvantage, except that the Department of State desired to have the text of the treaty made public in order that the opinion of the country upon it might be obtained. As the representative of the President in the negotiation of the treaty, this claim of the Department to a control over its text had great weight. It was, in fact, this position which made possible the procurement of the treaty for advance publication. But, as will be remembered, the press joined hands without regard to party, both in Washington and throughout the country, and drove the Senate, by mere force of bitter fighting, to abandon its case through a formal vote of yeas and nays in the presence of the nation. The victory was as if the presiding officer of the Senate had passed the venerated emblems of Senatorial prerogative into the press gallery over his head."

#### THE RENEWAL OF PEACE.

Of late years there has been a tacit cessation of hostilities; both the personal and party interests of politicians suffer too plainly when they are not in touch with the medium through which their actions and motives are presented to the people. In Mr. Boynton's figure, they have come to the mountain.

"This restoration of relations between Congress and the press began a few years since with the undertaking of regular entertainments given frequently by a club of the leading correspondents, at which, in turn, the most influential men in public life were the guests. These entertainments have now become a prominent feature of the season in the national capital. The invitations of this club to the highest in power and influence are seldom declined. This has brought about social relations which are of mutual benefit to each of these influential parties in public affairs. To be plain about the situation, public men, or rather those who control among them, are coming to their senses again."

#### OUR NEWSPAPERS ARE TRUSTWORTHY.

"Sensational" and "inaccurate" are such hackneyed adjectives for newspaper politics, that it is refreshing to see Mr. Boynton come out and refuse to be even apologetic. With twenty-five years' experience in the national capital he finds journalists "as a class both careful and conscientious." If there are "fake" reporters and newspapers, so also are there numerous and striking instances of the highest discretion and honorable forbearance. As an example, Mr. Boynton states that four well-known journalists in the United States have been in possession of all the documents and facts relating to the secret negotiations which decided the Presi-

dential election of '76 in favor of Mr. Hayes. "It will be seen that this is a matter of no ordinary moment and it is not too much to say, in regard to it, that the result finally reached in the counting of the electoral votes would surely have been attained if there had been no electoral commission, and if the much-talked-of Wormley Hotel conference had not been held."

A second striking instance of the journalistic ability to maintain inviolate the most important secrets is seen in the fight waged by Secretary Bristow against the Western Whiskey Ring. The emissaries of the Ring having obtained by some inscrutable means the departmental cipher, the government authorities were in a seriously unpleasant position until it was finally arranged that the despatches were to be sent and received in the arbitrary ciphers of two journalists, one of whom was in Washington and the other in St. Louis. These two gentlemen were not to divulge the cipher even to the Secretary himself, and their aid was all-important in breaking up that gigantic organization.

#### A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

*La Marine Francaise* contains a description of the new Portuguese submarine boat designed by Dom Fontes Pereira de Mello, which possesses features not to be found in the boats hitherto constructed. The boat has a length of 72 feet, a diameter of 11 ft. 2 in., and a displacement when submerged of 100 tons. Power is furnished by a motor, working from accumulators, which drives a pair of screws and gives a speed of six knots, maintainable for fourteen hours. The boat is submerged by introducing water ballast into reservoirs, and by horizontal propellers, its perfect stability under all conditions being insured by a special arrangement. When submerged direct communication is kept up with the outer air by means of a long hose, which admits 40 cubic metres of air per hour, and allows of the free respiration of natural air. The dome is furnished with an optical tube 16½ feet long, and slightly over four inches in diameter, within which a set of mirrors reflect the image of the object to be observed and magnify it before meeting the eye of the observer. This apparatus is so arranged that it allows of measurements being taken within certain limits, with sufficient accuracy. The armament consists of four large electric controllable Nordenfelt torpedoes, capable of holding a charge of from 260 to 530 pounds and having a radius of action of some 4000 yards. The boat is intended exclusively for coast defence, and to be anchored under water where, with its observation tube, it would have an offensive radius of action extending over 4000 yards in every direction. The special advantages claimed for the new boat over all others are its absolute stability even when submerged in a strong current; free respiration, without the necessity for reservoirs of compressed air, and consequent ability to remain under water for lengthened periods, and finally the optical ap-

paratus which permits of a good look-out being kept when the boat is under water and of distances being accurately measured.

#### MR. MAXIM'S AIR-SHIP.

Mr. Langley's modest and tentative exposition, in last month's *Century*, of the general laws which seemed to point to the feasibility of a "flying-machine," is followed up in the October number by a much bolder treatise on "Aerial Navigation" by Hiram S. Maxim. Mr. Maxim's experiments took the same form as those conducted by the secretary of the Smithsonian; that is, he revolved a long arm carrying at its extremity a small flying-machine driven by a screw. The essential feature of the machine is, too, as in Mr. Langley's, the "Aeroplane," or broad flat section of wood or metal which will attain a "sailing" motion in the air when propelled at certain angles and speeds. Suitable apparatus measured the push of the screw, the number of revolutions, and the amount of energy transmitted from the small steam-engine which gave the screw its motion.

This experimenter has gone so far as to work out in detail the most practicable and effective form of screw, of the winged *Aéroplane*, and of propelling force. He is quite lucid and has no trouble in convincing the general reader that "if a machine with its motor complete can be made to generate 1 horsepower for every 100 pounds, a machine might be made which would successfully navigate the air. After studying the question of motors for a good many years, and after having tried many experiments, I have come to the conclusion that the greatest amount of force with the minimum amount of weight can be obtained from a high-pressure compound steam-engine using steam at a pressure of from 200 to 350 pounds to the square inch, and lately I have constructed two such engines each weighing 300 pounds. These engines, when working under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, and with a piston speed of only 400 feet per minute, develop in useful effect in push of screws over 100 horse-power, the push of the screws collectively being over 1000 pounds. By increasing the number of turns and also the steam-pressure, I believe it will be possible to obtain from 200 to 300 horse-power from the same engines and with a piston speed no greater than 850 feet per minute [the piston speed of an express locomotive is about 1000 feet per minute]. These engines are made throughout of tempered steel, and are of great strength and lightness; the new feature about my motors, however, is the manner of generating steam. The steam-generator itself, without the casing about it, weighs only 350 pounds; the engines, generator, casing, pumps, crank, screw-shaft, and screws weigh 1800 pounds, and the rest of the machine as much more. With a supply of fuel, water, and three men, the weight will not be far from 5000 pounds. As the foregoing experiments have shown that the

load may be fourteen times the push of the screw, it would appear that this machine ought to carry a burden, including its own weight, of 14,000 pounds, thus leaving a margin of 9000 pounds, provided that the steam-pressure is maintained at 200 pounds to the square inch. The steam-generator is self-regulating, has 48,000 brazed joints, and is heated by 45,000 gas-jets, gas being made by a simple process of petroleum." In the construction of the machine Mr. Maxim has found light steel rods preferable to aluminum.

All the details of steering, landing, etc., have been worked out to Mr. Maxim's satisfaction, and he confidently predicts a successful flying-machine within the next ten years. He considers that the invention will be first used as a terrible war machine to drop masses of explosives on the enemy; "successful machines of this character would at once make it possible for a nation possessing them to paralyze completely an enemy by destroying in a few hours the important bridges, armories, gas and water-works, railway stations, public buildings, etc."

The French, who, according to Mr. Maxim, possess the only appliances suitable for making the invention a success, have ready in waiting the word *aviation*, to express the idea of aerial navigation.

In the *Engineering Magazine* B. O. Chanute, the President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has a most interesting paper entitled "Progress in Aerial Navigation," in which he reviews the most important attempts that are being made or that have been made recently. One is astonished at the amount of work that is being done in this direction by reputable and even eminent scientists too, not the traditional "flying-machine" crank. The experiments of these gentlemen, most of whom are Frenchmen, are to be classified according as they are made with balloons driven through the air—the aim of the *aeronauts*—or as the idea is to travel by purely dynamical means, in imitation of the birds, in which case the process is called *aviation* and the flyers *aviators*. War balloons have been constructed which could be guided and driven for short distances in calm weather, but the enormous bulk required, with the consequent awkwardness and great resistance, seem to render any considerable speed impossible, and any strong wind which arises will render the huge inflated bag helpless.

The aviators seem to be nearer the problem. Mr. Maxim is a fair sample of this class of experimenters. In France, M. Gustave Trouvé has a most curious device to save motor-weight in his machine, which is constructed as nearly as possible after the exact form of a great bird. "The bird consists of two wings connected together through a 'Bourdon' bent tube, such as is used in steam gauges, the peculiarity of which is that when pressure increases within the tube, its outer ends move apart, and return toward each other upon diminished pressure. M. Trouvé increases the efficiency of this action by putting a second tube within the first, and he produces therein a series of alternate compressions and expansions,

by exploding twelve cartridges contained in a revolver barrel, which communicates with the 'Bourdon' tube. These explosions produce a series of strokes of the wings, which with the aid of a silk sustaining plane both support and propel the bird in the air." This bird only flies eighty yards at present, but greater things are hoped for it.

Among others, M. Ader, a celebrated electrician of Paris, is conducting some very important experiments founded on a long and careful study of actual bird-flight. His machine has been seen in the air from its starting place in a private park near Paris, where every detail is kept secret from patriotic motives. The structure resembles a huge bat, and the crew and all motive appliances are concealed in the body.

#### COMPULSORY AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Two articles appear in the *Forum* for October under the general heading "Compulsory and Religious Education."

##### The "Bennett Law" Denounced.

The first is by Senator W. F. Vilas, who explains, from his point of view, the nature of the recent school controversy in Wisconsin, which grew out of the passage of the "Bennett Law" in 1889. The agitation did not, as it has been generally supposed, pertain to public education in any form, Mr. Vilas says, but turned upon the right of the State to govern purely private schools and to assume the education of children. The "Bennett Law" required the attendance of children upon schools for a period of not less than twelve weeks in the year, with the subjoined proviso that "no school shall be regarded as a school under this act, unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the English language." Mr. Vilas regards this act as aimed directly at private schools. By thus defining "school," it practically prescribed the course and subjects of instruction in schools maintained as purely private establishments, without public cost, by parents who seek to educate their children after the dictates of their own conscience, which Mr. Vilas regards as an interference on the part of the State in affairs with which it has no concern.

It is the principle introduced by the "Bennett Law" rather than the law itself, against which Senator Vilas would seem to protest. "If," he says, "public authority may prescribe some branches of study, so may it prescribe others, or forbid any. In short, by the same right, the private school may be required to conform its course of study to the public school, even religious training be prescribed, and the objects which parents seek in the education of their children by private schools entirely defeated. Since also, the inquiry may be committed thus to public authority, whether a private school shall be regarded as a legal school, it follows that visitation and inspection may be given to appropriate agents or officers."



"Nor," continues Mr. Vilas, "is the right to substitute public for parental government less plainly implied by this legislation. That every parent may be compelled to send his children to a school in which the public authority fixes the subjects and mode of instruction for any length of time, leaves it to the State to fix the period and exhaustively direct the system of education, implies power to deny the parent any share in it, and, in necessary consequence, is but the Spartan doctrine of public right to assume the parent's place in moulding the character and destiny of the young. Thus the principle asserted is no less than one of its advocates has phrased it: 'The State may even abolish the relations between parent and child.'"

#### State Interference Favored.

Mr. E. M. Winston follows Mr. Vilas with an account of "The School Controversy in Illinois," in which he maintains that it is the duty of the government to provide moral and intellectual training for its citizens and to compel their attendance upon it. He sums up his argument for state control as follows: "1. The State justly claims the right to insist that those who are to grow up into her citizens shall learn to understand and freely use the language of the land. 2. To this end it may justly claim such small portion of the time of the pupil as may enable him to acquire that knowledge. 3. The amount of time actually claimed by the laws now in force is very slight, rather less, in fact, than is needed to effect the end proposed. 4. The claim that there is any interference with the religious instruction in parochial schools is absolutely untrue; for no man proposes to use, in religious instruction, five-sixths of the hours of the school year; and the compulsory education laws of the two States referred to (Illinois and Wisconsin) have absolutely no effect or bearing on at least five-sixths of the time. 5. Equally untrue is the supposition that the learning of German or any other language is interfered with; since ample time remains for such purposes untouched by any statute requirement. 6. If the State cannot do what these laws require, it can do nothing toward compulsory education, nothing to protect itself against voters ignorant of the official language."

Finally Mr. Winston says: "There is no tyranny in compelling the education of coming citizens, or in requiring financial aid from all tax-payers; and the public school, as the State conceives it, is organized to do a different work from that of the parochial schools, has no competition with it, and no opposition to it. If the parochial school will do the essential work of the public school, the latter claims no further hold upon its pupils; and when its own work is done by itself or any other agency, that public school has no objection to any further education which parents or pupils may desire, whether religious, moral, or whatever its nature be. Nor do the requirements of the public school, as expressed in the compulsory education laws, in the slightest

degree impede that further education in religion or in morals."

#### GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS IN RAIN-MAKING.

The Modus Operandi, by Gen. Dyrenforth.

The *North American Review* for October contains two articles on "Can We Make it Rain?" the first of which is by Gen. Robert Dyrenforth, who describes the government experiments in rain-making recently conducted under his direction in Texas. These experiments were based on the theory that moisture could be precipitated through heavy explosions, and the theory itself on the observed frequent occurrence of storms after battles. The apparatus and material used were selected with the view of imitating, as nearly as possible, the effect, of a great battle, and consisted of explosive balloons, iron borings, sulphuric acid, generators and fittings for manufacturing hydrogen gas, powdered chlorate of potash, retorts and furnaces for generating oxygen gas, ingredients for manufacturing rackarock, and a supply of electrical and meteorological instruments. The plan of operation as described by Gen. Dyrenforth was as follows: "Three lines were to be formed, each some two miles in length and placed about one half-mile apart. The first line to the windward was to consist of a large number of ground batteries, where heavy charges of dynamite and rackarock powder would be fired at frequent intervals. The next line to the rear was to consist of a number of kites flown to a considerable height by electric wires, bearing dynamite cartridges suspended from them, to be fired high in the air. The third and main line was to consist of explosive balloons which would produce terrific 'air-quakes' at intervals of one to two hours throughout the day or during the continuance of the operation."

#### RAIN FOLLOWED IN TORRENTS.

Only the first line of ground explosions was brought into action in the first operation, which was made on August 9th. The explosions were followed in about eighteen hours by nearly two inches of rainfall. The second important operation, made nine days later, was followed by still heavier rains. In both instances the weather at the commencement of operations was fair and the barometer stood at its normal height.

The third and final operation of these series of rain-making experiments was made on the 25th of August. The sky was clear and the barometric curve indicated a pressure slightly below the normal. "Seven balloons, mostly of the large size, were sent up in this operation. Two 10-foot balloons were exploded by means of an electric cable at a height of 1000 feet, but the explosions of the larger balloons were too terrific to be risked at so close proximity, and they were therefore fitted with fuses timed for two to six minutes and allowed to attain altitudes of from one to three miles before exploding."

#### BY THE BALLOONS WERE OPERATED.

The manner of operating the balloons is described at length. They were first filled "to one third their capacity by attaching them by pipes to a number of retorts containing chlorate of potash and a small quantity of binocide of manganese. When these retorts were passed through the flames of gasoline furnaces set up in a large adobe workshop, the potash, being decomposed by the heat, gave off oxygen very rapidly; the balloon was then attached to the hydrogen generators and the inflation was completed with hydrogen. The hydrogen apparatus consists of three large tanks half full of water, with half a ton of iron borings in the bottom, into which sulphuric acid is slowly decanted. The acid rapidly decomposes, the water into its gaseous elements and the iron takes up the oxygen, leaving the hydrogen free to pass through a wash barrel into the balloon."

While the balloons were being filled and exploded the ground batteries were set in operation. The firing was continued about twelve hours and an hour after it had ceased, the "rain began to fall in torrents." During the sixteen days covered by these experiments nine other showers of much less importance fell; a "most extraordinary occurrence" in that locality during the month of August.

#### WHAT THE EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATE.

In the entire series of experiments only two tons of iron, one ton of acid, one-fourth ton of potash and manganese, and one ton of rackarock powder and other explosives were consumed, the cost of which Mr. Dyrenforth regards as small relative to the "results produced."

In the general's opinion, the experiments clearly demonstrate: *First*, That the concussions from explosions exert a marked and practical effect upon the atmospheric conditions in producing or occasioning rainfall, probably by disturbing the upper currents: *Second*, That when the atmosphere is in a 'threatening' condition—which is frequently the case in most arid regions without any rain resulting—rain can be caused to fall almost immediately by jarring together the particles of moisture which hang suspended in the air. This result was repeatedly effected during our operations, the drops sometimes commencing to fall within twelve seconds from the moment of the initial explosion."

#### Scientific Basis of the Experiments, by Prof. Newcomb.

Professor Simon Newcomb, who in an article following Gen. Dyrenforth's, treats of rain-making from the scientific point of view, strongly maintains that the concussion of the atmosphere through explosions cannot produce rain. The aqueous vapor of the air can be condensed into clouds, it is held, only by cooling—condensation by compression can never take place in air. "A thousand detonations can produce no more effect upon the air, or upon the watery vapor in it, than a thousand rebounds of a small boy's rubber ball would produce upon a stone wall." Indeed, he further adds, the tendency of compression would be to prevent rather than to

cause condensation. Compression would produce heat and heat evaporation, not condensation. "When a bomb explodes a certain quantity of gas, say five or six cubic yards, is suddenly produced. It pushes aside and compresses the surrounding air in all directions, and this motion and compression are transmitted from one portion of the air to another, the amount of motion diminishes as the square of the distance; a simple calculation shows that at a quarter of a mile from the point of the explosion it would not be one ten-thousandth of an inch. The condensation is only momentary; it may last the hundredth or thousandth of a second, according to the suddenness and violence of the explosion; then elasticity restores the air to its original condition and everything is just as it was before the explosions." No current has been produced in the air and no moisture added.

#### SMOKE, NOT SOUND, A POSSIBLE CAUSE.

If it is true, as observation would seem to show, that rains have been produced by great battles, they were produced, in the estimation of Professor Newcomb, by the "smoke from the burning powder rising into the clouds and forming nuclei for the agglomeration into drops, and not by the mere explosion." In a word, smoke may bring rain, but sound never.

#### A UNIVERSITY TO ORDER.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., Endowment.

Miss M. W. Shinn tells in the *Overland Monthly* all about the great New University that Mr. Stanford is building unto himself. The problem seems to have been: Given twenty millions of dollars, how splendid a university can we make? To many who have not "ordered" universities it would probably sound like a sum that would command anything in the market, but institutions of higher education are costly luxuries, and already Miss Shinn is prophesying the necessity of further gifts from outside sources in the not distant future.

The site of the new university is adjoining Mr. Stanford's stock farm, Palo Alto, about thirty miles from San Francisco. This fall is to mark the opening of its active career. Most of the buildings have been put up with an expensive elaboration which causes some mild criticism from Miss Shinn. They are built of rough sandstone in the Romanesque style. The impression given by the illustrations in the magazine is that the huge expanse of buildings were designed with immediate apprehension of cyclonic visitation; they are but one story high. It is promised, however, that the chapel, a taller structure, will relieve this. The quadrangular buildings now completed represent an expense of a million of dollars, and Mr. Shinn calculates that it will require a million and a half more to carry out the present designs. This is in strong contrast to the policy upheld by many of our most experienced university men, such as President Gilman, who always em-

phasizes the advantages of development from small beginnings, especially in the matter of buildings.

#### A FACULTY OF YOUNG MEN.

The president of the institution is David Starr Jordan, called from the presidency of Indiana University. President Jordan is also an alumnus of Cornell, and there is a large element of Cornell in the faculty he has chosen. With the unusually large discretionary powers which the terms of endowment bestow upon him, President Jordan must feel an especially deep responsibility for the success of his charge. "He is farm-born and bred, on a farm that, in his words, his father won from the forest."

It was to be expected of a young man with temperament and antecedents so eminently characteristic of the newer new world, that he should select members of his staff from the young, vigorous, and growing scholars of the country; and as a matter of fact, the nineteen professors and instructors are comparatively unknown men, sixty per cent. of them from the "fresh-water" colleges. We have already had from the pen of President Jordan in last month's *Forum* the Leland Stanford, Jr., side of the question whether a "brand-new" university can be made and set going without incurring the most serious disadvantages.

Says Miss Shinn: "The newspapers made out for Mr. Stanford a faculty which should include such men as Huxley and Tyndall, and Matthew Arnold, and E. A. Freeman. High salaries, it was hastily concluded, would uproot such men from their own places, and bring them to a new soil. It was out of the question from the first. Money counts far less with a great scholar than the environments of an old centre of learning, the priceless libraries, the colleagues, the opportunities for intercourse with many other scholars."

#### THE TERMS OF ENDOWMENT.

The expenses of the university are to be met with the proceeds of eighty-five thousand acres of land, conveyed to the trustees on condition that no part of it shall ever be sold, and that Mr. and Mrs. Stanford shall exercise absolute dominion over it until the event of their death.

That the only source of the maintenance of the institution should be the rents and profits of this huge tract of real estate, with no power in the trustees' hands except the arrangement of those rents and profits, is to be criticised. An arbitrary calculation is the only basis of the common report that the gift of Mr. Stanford was twenty millions.

"The president is to prescribe the duties of the teaching force, remove professors at will, lay out the curriculum and the mode of teaching, and in general to have responsible control.

"The university is to include mechanical institutes, museums, galleries of art, laboratories and conservatories, agricultural and mechanical schools, and the studies of liberal culture."

Both sexes are to be admitted on an equal footing, and the women's dormitory is being hastily completed now, for use in this first session.

#### PIONEER UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

On the principle that there is nothing new under the sun, we need not be surprised if some enterprising archaeologist presently deciphers the records of popular lectures delivered by the priestly professors of the Temple of the Sun under such and such a dynasty of Pharaoh, from which the present day university extension courses will be traced in a direct continuity.

In the October *Educational Review* Dr. H. B. Adams gives an account of some of the early efforts at university extension, under the title, "American Pioneers of University Extension." One of the first exponents of the idea in this country was Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale, who, in 1808, gave lectures in chemistry to popular classes of New Haven ladies and gentlemen, and, latter on, to especial classes of mechanics.

An outcome of his work was the establishment of two institutions by Mr. James Brewster in New Haven for service in the cause of university extension. One of these, the Mechanic's Institute, still exists there.

The impulse given first through the Franklin Institute of New Haven and after through the Lowell Institute in Boston, was extended by Prof. Silliman "to distant cities in the south and west, to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New Orleans, Natchez, and St. Louis." These efforts were distinctly under the auspices of Yale, and the courses were almost entirely conducted by her professors, students, and graduates.

"While," says Dr. Adams, "other means of higher popular education are now springing into vigorous life in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Museum and the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New York, and in similar institutions elsewhere, it should never be forgotten that this country has already passed through a remarkable phase of higher popular education by lyceum lectures of no mean order.

"This old lyceum system was fostered by such men as Daniel Webster, Dr. W. E. Channing, Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, E. H. Chapin, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, Thomas Starr King, Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough, Henry Ward Beecher, and George William Curtis. It developed at least one generation of noble orators and patriotic leaders. It has left to this day high standards of public speaking in America. It contributed in no small degree to the rise of the abolition and temperance parties in American politics."

Dr. William E. Channing especially seems to have conceived in remarkable fulness our modern idea of the proper relations between the university and the people.

He writes in 1835 to Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard: "The education of the people seems to me more and more to be the object to which the college should be directed. This institution has always

existed, and exists now, for the people. It trains young men, not so much for themselves, as that they may be qualified to render services to the community; and perhaps they render no higher service than by spreading their own intelligence and giving a higher tone to the public mind. Cannot the college do more for this end? I hope it may. If it can furnish a course of philosophical instruction, which can be pursued by a greater number than now pass through college, if it can extend the demand for this higher education by supplying its means, and if it can give a rank to those who enjoy this advantage, it will render inestimable service to the community."

Dr. Adams goes on to record the admirable work of the Johns Hopkins University which, from its very beginning in 1876, has been an enthusiastic centre of university extension. "Class courses have been provided for school teachers; special courses for special students, for lawyers, physicians, clergymen, bankers, business men, and practical workers in city charities. Public readings have been given in Homer, Dante, Chaucer and Shakespeare. Lectures on poetry, art, and archæology, often with a textbook and list of good authorities, have been welcomed by cultivated people in Baltimore."

#### A COUPLE OF CHEERY PICTURES.

##### MORE LEISURE, MORE WORK, AND THE EMPTYING OF SLUMS.

In the *Contemporary Review* for October, Mr. John Rae has an article on "The Balance Sheet of Short Hours," which should be reprinted as a tract and circulated by the eight-hour agitators.

##### THE SHORTER DAY THE MORE THE WORK.

Mr. Rae thinks that, in reviewing successive efforts which have been made to limit the duration of the day's labor, he succeeds fairly well in establishing the comfortable paradox that the shorter the working day the greater the output of work. That this is so is admitted in the case of the excessive hours of labor which have been worked at certain times. But it is obvious that there is a limit to this paradoxical law; otherwise we would only need to cut down the working day to twenty minutes in order to produce the maximum output. The question that we have to ask is whether or not the same beneficial effects would follow the reduction of the working day from nine hours to eight as followed the reduction of the hours from thirteen to ten, and from ten to nine. Mr. Rae examines this question in the light of experience, and maintains that so far as we can see at present we are justified in expecting that the eight-hour workman would do better work and more work than if he worked an extra hour each day.

##### FOR THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

Here is Mr. Rae's own summary:—

"If we reflect, then, on the large body of experience we now possess of an eight-hour day in actual

operation, on the remarkable diversity of the industries in which it has been introduced with advantage, on the extent of the possible improvements in the personal efficiency of labor, on the stimulus to improvement communicated by shortening hours both to employers and employed, we can hardly reject the conclusion that the likeliest effect of an eight-hour day will be the same as the effect of a ten-hour day has already been—that the old rate of daily production will be successfully maintained, and that the situation, in consequence, will be in no other way changed, whether as respects wages, profits, the unemployed, or foreign competition."

##### THE EMPTYING OF THE SLUMS.

Another cheery optimist article in the same *Review* is Mr. Sidney Low's paper on "The Rise of the Suburbs." "What are you croaking about?" cries Mr. Low to those who have been wringing their hands over the depopulation of the rural districts and the precipitation of the rural population into the maelstrom of the slums. It is all stuff and nonsense, he says, with the air of a master and the authority of the census book. No doubt there is a great exodus from the country, but there is also an exodus from the slums. There is no increase in the population of our overcrowded city quarters corresponding to the decrease of population in the country. The depopulation of the slum, in fact, is beginning to be as marked a feature of English life as the depopulation of the country. Where then do the people go? Mr. Low replies triumphantly that they go to the suburbs of all the large cities, where they have air enough, trees enough, and garden enough to live a healthy existence, at the same time that they are near enough to the centres of industry to taste the delights of civilization and have the advantages of a highly developed social system. Mr. Low's figures are interesting, and there is little doubt that he is not far wrong in the conclusions which he derives from the recent census.

##### SOME STORIES OF DR. ARNOLD OF RUGBY.

By the Author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

The first place in the *English Illustrated* is devoted to Rugby School, and the first paper is written by Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." The most interesting part of his paper is that in which he replies to some idiotic person in the *Scot's Observer* who had called Dr. Arnold a prig. This is too much for Mr. Hughes, and he sets to work to show how little of a prig Arnold was by giving examples of how he dealt with the problems which he had to face in the school. They refer to the way in which he dealt with the various practices which prevailed in the school and rendered it more or less useless as a place of education. There was the sporting difficulty. Beagles and guns were put down by a hint from the schoolhouse head-porter that any house which harbored either dog or gun would be immediately put out of bounds, a penalty which involved almost certain ruin to the



house in question, which lived by the custom of the boys. Horse-racing and steeple-chasing were put down by an intimation that every boy who rode or was present at a race would be expelled. Yet at the same time he took the whole of the boys to a steeplechase which took place at Dynchurch, but in which, of course, the boys took no part. The fishing difficulty was the hardest to master, but he expelled five of the leading boys who had ducked a keeper in the river, and so put down netting. Fighting in the school—dangerous fighting—he put a stop to by simply ordering every fight to be fought out in the close under the windows of his study, and in which the masters were passing to and fro at all times. Mr. Hughes concludes his paper as follows:

"Did space permit I could give other examples of Arnold's method, both in school and out, in work-time and in play-time. High-handed it was, no doubt, and high-handed in a way which angered many influential people. 'The first, second, and third duty of the master of a great public school is to get rid of unpromising boys,' he wrote in his first year, and acted on throughout. Now in my day three-fourths of us, including myself, were unpromising boys, but at the same time strongly attached to the school and dreading to have to leave. What was the result? We knew that, however disagreeable and, as we held, useless, Greek and Latin might be, if we wanted to stop at Rugby we had to observe and obey rules loyally and promptly in play-time, and in school hours to get a remove a year, which could not be done without a certain proficiency in these dead (we wished they had been buried) languages. So we got it; stayed on till we were high enough in the school and old enough to appreciate the invaluable lesson of strong, fearless, and just rule; and at the end of half a century are, I believe, thankful that we learned it so easily—at any rate, I can speak for myself.

"I should like to try whether my notions of Christian education are practicable," he wrote a year before he got the chance of trying them. He got it before he was thirty, and the experiment lasted for fourteen years. Before it had lasted one year he admitted 'that a low standard of morals must be tolerated among them, as it was on a larger scale in the boyhood of the human race. I hope to make Christian men; Christian boys I can scarcely hope to make.' Often and often he was inclined to doubt whether the English public school system—severing home ties and home influence so early, and leaving boys such a free hand to make their own laws and govern their own lives—could stand the test of time, and prove itself the best for the training of Englishmen. Since his day I suppose that most of us who have watched the astonishing development of that system, and its bearing on the nation's life, must have been haunted by the same doubts. But I cannot but believe that, without shutting our eyes to its obvious dangers and shortcomings, we have on the whole come to Arnold's own conclusion that

'the character is braced amongst such scenes to greater beauty and firmness than it can ever attain without enduring and witnessing them.'

#### THE NEW YORK ART STUDENT'S LEAGUE.

Dr. John C. Van Dyke writes in the October *Harper's* an eminently sensible paper on "The Art Students' League of New York."

The beginnings of this institution were exceedingly small; when, in 1875, the National Academy of Design stopped work on account of the lack of funds, some of the more enthusiastic students held a meeting to discuss any means by which their partially completed course might be continued. With the cordial and gratuitous coöperation of their old Academy instructor, Mr. Wilmarth, they organized the Art Students' League, "for the attainment on the part of its members of a higher development in art culture, the encouragement of a spirit of unselfishness and true friendship, mutual help in study, and sympathy and practical assistance (if need be) in time of sickness and trouble."

Five dollars per month tuition fees enabled the League to hire a "cockloft" over the Weber piano rooms, and with the energetic assistance of each member, according as his talents ran in the carpentering or screen-making or house-painting line, the first year was completed successfully. The second season brought obstacles and discouragements. The Academy re-opened and Mr. Wilmarth resigned to reënter its doors. "The League was to be left alone in the wilderness, without even an Aaron to guide it. In its distress a cry went forth on the back of a postal card, calling a general meeting of all the members, to decide finally the question, 'Shall the students return to the Academy to study next year.'"

Though the Academy instruction was gratis while the League had only tuition fees for its support, the members rallied to its support; the season was passed with a slight treasury deficit, and since then the organization has been an accomplished success. At present it has "its president, its director, its ten instructors and its nineteen classes, aggregating some 900 pupils."

Dr. Van Dyke describes in detail some of the more important class arrangements in this institution possessing such an invigorating history. The students come from all parts of the Union, and contain all elements, from teachers of art or painters desirous of perfecting themselves in some particular branch of technique to the society girl who pants for "culture" and "accomplishments."

#### CULTURE FOLLOWS TECHNIQUE.

"If we are ever to have a native art," says Dr. Van Dyke, "or an appreciation of any art it must spring from some such source as the Art Students' League. Culture is not bought with French pictures and peach-blow vases. It must come from within; it cannot be imported from without. Rome under the Cæsars and Paris under the Con-

sulate were filled with foreign art treasures, but there was no corresponding art culture with the possessors. Nor can native art be produced by a sudden burst of energy. It is a century plant that cannot be forced to bloom in a decade even in the hot-house air of a republic. It took four hundred years to produce the art of Greece, and as many more to produce that of Italy. The manner in which the great Renaissance art was made possible might prove instructive did we heed it. Whatever leavening effect the restoration of the classic may have had upon the high Renaissance work it was not with the rediscovered marbles that painting began. The original impulse lay further back in the painters' guilds of Cimabue and Giotto's time—those early leagues of the painters organized for mutual study, aid, and improvement. The painter was not then an 'artist' as we understand the term to-day; he was simply a craftsman, with the ambition to live up to the standard of excellence set by his guild and to produce the very best quality of technical work. Technical education was, in reality, the chief feature of the guilds; and it was from the painters who knew their craft and were given orders for pictures 'to be done in their very best manner,' that the influence spread outward to the people, and finally produced the pictorial taste of the Renaissance. . . . Our training-schools are at least the best of historic precedents. The aim of the Art Students' League, as already observed, is not to make poets in paint, nor to transform stupidity into genius, but to make thorough craftsmen, good workmen, people who, when they have thrust a thumb through a palette, know what to do with the other hand."

#### DRUNKENNESS IS CURABLE.

The *North American Review* follows up its articles of last month on the subject of drunkenness and its cure with one from "Felix Oldboy" (John Flavel Mines), who asserts from his own experience that drunkenness is a disease and is subject to medical treatment.

For many years Mr. Mines has been an habitual drunkard. He might be able to keep quite sober for several months, but the storm period would return, and then no power could keep him from drink. At length, in despair, he went to Dwight, Illinois, and put himself under the care of Dr. Keely. He found among his fellow-pupils men of the rarest intelligence, lawyers, physicians, editors, merchants, judges, and Congressmen, all anxious to be cured, but all too intelligent to allow themselves to be deceived by any mere jugglery. If they were to be cured at all the cure must be scientific and honest.

The method of treatment is detailed as follows: "The patient's first visit is paid to the office of Dr. Keely, where his case is stated, and where he receives a hypodermic injection in the upper left arm, and there is given to him a bottle of the bichloride-of-gold mixture, a dose of which is to be taken every two hours while awake. The treatment is administered four times a day, at 8 A. D.,

12 noon, 5 P.M., and 7.30 P.M., and for three or four weeks usually, though sometimes a week or two longer, according to the personal diagnosis made by the doctor from day to day. If a new arrival needs whiskey, it is given to him in a bottle, and he can have more until his palate loathes it and he returns his unopened bottle to the doctor. From this point the work of his physical reconstruction begins."

Dr. Keely demands from the patient absolute obedience, but at the same time the control exerted over him is moral, no imprisonment or training-ship discipline.

Mr. Mines was cured by this method and is absolutely confident that his cure is permanent. The testimony of many others is in like accord, and Dr. Keely himself undertakes to cure 95 per cent. of his patients.

#### THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

##### A Symposium.

The *Review of the Churches*, a new English periodical, the first number of which appears this month, publishes a symposium on "The Reunion of Christendom," to which Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, Lord Nelson, and Dr. Parker contribute. Mr. Gladstone's letter is brief and to the point:

##### MR. GLADSTONE.

"Though my hands are too full to allow of my considering your plan with a view to coöperation, I think that the prosecution of discussions and plans for the union of Christian bodies now severed is a matter to be regarded with much interest and desire, until and unless it touches points where real beliefs or great institutions are to be compromised. In your actual plan, judging from what I hear, there are two schemes of union which seem to be of early promise, that between the several classes of Presbyterians, and that between Congregationalists and Baptists. Methodism will be hard to bring in, but the discussion may do good in softening tempers, even where the subject may seem to be more speculative than practical."

The Bishop of Ripon's article is not worthy the position of one whom Dr. Hatch has said would soon be recognized as the leader of the Broad Church party in England. It is too much like a goody-goody sermon on the excellent truism that the way of reunion is less likely to be found in debating controversial points than in seeking for the spirit of Christ.

##### LORD NELSON.

Lord Nelson presses forward the claims of the church of England, as the mother Church of English Christianity and the providential agent for the reunion of Christendom. His article is full of the spirit of reunion. He would give up the Thirty-nine Articles, but he thinks that "the principles of Congregationalism, into which all the Free Churches are rapidly drifting, must lead to endless divisions,

unless a great teaching church is behind it, and the only way to preserve a freedom of worship and a free exercise of individual opinion in subservience to the great foundation truths is the formation of Brotherhoods governed by distinct organizations, acknowledging one teaching church and one common Eucharistic service."

DR. PARKER.

Dr. Parker says that he is willing to leave baptism an open question; on this basis Congregationalists and Baptists might unite with each other. He would make excommunication upon doctrinal grounds impossible. As long as there was no suspicion about a man's sincerity and general goodness of life, he would retain him in the church if he wished to remain, and would not set himself to counterwork the prevailing and uniting sentiment of the community. The only man to whom he would refuse church fellowship is the man who believes in distinguishing grace; in other words, he would excommunicate many of his spiritual ancestors who held a narrow form of Calvinism, regarding them as infidels of the worst type. He fears that as long as the Established Church exists union is impossible. He finds the only point of union is common sincerity. The one man whose influence is fatal to union is the dogmatist, who says that what he says is right, and what he says is complete and absolutely final. The withdrawal of such a man would be a gain to any Christian community.

MR. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

Mr. Price Hughes's article tells us that he has not abandoned the hope that some day the whole of Christendom may be united. All the Evangelical churches might be reunited even now without having any great difficulty to overcome. The disunion of Christendom is the opportunity of infidelity, but he fears that possibly hundreds of years must elapse before anything in the way of general reunion of Christendom will come within the range of practical ecclesiastical politics. Nevertheless, he thinks there is a great deal that could be done now before the twentieth century dawns. There is no reason why all Congregational churches, whether Pædobaptist or Anabaptist, should not be united. There is no reason why the Presbyterians of Scotland and England and the Calvinistic Methodists might not form practically one church. Methodist union, he thinks, is quite near at hand. The Methodist church in Canada is one and indivisible from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As to the Episcopalians, he makes a remarkable statement that history has demonstrated episcopacy to be the best system. If anything effective is to be done, it must be achieved by approaching our fellow-Christians in their corporate capacity, and making proposals which are consistent with their conscientious convictions and self-respect, and which exhibit a readiness on our own part to make concessions for the sake of Jesus Christ.

The greatest obstacle to reunion is that people say where the church is there Christ is. If they would

say where Christ is there the church is, the reunion of Christendom would be practically achieved.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

Archdeacon Farrar contributes an editorial upon the same subject, in which he explains what the *Review of the Churches* hopes to do toward the promotion of the reunion of Christendom. The Archdeacon tells his brethren—

"And this is certain—that there can be no more fatal cause of exasperation and permanent disunion than will arise from any attempt on the part of the Church of England, or any of its members, to *un-church* the Dissenters; to treat them as though they were mere outsiders in the common Church of Christ; to hand them over, with gracious and patronizing arrogance, to uncovenanted mercies. The great majority of the Nonconformist bodies hold with us, and no less firmly than we do, the great eternal Christian verities. They belong, no less than we do, to the great body of those whom St. Paul sent his blessing—namely to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth. If then they shall be no less than ourselves honored members of the Church of the redeemed in heaven, it seems to be a small and unwarrantable bigotry to treat them, or to speak of them, as though they do not belong to the church of Christ on earth. Instead of adopting or hinting at such untenable and exasperating insinuations, can we not provoke one another to love and good works? Can we not, cheerfully and always, put in the forefront the eternal truths of the Gospel respecting which we are unanimous, and relegate to the background the question of organization and minor differences about which as yet we are unable to agree?"

MR. AND MRS. HERNE.

In the *Arena* Hamlin Garland writes of the Hernes and their work.

They live in Ashmont, a suburb of Boston. Mr. Herne is always glad to get back to his home after he has been out on the road. He sits at his desk surrounded by books, and a good part of the time by his three little girls. It is at this desk that Mr. Herne writes those plays from which some have turned away in disgust, but which others, like Mr. Garland, have extolled as the acme of dramatic art. Mr. Garland has but one criticism to make of "Margaret Fleming," the most important of Herne's plays. This criticism is to the effect that "it lacks the simplicity of life. It has too much of plot. Things converge too much, and here and there things happen." Surely the ideas of the realistic school have never before been so frankly and unreservedly stated.

Of Mrs. Herne the writer says, that she is "a woman of extraordinary powers, both of acquired knowledge and natural insight, and her suggestions and criticisms have been of the greatest value to her husband in his writing, and she had large part in the inception as well as in the production of 'Margaret Fleming.' Her knowledge of life and books, like

that of her husband, is self-acquired, but I have met few people in any walk of life with the same wide and thorough range of thought. In their home, oft-quoted volumes of Spencer, Darwin, Fiske, Carlyle, Ibsen, Valdes, Howells, give evidence that they not only keep abreast, but ahead, of the current thought of the day. Spencer is their philosopher and Howells is their novelist."

Again, the writer says, "They are both individualists in the sense of being for the highest and purest type of man, and the elimination of governmental control. 'Truth, Liberty, and Justice' form the motto over their door. Mr. Herne has won great distinction as a powerful and ready advocate of the single-tax theory. It is Ibsen's individualism as well as his truth that appeals so strongly to both Mr. and Mrs. Herne. The home of these extraordinary people is a charged battery radiating the most advanced thought."

Mr. Garland considers "Margaret Fleming" an epoch-making play, and fondly hopes that the direct result of its creation and performance by the Hernes will be the establishment of "an independent American theatre where plays of advanced thought and native atmosphere can be produced."

#### RESTORING ITS SOUL TO AN IDIOT.

##### A Remarkable Surgical Operation.

Miss Helen H. Gardiner, in *Harper's* for October, describes a surgical operation, which she says is the first of its kind, and the result was so great and far-reaching in its suggestion that she describes it exactly as it happened. The patient was a child about one year old. Of good parentage and of healthy bodily growth aside from the fact that its skull was that of a new-born child, and it had hardened and solidified into that shape and size. The "soft spot" was not there, and the sutures or seams of the skull had grown fast and solid, so that the brain within was cramped and compressed by its unyielding bony covering.

The body could grow—did grow—but the poor little compressed brain, the director of the intelligent and voluntary actions of the body, was kept at its first estate. Even worse than this, its struggle with its bony cage made a pressure which caused distortion and aimless or unmeaning movement. The arm and leg turned in, in that helpless, pathetic way that tells of imbecility. In short, the baby was a physically healthy imbecile—the most pathetic object on this sad earth.

After explaining to the parents that not to try it meant hopeless idiocy, and that the trial might mean death—he began the work.

The child's skull was laid bare in front. Two tracks were cut from a little above the base (or top) of the nose up and over to the back of the head. One of these tracks was cut on each side, the surgeon explained, because it would give equal expansion to the two sides of the brain, and because it would cause death to cut through the middle of the

top of the head, where lies "the superior longitudinal sinus." He left, therefore, the solid track of bone through the middle, and cut two grooves or tracks of bone, one on either side, where nature (when she does not make a mistake) leaves soft or yielding edges, by means of which the normal skull expands to fit the needs of the brain within.

The trench made displaced or cut away one-quarter of an inch of solid bone all the way from near the base of the nose to the back part of the head. In the middle of the top of the head on each side a cross-wise cut was made, and one inch of bone divided. Another cut was made on either side, slanting toward the ears. This was one and a half inch long. The surgeon then tenderly inserted his forefingers, pressed the internal mass loose from the bones where it adhered, and pushed the bones wider apart. This process widened the trenches to one inch.

The wound was now dressed with the wonderfully effective new aseptics, and the flesh and skin closed over. The operation had taken an hour and a half. There was little bleeding. The baby was, of course, unconscious during the entire time. Oh, the blessings of anesthetics! And now comes the wonderful result of this bold and radical but tender and humane operation.

The baby rallied well. In three days it showed improved intelligence. In eight days this improvement was marked. From a creature that sat listless, deformed, and unmindful of all about it, it began to "take notice," like other children. From an "it" it had been transformed into an "he." It had been given personality. It ate and slept fairly well.

On the tenth day the wound was exposed and dressed. It had healed, or "united by first intention."

One month after the operation the feet and hands had straightened out, and lost their jerky, aimless movements. The child is now a child. It acts and thinks like other children, laughs and coos and makes glad the hearts of those who love it.

#### A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Shofield, in the *Girl's Own Paper*, calls attention to the new field for educated women that has been opened out by the National Health Society of England.

To Mr. Acland, M.D., of the County Council of Devonshire, the honor is due of inaugurating the new departure. He has determined that the Devonians shall have healthy homes and healthy bodies, and by his wish the National Health Society have already sent a large staff to lecture all over Devon. The laws that have been inculcated throughout the county have been summarized in a decalogue by the *Woman's Herald*:—

1. You shall love, honor, and cherish the body, and keep it healthy, clean, and comfortable.
2. You shall not live a willing victim to preventable diseases.



3. You shall not endure or spread infectious diseases.

4. You shall neither eat nor drink that which is unwholesome for the body.

5. Remember that foul air poisons the blood, causes headache, and other maladies, and bad water breeds disease.

6. You shall fight a good fight against dirt, disease, and bad smells.

7. The body and everything belonging to it that needs daily washing shall be thoroughly cleansed at least once a day with water, and when desirable with good soap too.

8. You shall wear clean, suitable clothing, and never allow it to grow ragged or untidy for want of a stitch in time.

9. You shall make the best of yourself, of your neighbors, and of every gift of Nature around you.

10. You shall earnestly covet, and diligently labor to promote, personal and national health.

These laws teach us, at any rate, a large part of our duty toward ourselves, our neighbors, and the world we live in. The lectures given are termed "Homely Talks"—a title that disarms criticism, and encourages young beginners in the art of public speaking.

The National Health Society require large numbers of trained teachers, who are prepared to throw themselves into this interesting work. And ladies are those who can do this best. Hence there is a large demand for educated ladies (or, as the Society wisely calls them, gentlewomen—and there is a distinction between the two) who will devote themselves to the work; and this is the new career open to ladies for the first time. The conditions the Society imposes are by no means too onerous. The fair candidate must have seen at least twenty-five summers. Then she must undergo three months' nursing training at some hospital or infirmary; and this is not difficult to obtain when we find that the smaller and county hospitals are accepted, and the infirmaries included. Next, the candidate must have attended a good course of practical lessons on artisan cookery. These may be taken almost anywhere that is wished, preference, however, being given to those lessons which are "approved of" by the Society. The third and last requirement is that the ladies should undergo the Society's course of hygienic teaching, consisting of lectures and practical work, at the Society's rooms. This can, in many cases, be carried on at the same time as the nursing, so that the whole training can be easily completed in six months. Then, of course, comes the inevitable examination in hygiene, nursing, and cookery, which includes satisfactory evidence that the candidate has not only learned these subjects, but is able to teach them.

The Society will select from successful candidates lady lecturers to give country lectures on hygiene, nursing, and cookery, to whom the Society promises the very fair salary of from three to five guineas a week.

#### ARTIFICIAL SELECTION AND THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

Mr. Hiram M. Stanley complains in the October number of *The Monist* that his article in the *Arena*, June, 1890, on the subject of artificial breeding was misunderstood. His plea then was that the remedy for the diseases in our social life is to be found in application of science to the problem, but he did not state in what manner this application was to be made. He now comes forward with certain practical suggestions.

#### ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL SELECTION.

Artificial selection means "all conscious and purposive arrangements between men and women which have in view character of offspring. This is opposed to natural selection which is merely instinctive, unteleological union with one of the opposite sex as impelled by animal passion or romantic love." As man advances from a state of barbarism he becomes more and more artificial in his manner of selecting his companion. "Man is always artificial—meaning by artificial not what is unnatural or against nature, but that which is, after conscious deliberation, more in accord with the laws of nature—and it is his goal to become, in all his life, unnatural and thoroughly artful." "But the time has now come when man must, more than ever before, attend by artificial selection—that is purposed care—to the perpetuation of the species in the line of its true advancement, spiritual achievement."

#### METHODS OF ARTIFICIAL SELECTION.

The methods are two, "negative, which restrains the unfit from propagating, or positive which encourages the fit to propagate." Mr. Stanley desires that the positive means be employed. He conceives of three methods by which this end can be attained. Women instead of subjecting themselves to the will of their husbands may retain the choice of bearing or not bearing. Secondly, there might be laws forbidding any persons to marry who failed to satisfactorily pass a rigorous physical examination. Thirdly, there could be established "voluntary associations of men and women who bind themselves to learn and apply the laws of heredity in their marriage relations, to seek for expert guidance, and in all their life to live not merely purely, but according to reason and science. Heredity societies of this stamp which should favor marriages only between members could ultimately become a rational aristocracy, and true and good blood would be perpetuated in the best manner."

#### OBJECTIONS AND REPLIES.

This last method is the one which Mr. Stanley favors, but he is not oblivious to the objections which may be raised to it. It may be said, for instance, that by such a plan we should obtain men of talent but not men of genius. What scientific expert would have advised the marriage of John Shakespere and Mary Arden? But Mr. Stanley insists

that the production of geniuses is not beyond human ken. Maud S. is a genius in horseflesh, and her birth was the result of a carefully planned scientific experiment.

Another objection is to the effect that by the plan suggested population would be diminished. Just so, says Mr. Stanley, "but what thoughtful man applies the numerical test to the progress of the race? It is not quantity of citizens but quality which constitutes the true greatness of states."

It may be said that cold calculation will take the place of "that beautiful flower of Christian civilization, the poetry and romance of love." To this Mr. Stanley replies that "the true refinement which refuses to obtrude the things of sense, and true purity, which refuses to dwell on them salaciously, are perfectly compatible with the fullest knowledge and the consequent action. Lubricity breeds best upon a half knowledge acquired in dubious ways." And again: "These laws of nature which science reveals are laws of duty and laws of God, and, when once appropriated as such by Ethics and Religion, they will become the basis of all that is high in emotion and chivalrous in action."

#### MR. GOSSE ON RUDYARD KIPLING.

From the good old soul whose conscience is troubled by the vernacular of Mulvaney to the cautious critic who wonders how far he may give himself up to the charms of this young magician out of the East—every one, of course, will want to know what Mr. Gosse thinks of Rudyard Kipling, whom he discusses in the *October Century*.

But the critic distinguishes himself by his modesty in *not* assigning to Mr. Kipling a very appropriate place in fiction, a particular niche in the structure of world-literature. On the contrary he captures one's sympathy at once by owning up to the very common experience. He "cannot pretend to be indifferent to the charm of what Mr. Kipling writes. From the first moment of my acquaintance with it, it has held me fast. It excites, disturbs, and attracts me. I cannot throw off its disquieting influence. I admit all that is to be said in its disfavor. I force myself to see that its occasional cynicism is irritating and strikes a false note. I acknowledge the broken and jagged style, the noisy newspaper bustle of the little peremptory sentences, the cheap irony of the satires on society. Often—but this is chiefly in the earlier stories—I am aware that there is a good deal too much of the rattle of the piano at some *café* concert. But when all this is said, what does it amount to? What but the acknowledgement of the crudity of a strong and rapidly developing young nature. You cannot expect a creamy smoothness while the act of vinous fermentation is proceeding. . . . The sense of these shortcomings is altogether buried for me in delighted sympathy and breathless curiosity. Mr. Kipling does not provoke a critical suspension of judgment. He is vehement and sweeps us away

with him; he plays upon a strange and seductive pipe and we follow him like children."

#### FAMOUS AT TWENTY-THREE.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Kipling came to England and found himself, at twenty-three, in all men's mouths, "Plain Tales from the Hill" and six other volumes having appeared the year before. At twenty-six, "an age when few future novelists have yet produced anything at all, Mr. Kipling is already voluminous. It would be absurd not to acknowledge that a danger lies in this precocious fecundity. It would probably be an excellent thing for every one concerned if this brilliant youth could be deprived of pens and ink for a few years and be buried again somewhere in the far East. There should be a 'close time' for authors no less than for seals, and the extraordinary fulness and richness of Mr. Kipling's work does not completely reassure us."

#### THE SHORT STORIES.

Mr. Gosse makes a rather unsatisfactory classification of the hundred or so short stories which the young author has lavished upon us according as they deal with the British soldier in India, the Anglo-Indian, the Native, and the British child in India. Of these it is unnecessary to say that the first has proven the most fertile and attractive field. "Of the private soldier, . . . of his loves and hates, sorrows and pleasures, of the way in which the vast, hot, wearisome country and its mysterious inhabitants strike him, of his attitude toward India, and of the way in which India treats him, we know, or knew until Mr. Kipling enlightened us, absolutely nothing." Of all the stories Mr. Gosse adjudges the palm to a group of four; "Without Benefit of Clergy," "The Man who would be King," "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," and "Beyond the Pale."

#### KIPLING AS POET.

Mr. Gosse is not deterred by the wholesale popularity of "Departmental Ditties" from criticising that *débutante* volume. "No claim," says he, "for the title of poet could be founded on literary baggage so slight. Of late years, however, Mr. Kipling has put forward, in a great variety of directions, essays in verse which deserve much higher consideration. He has indulged the habit of prefixing to his prose stories fragments of poems which must be his own, for there is nobody else to claim them. Some of these are as vivid and tantalizing as the tiny bits we possess of lost Greek tragedians." *Vide* the "Barrack Ballads," describing, under a rollicking, rough exterior, with infinite pathos and realism the hard, plain actualities of soldier life. "Ah yes!" concludes Mr. Gosse, "Mr. Kipling, go back to the far East! Yours is not the talent to bear with patience, the dry rot of London or of New York. Disappear, another waring, and come back in ten years' time with a fresh and still more admirable budget of precious loot out of Wonderland!"

## EMILY DICKINSON.

One does not necessarily need to be a lover of poetry in order to have one's interest aroused in Emily Dickinson. Genius is of itself fascinating even to one who is indifferent to the medium by which it manifests itself. The genius of Emily Dickinson is unquestionable.

Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has done the public a kindness by publishing in the *Atlantic Monthly* some letters which he received from this remarkable woman, and these letters together with his comments constitute incomparably the best literary article of the month. We fondly hope that he may see fit some time to prepare a biography of her.

As she appears in these letters she is so elusive, so mysterious that it is probable that no number of volumes could give a clear conception of her character. Possibly a character like hers can never be understood, but we have, at least, an intuition of some of her peculiarities. Naïve as Marjory Fleming and at the same time as mysteriously unearthly as—say, Thomas De Quincey, she presents a truly unique picture. We confess that we feel more interest in her and her letters than we have heretofore felt in her poetry. The letters are ungrammatical, obscure, quaint in phraseology, and original in every line. Metrical form was so natural to her that she instinctively falls into it, and her letters at times run on for several paragraphs in almost perfect metre.

On April 16, 1862, Mr. Higginson received this letter, which must have astonished him:

"MR. HIGGINSON:—Are you too deeply occupied to say if my verse is alive?

"The mind is so near itself it cannot see distinctly and I have none to ask.

"Should you think it breathed, and had you the leisure to tell me, I should feel quick gratitude.

"If I make the mistake, that you dared to tell me would give me sincere honor toward you.

"I inclose my name, asking you, if you please, sir, to tell me what is true?

"That you will not betray me it is needless to ask, since honor is its own pawn."

The letter inclosed two poems subjected to Mr. Higginson's criticism, and though he modestly keeps himself in the background, we may be sure that his reply was wise and generous. In Miss Dickinson's next she thanks him for his "surgery," and tells him something of herself. She reads Keats, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Ruskin, Thomas Browne, and Revelations. Of her father she says that, "He buys me many books, but begs me not to read them, because he fears they joggle the mind."

The saucy coquetry of her reply to a question which he had asked is worthy of Rosalind. "You asked me how old I was? I made no verse but one or two until this winter, sir."

In a later letter Mr. Higginson requested her to send him her picture. Here is the answer: "Could you believe me without? I had no portrait, now, but am small, like the wren; and my hair is bold like the chestnut bur; and my eyes, like the sherry

in the glass, that the guest leaves. Would this do just as well?" When Mr. Higginson saw her he found that it did quite well.

Her father, like the fathers of so many English-speaking men and women of genius, was a stern Puritan. After his death she herself said of him, "His heart was pure and terrible, and I think no other like it exists." She seems to have revolted against the rigor of the household religion. She says in an early letter that the family are all "religious, except me, and address an eclipse every morning whom they call their 'Father.'" Something of her creed seems to have been expressed in the following sweet note written to Mr. Higginson after he had been wounded in battle. "Dear Friend,—I think of you so wholly that I cannot resist to write again to ask if you are safe? Danger is not at first, for then we are unconscious, but in the after, slower days. Do not try to be saved, but let redemption find you as it certainly will. Love is its own rescue; for we at our supremest are but its trembling emblems.—Your Scholar."

She always called herself his "scholar," and there is little doubt that he was the wisest of teachers, stimulating rather than instructing her, for a genius so peculiar as hers could not have suffered much guiding. She said once, "If I had read a book and it makes my whole body so cold no fire can ever warm me, I know that is poetry. If I feel physically as if the top of my head were taken off, I know that is poetry. These are the only ways I know it. Is there any other way?" For her, undoubtedly there was not. Imagine teaching Dr. Blair to this free creature! Mr. Higginson was wise in leaving her, as he himself expresses it, in her "unregenerate condition."

But she could never regard him as anything save a preceptor to be revered and honored. She says: "The vein cannot thank the artery, but her solemn indebtedness to him, even the stolidest admit, and so of me, who try, whose effort leaves no sound. You ask great questions accidentally. To answer them would be events. I trust that you are safe. I ask you to forgive me for all the ignorance I had. I find no nomination sweet as your low opinion. Speak if but to blame your obedient child."

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

Mr. Alfred Wallace writes of "English and American Flowers" in the *Fortnightly Review*.

Although the botanists say that the poverty of the English flora contrasts unfavorably with the number of species and the strange and beautiful forms found in many other temperate regions, the simple lover of flowers, both for their individual beauty and for the charm of color they add to the landscape, may rest assured, on Mr. Wallace's authority, that, perhaps with the single exception of Switzerland, few temperate countries can equal, while none can very much surpass, England. What most strikes the English botanist travelling in North America is the total absence or extreme rarity of

many plants which are most familiar to his own native fields. There are, for instance, no true cornflower poppies, no gorse or broom, no snap-dragon or foxglove, not even a primrose or a cowslip in all the land; while as regards indigenous plants, there are more remarkable deficiencies; no daffodil, snowdrop, or sunflower is to be found in all North America, neither is there any crocus, hyacinth, or lily of the valley. Yet most of these plants are not only abundant in England, but widely spread throughout Europe, and even extend to Northern Asia. Mr. Wallace has come to the conclusion that in no part of America east of the Mississippi is there such a succession of floral beauty and display of exquisite color as are to be found in many parts of England.

#### JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The death of the greatest American poet has called forth from many quarters, worthy articles both critical and reminiscent. We give below the pith of several of them.

Richard Henry Stoddard in *North American Review*.

Mr. Lowell's first volume of verse was published when he was but twenty-two years old, and hence it contains much that is immature, tentative; but though it appeared at a period when imitation of somebody was the one poetic canon which young bards practically followed, he was strangely free from this failing. The one person who in any way set the pace for him was a then unknown young man, Tennyson. "What was most notable in his (Lowell's) poetry at this time was the simplicity, the grace, the accuracy, and the purity of its English, which, like the English of Keats and Beddoes, was so perfect as to seem inevitable."

The second volume was published three years later. The man had now begun to think, and to think deeply; "there was less spontaneity and more preparation,—less of delight in the singing, but more of satisfaction in the song."

He completed, for a time, his poetic work by writing "The Vision of Sir Launfal," longer than any poem which he had written up to that time. He was in all respects beautifully fitted to handle this theme.

America had known Mr. Lowell as a man with whom poetry was a business; they were now to know him as a man who made his poetry a great weapon for doing other work. He now became the patriot, and, in the same sense as was Milton the politician. The stirring events of the time forced him into another phase of thought, and the result was "The Biglow Papers."

As Mr. Stoddard's general estimate of Lowell, we quote the following:

"To say that we are more indebted to Lowell than to any of his famous peers is not to say that he was greater than they, but that his gifts were more numerous than theirs,—which is true, since to those which were the inheritance of his genius he added others from provinces which he made tributary to it—

and that he employed these gifts with a directness, a force, a knowledge, an adjustment of means to ends, which his contemporaries did not possess and which is rare among men of letters. A poet, he was more than a poet; a critic, he was more than a critic; a thinker, he was more than a thinker; from beginning to end he was a man,—a man in every fibre and every feeling, right-minded, clear-minded, strong-minded, honest, honorable, courageous, resolute. He was this, and more, for to this there was superadded the something which makes the man the gentleman, and the gentleman the man of the world."

Archdeacon Farrar in the *Forum*.

Archdeacon Farrar considers Lowell in many respects the type of Browning's Cleon, a man who did all things well, but possibly no one thing perfectly. "He might have been greater had he been in some respects less. He might have done more had he not known so much."

He was in the truest sense a patriot, a leader of thought whose voice was potent in persuading the public, but one who held himself severely aloof from all personal participation in political affairs. He was large enough to see beyond all narrow provincialities, and did more than almost any other man to "strengthen the blessed influences which bind England and America together."

Canon Farrar is rather obvious in his estimate of Lowell as a public speaker, scholar, humorist, and critic, though it is worthy of note that he does not consider that Lowell's prose work has the breath of immortality in it.

His poetry, however, will live "for many a long day and will add sunlight to daylight by making the happy happier."

As compared with Mr. Stoddard's remarks concerning Lowell's originality, Canon Farrar's first criticism of the poet's work is interesting. He says: "Some (of the poems) which are simply the forms of culture rather than of humanity, remind us irresistibly of other poets who had preceded him." He finds in the earlier verse an echo of Byron and Shelley, of Wordsworth and Tennyson. "Rhorcus" reminds us of Landor's Hellenics, and "in the lovely verses in 'What Rabbi Jehoshab Said' is it possible to overlook a reminiscence of Browning's 'Theocrite'?" Lowell was never a plagiarist, but in some of his poems he lacks the absolute independence which places men among the very greatest." A second criticism is to the effect that "he was sometimes defective in distinctness, and sometimes in symmetry as well as sometimes in melody."

Dr. George Stewart in the *Arena*.

Dr. Stewart writes a chronological sketch of the poet's life, blending the external events of his life with the literary productions. Of Lowell as critic he says, "He was with the single exception of Mathew Arnold, the foremost critic of his time." And again, "Every essay is a strong presentation of what Lowell had in his mind at the time. He is not content to confine his observation to the name



before him. He enlarges always the scope of his paper, and runs afield, picking up here and there citations, and illustrating his points by copious drafts on literature, history, scenery, and episode."

Of the Biglow Papers the writer says: "We have him in this work at his very best. The vein had never been thoroughly worked before. The Yankee of Haliburton appeared ten years earlier than the creation of Lowell. But Sam Slick was a totally different person from Hosea Biglow and Birdofredum Sawin . . . The Biglow type seems to our mind more complete, more rounded, more perfect, more true, indeed, to nature. The art is well proportioned all through, and the author justifies Bungay's assumption that he had attained the rank of Butler, whose satire heads the list of all such productions. Butler, however, Lowell really surpassed."

Dr. Holmes in the Atlantic.

We quote below part of a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes in commemoration of the dead poet. Holmes and Whittier are now the only remaining members of America's great school of poets.

The singer whom we long have held so dear

Was Nature's darling, shapely, strong, and fair;

Of keenest wit, of judgment crystal-clear,

Easy of converse, courteous, debonair,

Fit for the loftiest or the lowliest lot,

Self-poised, imperial, yet of simplest ways;

At home alike in castle or in cot,

True to his aim, let others blame or praise.

Freedom we found an heirloom from his sires;

Song, letters, statecraft, shared his years in turn;

All went to feed the nation's altar-fires

Whose mourning children wreath his funeral urn.

He loved New England,—people, language, soil,

Unweaned by exile from her arid breast.

Farewell awhile, white-handed son of toil,

Go with her brown-armed laborers to thy rest.

Peace to thy slumber in the forest shade!

Poet and patriot, every gift was thine;

Thy name shall live while summers bloom and fade,

And grateful Memory guard the leafy shrine.

Edward Everett Hale in *The New England Magazine*.

Any comments on Lowell from Edward Everett Hale is especially interesting, as the relation existing between the two men was a long and intimate one, dating from Mr. Hale's entrance into Harvard University, in which institution Mr. Lowell had already been enrolled a year.

In those days the best thought of the college was turned into a channel of pure literature, and from the first Lowell was a recognized leader. He was one of the most eager editors of *Harvardiana*, the college magazine, and was later on chosen as the class poet. He wrote the poem but unhappily was not permitted to read it, as he was suspended from college because of his neglect of college chapel. His innate laziness was the cause of the trouble. Chapel was held at six o'clock in the morning and Lowell couldn't make up his mind to rise at that hour.

Lowell now had to cast about for something to do; all his tastes were literary, but in those days "for a

man to say that he was going to live as a man of letters would be as if a man should say to-day that he is going to live as the director of steam air-vessels." So, he decided to practice law, not because he had any special predilection for the work but rather because he saw nothing else to do.

His success here, however, was not notable. Indeed, he seems to have had but one client, and the publication of his volume of poems, "A Year's Life," seemed to point out his course for him. Soon after he was one of the "pack-horses" of the *Boston Miscellany*, and later on was editor of the short-lived *Pioneer*.

In 1855 he was appointed to the Smith professorship of modern languages in Harvard University. Mr. Hale informs us that he was a successful professor, giving himself "loyally and diligently to his college duties." It has been said elsewhere that he was not all that could be desired in a college professor.

For his position as Minister to Spain, which appointment he received from President Hayes, he was in every way qualified. He was thoroughly acquainted with the language, was a finished gentleman, and understood the deep principles of diplomacy.

While here he received the appointment to England. His wife's health was so poor that he dared not move her; so he wrote the President that he must decline. Immediately after, his wife's bed caught on fire. The nurses were panic-stricken, but Mrs. Lowell rose up in bed and gave directions for extinguishing the flames. This supreme effort seemed to revive all her vital force, and from that moment she began to mend. So rapid was her recovery that the physicians told Lowell that he might move her. He cabled an acceptance of the English appointment, so that the message reached Washington before the letter. Thus a seeming misfortune proved most fortunate.

As Viewed in the English Magazines.

In the *Leisure Hour* for October a writer signing himself "A. F." contributes the following reminiscences of the poet whom the world has just lost:—

"Now that the world is made poorer by the loss of James Russell Lowell, it seems natural that we should call to mind little recollections of him—reminiscences trifling in themselves, no doubt, yet all the same reminiscences of his kindness, his gayety, his interest in men and women.

"I remember meeting him at Oxford when an honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and upon Mr. John Bright. Mr. Lowell was in the gayest of spirits, and the conversation between him, Mr. Robert Browning, and the Master of Balliol, our host, was brilliant. Two Spanish gentlemen came in the evening, and Mr. Lowell greeted them in their own tongue. He was master of many languages. His collection of old French writers was one of the best in the world. Nor was he less well acquainted with modern French authors. I remember well the care he took

in recommending to me one of Balzac's novels that should give me an idea of the great writer's manner and should yet 'be no shock' to me. And so upon his advice I read 'Eugenie Grandet'—the most touching history of a jewel of purity and goodness in a mean and sordid setting. He told me that Thackeray had asked him once for his candid opinion of the novel 'Henry Esmond,' begging him to point out any mistake he might detect in the English of the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Lowell answered that there was one thing he thought wrong: did anybody then ever use the phrase 'different to' such a thing? 'Hang it all!' cried Thackeray. 'No; of course they didn't!'

"I travelled back to London from Oxford under Mr. Lowell's escort. I remember his looking at the bean-fields as we flew by them in the train; they were then in blossom, and he said that the smell of them to him was one of the sweetest of scents, and that he wondered why it was mentioned by so few poets, while reference to the smell of lime-blossom is common enough. I fancy that Mr. Lowell himself has spoken of the scent of bean-fields in one of his poems. William Morris also mentions it, and one old poet of Elizabethan or Jacobean date; but these are all the instances I can call to mind.

"The last time I saw Mr. Lowell was in August, 1888. He was looking ill then, and I thought he seemed silent and depressed.

"His letters were charming, written in a little delicate pointed hand that would formerly have been called feminine, but cannot be called so now that women write in great round strong characters."

The *Sunday Magazine* for October says: "Mr. Lowell's death leaves two nations the poorer. True patriot as he was, and loyal to the great American Republic in every fibre of his being, for Britain, its people, its traditions, and its literature, he ever cherished a deep and fervent affection. His message, too, was for us as well as for our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic; for the great struggle in which he found his noblest inspiration—the revolt of social right against social wrong—has not yet reached its close. It has ever to be renewed in fresh fields, and the supreme decision between evil and good still presses upon us as a nation year by year. To Lowell's true mission criticism has been perversely blind; it has extolled the essayist and disparaged the poet; unconscious that his true title to enduring fame is as the prophet of the Christian democracy. He was at the core a true scion of New England, a son of the Pilgrim Fathers. Whatever time had added of learning, culture, sympathy, and imagination, it had left the iron rock of principle, and foundations of faith, untouched and unchanged. The ancestral creed he modified. Rigid precision of dogma he had discarded. Christianity with him was a faith and a law for society as well as for the soul. His eyes were ever open to fresh revelations of divine truth. But in the intense consciousness of moral responsibility for the individual and for the nation, in his sense of the vastness of the issues

that here and now hang upon the decision of an hour, in his steadfast adherence to duty, and his fervor for righteousness, he shows us from what stock he springs. He has been taunted as a poet turned preacher, as one who if loyal to truth was false to art, oblivious or heedless of his real function. But though a sermon is one thing and a poem another, it is none the less a fact that if the poet ceases to preach—in the true sense of the word—if he has no living message to deliver, no great truth to maintain, poetry in his hands will lose its strength and its loveliness. It will become a dead thing, and no human power can save it from corruption. The true poet is one who, like Lowell, believes and therefore sings."

Mr. Andrew Lang, in *Longman's* for October, writing in "The Sign of the Ship," passes the following tribute to his friend, Mr. Lowell: "Many good Americans do we meet in letters and in the world, but Mr. Lowell was the flower of them all; in all that he did, wrote, and said giving the world assurance of a man. Culture could not make him fanciful or unduly fastidious, nor the study of letters diminish his robust interest in and knowledge of public affairs. Yes, he was of the great race, was of mightier mould than the literary generations of to-day; had a genius at once sure, powerful, and kindly, without freak, or paradox, or doubt. Mr. Lowell's religious faith (if one may mention such matters) had a solidity and fervor which surprised some, and might well convert others of a wavering temper. I know that I cannot praise him to the measure of his desert, nor bear adequate testimony to the qualities which we knew and admired and loved, and yet it is difficult to be silent in our regret *tam cari capitas*."

In the *Contemporary Review* for October, Dr. Underwood has a biographical article upon Russell Lowell. He knew Lowell well. Lowell once told him that when he was at college he read all the books he came across except those prescribed for the course of his study. The article is too long to summarize. The following passage describes the poet as he appeared to those who knew him:—

"At his desk he toiled terribly; in serious discourse he was as strenuous as any of his Puritan ancestors; to the world he was courteous but reserved, with a due mingling of dignity; to inferiors, especially considerate; to the vulgar and presuming, a glacier; to his family and near friends, the most delightful and sunshiny being that ever came from the author of joy."

When he edited the *Atlantic Monthly* he had \$3000 a year as salary and was paid \$10 a page for prose and \$50 for each poem. Lowell's conversion was effected by Miss Maria White, a young woman of delicate beauty and noble character. She was devoted to the anti-slavery cause, and it was she who won Lowell from being a mere gay youth, ready to jibe at abolitionists and other unfashionable people, and made him a reformer and a devotee to the spiritual life.

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE FORUM.

"An English Estimate of Lowell," by Archdeacon Farrar; "One Remedy for Municipal Misgovernment," by President Eliot; "A Plan for a Permanent Bank System," by Congressman Harter; the two articles on "Compulsory and Religious Education," by Senator Vilas and by Mr. E. M. Winston, and "English Royalty," by Henry Labouchere, are reviewed as leading articles.

#### THE MEANING OF THE FREE COINAGE AGITATION.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in discussing the meaning of the free coinage agitation, holds to the view that mere free coinage is not the true object of those who advocate the unlimited coinage of silver dollars without change in the present legal tender acts. There can be no objection, as he thinks, to the free coinage of two kinds of dollars by the United States provided that at the same time the legal tender acts are so amended as not to give an option to the debtor of which the creditor is deprived. The class demanding the free coinage of silver, however, do not demand also a change in the legal tender acts. This class is composed, Mr. Atkinson asserts, of two groups: the owners of silver mines who desire to sell silver bullion to government at a good profit, and the misguided persons who think it may be more profitable to pay their present debts in cheap money.

#### WHAT IT WOULD COST TO BUILD A NAVY.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge estimates that for \$350,000,000 we could build a navy which coupled with coast defenses—which could be constructed for \$150,000,000—would make us impregnable. During the last twenty years, he asserts, we have wasted in patching old wooden vessels more than enough to have built half the proposed fleet. \$500,000,000 spread over fifteen years would require that only \$33,000,000 be appropriated each year toward the construction of a fleet and fortifications.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller follows Col. Dodge with an argument for a national naval reserve and a state naval militia. He believes that something can be done toward bringing the cruising yachtsmen into closer relations with the navy.

#### SOCIAL VERSE.

Mr. Swinburne reviews at length a collection of lyric verse, "Lyra Elegantiaria," edited by Frederick Locker-Lampson. With his usual accumulation of inexpressive adjectives Mr. Swinburne proceeds to inquire why that poem was left out and why this was put in. To us it is a mystery why this man, who is capable of writing and does write the most perfect verse in the language, should ever attempt to handle prose in which he fails so signally. One paragraph referring to Browning's "Youth and Art" is good: "That is not a sample of social verse: It is an echo from the place of conscious or unconscious torment which is paved with penitence and roofed with despair. Its quiet note of commonplace resignation is more bitter and more impressive in the self-scornful sadness of its retrospect than any shriek of rebellion or any imprecation of appeal." For the rest the reader will scarcely find much to inspire him unless he delights in such phrases as a "most magnanimous mouse of a Calibanic poeticule," "blank and blatant paragon of epic or idyllic stultiloquence," "infamous pirate, liar, and thief," "pietistic and Romanistic gush of sentimental religiosity," and other like chaste expressions.

#### WASTE OF TIME A CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, suggests that one of the causes of the present depression in agriculture may be found in the farmer himself. He does not believe that unequal taxation is alone responsible for the suffering of the farmer. Much of the suffering he attributes to waste of time on the part of the farmer. With poorer tools than are now used, poorer buildings, inferior facilities for transportation, lower prices and uncertain markets, the farmer of a generation ago, he observes, knew nothing of "agricultural depressions."

"I hear the farmers complaining to-day of high tariff, and it may be that they have a right to complain; still no tax on iron was ever so great as the tax he pays who leaves his mowing-machine unsheltered in the storm. The tax on land is high; but he pays a higher tax who leaves his meadows to grow up to white-weed and thistles. The tax for good roads is high; but higher toll is paid by the farmer who goes each week to town in mud knee-deep to his horses. There is a high tax on personal property; but it is not so high as the tax on time which is paid by the man who spends his Saturdays loitering about the village streets. All the farmer's income arises from the wise use of his time. One sixth of his time means one sixth of his income. If he has learned to make use of his time, all other ills will cure themselves."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The two articles, "Can we Make it Rain," by Gen. Dyrenforth and Prof. Newcomb; "Drunkenness is Curable," by John F. Mines; "Hayti and the United States," by Hon. Fred. Douglass; "James Russell Lowell," by Richard Henry Stoddard, and "Straws," by Col. Henry Watterson, are reviewed in "Leading Articles of the Month."

#### THE CHILIAN WAR.

The account of the events leading up to the recent Chilean Revolution as given by Captain José M'Santa Cruz, in this number, does not differ essentially from the accounts which other Congressionalists have given out. They all have one story to tell. Balmaceda was untrue to his trust. Barred from succeeding himself as president he undertook, through the exercise of unconstitutional means, to perpetuate his power by naming a successor, and the people revolted. It is difficult to believe, however, that Balmaceda went the lengths he did without some slight provocation or a shadow of right. Perhaps some one may be found to present the other side of the case—for surely there is another side.

#### "OLD HUTCH" ON SPECULATION.

Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," advances some curious arguments in support of speculation in grain. Here is one of them which as an example of a *non sequitur* is almost perfect. Grain operations—meaning by operations, speculations—benefit the consumer, "because when there is an excess of breadstuffs a low price stimulates consumption and gives him a big loaf." The question will at once suggest itself, what has speculation to do with the fact that an excess of breadstuffs admits of a big loaf being given the consumer.

#### OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Hon. John Russell Young views with concern the fading away of American influence in China. "In 1885,"

he writes, "the American flag was on every coast and in every navigable stream of China, covering the largest commercial fleet in the East. That represented the good feeling between the two nations. Now it may be found, if at all, upon some poor, forlorn petroleum tramp steamer edging its way toward unfriendly wharves." This diminution of American interests in China during the last five years is traceable, in the opinion of Mr. Young, to our laws restricting the immigration of Chinese, and to the awakening of a new life among the Chinese, themselves, which has aroused their emotions of self-respect and has led them to resent our "policy of contumely."

Mr. Young shows that the interests of the United States lie in closer political and commercial relations with China. "The Chinese are our nearest neighbors. The ocean between us is not as wide as the ocean to Liverpool twenty years ago. China craves as necessities our cotton goods and petroleum. The cotton grows on our plantations; the petroleum comes from our caverns. There is no reason why the entire China trade, under a judicious system of political sympathy, might not be one of the most valuable assets in the sum of American maritime greatness. We have but to show China that we have no American interest in the East aside from the Sandwich Islands so near to us as the autonomy of her empire; that her independence is essential to our commercial strength in the Pacific; we have but to promulgate Monroe Doctrine in the East upon the lines laid down by Quincy Adams as pertinent to the Gulf of Mexico and the South American republics, to have a moral weight in her destinies which no other power could hope to emulate or venture successfully to deny."

#### MR. HERRESHOFF'S "GLORIANA."

Mr. Lewis Herreshoff, of the well-known yacht building firm, sketches the progress that has been made in the construction of yachts during the last ten years, describing in particular the construction of his *Gloriana*. The difference between this yacht and the rest of her class lies only, we are told, in the peculiar lines of the hull. He is hopeful that a steamship will soon be built embodying the principles involved in the designs of the *Gloriana*, and is confident that an ocean vessel built upon the model of his yacht "would attain given results of speed with less power."

#### ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. William Henry Hurlbert maintains that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a satisfactory reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada is the constant intermeddling on the part of Great Britain with the relations between the Dominion and the Union. The complication of purely Canadian and American issues with British has been, as for instance in the fishery controversy, a source of confusion and irritation to both Canada and the United States. "Why should London," he asks, "be required to pass on questions as to the load line of Canadian vessels or the cattle trade of Canada with the United States?" In business matters Great Britain is as much a foreign country to Canada as are the United States. No less than 40 per cent. of the amount of duties collected by Canada in 1889 was collected on goods from Great Britain against only 32 per cent. collected on goods from the United States. Is it not time," he concludes, "for the Dominion to be treated not by the United States only, but by Great Britain, as an American, and no longer in any entangling sense a European nationality?" In a word, the interest of both the United States and Canada demand a "very considerable development" of the Dominion as an independent power.

#### ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The October number of this magazine is largely biographical. Articles on Emily Dickinson and Sir John Macdonald are reviewed at length in the department of leading articles.

#### THE ASCETIC IDEAL.

Under this title two writers, Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge, tell the story of St. Jerome's life, and they tell it remarkably well. His religious infatuation led him into many unfortunate excesses; his self-discipline caused him to afflict, not only his body, but his mind by denying himself the luxury of classic learning in which he took such great delight. He put others to the same severe tests by which he tried himself, notably the noble Paula and her daughter Eustochium. These women literally forsook all and followed Jerome into Palestine, where, at Bethlehem, Paula established the nunnery of which she was abbess for twenty years.

There seems to be good evidence, however, that as Jerome grew older he softened in his views and came to see that better than blind fanaticism is worthy moderation.

The authors of this article, in commenting on the mystic charm of Jerome's literary style as compared with classic prose, make the following thoughtful and suggestive remark. Its quality "is the essential and distinctive quality of all early Christian eloquence. It is the same that gives the enthralling charm to the rugged pages of St. Augustine—a strain unheard in the world before the dawning of the new day. Its effect upon the ear is like that of a plaintive melody upborne upon some vast organ-swell; or the thrilling monotony of a voice which if it alter must break in tears."

#### IGNATIUS VON DÖLLINGER.

Another ecclesiastic is the subject of a sketch by E. P. Evans. Very different from Jerome was the modern broad-minded, optimistic, sunny-tempered Döllinger, theologian, scholar, and man of culture. His love of study rather than any strong religious conviction seems to have invited him into the Church, but once there he never failed in his earnest search into theological truths. For half a century he remained within the Church, not oblivious to its abuses but persuaded by his abounding optimism that the evils were only transient. In 1870, however, "the scales fell from his eyes," and soon after certain utterances concerning the Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility of the Pope caused him to be excommunicated. For a time his very life was in danger from the fury of some religious fanatics, but the learned world honored him, and when he died, January 10, 1890, he was honored by all men.

#### GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General Thomas is the subject of a sort of character sketch by Henry Stone. Mr. Stone considers General Thomas, all in all, the greatest figure in the civil war, a man whose character was as great as his ability. The feeling of his soldiers toward him was little short of reverent worship. His mere presence inspired them to do and suffer anything which he commanded. In 1868 there was a movement afoot to make him a presidential candidate. His peremptory refusal was as follows: "I am wholly disqualified for so high and responsible a position. I have not the necessary control over my temper. I have no taste for politics. I am poor and could not afford it."

#### DEAN SWIFT.

Henry F. Randolph combats the idea that Swift was nothing but a cynic, by quoting from the "Journal to Stella," in which Journal (as has for some time been well



known, by the way), there appears altogether a different side to his character. In these pages there is revealed a man sympathetic, thoughtful of others, living, and even sentimental.

#### CAVE-DWELLERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

David Dodge gives a sprightly description of certain inhabitants of North Carolina who, rather than enlist in the Confederate army, dwelt in caves which they dug at infinite pains.

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The current number may be called the history number. In the department of "Required Reading" several topics of American history are treated in a manner which does not add anything to the previous knowledge of the subjects, but which possess the quality, quite as valuable and rarer, of presenting old things in a coherent, definite, and, at the same time, live form. "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "George Washington as President," will undoubtedly give both student and general reader a clearer idea of two very important matters. Two series are begun, one on the "Domestic and Social Life of the Colonies," by Edward Everett Hale, and another on the "History of Political Parties in America," by F. W. Hewes. Major J. W. Powell furnishes an interesting sketch of the eccentric James Smithson, who, despising the royal blood of the Northumberland and Percys which flowed in his veins, elected for himself the life and labors of a scientist, and finally completed his long life by writing a will of five lines in which he bequeathed his entire fortune to a nation which he had never visited, making no conditions save that the property should be employed for the founding of "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The establishment, organization, and work of the Smithsonian Institution is then described. Mr. Maurice Thompson undertakes to do a very perilous thing, viz., to draw a line as clearly defined as that which, in the great Consummation, will separate the sheep from the goats, and to place on one side—the lost side of this line, the realists in fiction, while on the other are ranged the idealists, the blessed. Even more than this, he traces the genealogy of each class, tracing the romances back to the old Greek tragedians, while he stigmatizes the realists as parvenu since their lineage goes back no further than John Lyly. Then he classifies the novelist in a manner which, we must protest, is purely arbitrary. Mr. Thompson says many excellent things which are worthy of earnest consideration, but unfortunately his theme is so complex and so subtle, including propositions which necessitate so many qualifications and reservations, that it demands for its just treatment a book, perhaps many books, rather than a few pages of a magazine.

Andrew Ten Broek begins a series on the *Nibelungen Lied*.

#### THE ARENA.

Papers on Lowell, the Hernes, and the French Republic contained in the *Arena* will be found reviewed at length in the department of Leading Articles.

#### MIND CURE.

Henry Wood writes an interesting and temperate article on the subject of mind cure. In referring to the popular hostility to the doctrine, he says what must appear reasonable, namely, that failures in treatment are not peculiar to mind treatment but are likewise the daily results of the practice of surgery and materia medica. "The one great principle which underlies all mind healing is contained in

the assumption that all primary causation relating to the human organism is mental or spiritual. The mind which is the real man is the cause and the body the result. . . . The physical man is but the printed page, or external manifestation of the intrinsic man which is higher and back of him." *Materia medica* deals with the body, the effect; *mind cure* deals with the mind, the cause.

There are two methods of practice; one is by persistent self-discipline, the other by the intervention and efforts of another person called a healer. Sometimes there is a combination of both. Self-healing requires greater abstraction of mind than is possible for some persons, and hence the need of the help of another.

#### MADAME BLAVATSKY AGAIN.

Moncure D. Conway furnishes an "exposé" of Madame Blavatsky's occultism. It seems, according to his account, that after pressing her very hard for some manifestation of her powers she made the very frank confession that "It is all glamour; people think they see what they do not see. That is the whole of it." At Adyar in India her marvels were performed in collusion with a Mr. and Mrs. Coulomb, it is said, who afterward exposed their part in the frauds. Colonel Olcott has been, Mr. Conway holds, an honest but deluded adherent to her and her mystical performances.

This number contains two lurid semi-political articles. One, by H. C. Bradsby, is a general arraignment and wholesale denunciation of all modern political leaders; the other is by T. B. Wakeman and is a terrific onslaught on all opponents of nationalism, but most especially upon the Rev. M. J. Savage, who in the August *Arena* ventured upon a criticism of that rather hazy system. If these gentlemen will learn to curb their tempers, weed out their expletives, and write like sane men, they will command more respect both for themselves and for the opinions which they represent.

Charles H. Pattee furnishes a chronicle of the Boston stage back in the fifties, and Dr. Frederick Gaertsch closes this number with an article on the microscope and its application in the departments of medicine, surgery, general science, and medical jurisprudence.

#### FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The *Fortnightly Review* for October is a very bright number, but we miss Mr. Frank Harris's stories. Why the editor should banish his own contributions to an illustrated sixpenny, and fill up his magazine with a ponderous first instalment of a new story, entitled "A Human Document," by Mr. W. H. Mallock, is a mystery which provokes rather than amuses his readers.

#### MR. J. A. SYMONDS ON ZOLA'S IDEALISM.

Mr. Symonds reviews "La Bête Humaine," describing it in detail, praising it cordially, and maintaining that so far from being a realist, Zola is an idealist, whose work has all those qualities of the constructive reason by which the ideal is distinguished from the bare reality:—

"Zola's realism consists, then, in his careful attention to details, in the naturalness of his connecting motives, and his frank acceptance of all things human which present themselves to his observing brain. The idealism which I have been insisting on, which justifies us in calling 'La Bête Humaine' a poem, has to be sought in the method whereby these separate parcels of the plot are woven together, and also is the dominating conception contained in the title which gives unity to the whole work."

#### A HINT TO THE "BUTTERFLIES OF BELGRAVIA."

Mr. Auberon Herbert, after a prolonged silence, has at last found his voice, and we have a charming paper in his

best style, entitled "Under the Yoke of the Butterflies." It is half an essay and half a dialogue, the object of which is to preach the great gospel that we have been paralyzed by the state. Mr. Herbert makes his moan over the awful one-handedness and one-leggedness of our rich classes, who are smitten with the universal incapacity to help themselves. He implores the not-butterflies to pluck up heart and emancipate themselves from the butterflies; and, among other things, he makes the following suggestion as to the way in which more rational human intercourse could be established in the heart of Belgravia:—

"Let those who care to meet on some basis of friendship, rather than of mere acquaintance, form a group congenial in taste and feeling, borrowing from club-life just as much as suits their purpose. Let them partly own a couple of large, suitable rooms. The rooms would serve for dancing, for music, for conversation, on such days of the week as they chose. As most reasonable people have work as well as pleasure to attend to, such meetings would begin early and end early, so as not to destroy the usefulness of the next day; the sacrifices to the deities of cellar and kitchen would be carefully limited in amount; something would be done to relieve the toil of chaperonship; girls would be more trusted to look after themselves."

#### ART IN BERLIN.

Mr. Wilhelm Bode contributes an article, much of which is in the nature of an art catalogue, describing by what means the Berlin Renaissance Museum has made such remarkable progress in the last fifteen years. He states that the German museums have no such unlimited means at their disposal as people abroad seem to think, and discloses the fact that they were for years in communication with Blenheim and Longford Castle in order to get a selection from their treasures, only to find in the end that the British National Gallery had the first choice.

#### MORE PICTURES OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Francis Adams describes social life in the interior of Australia in a manner which will probably call forth a further article from the editor of the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, who is now in London. Mr. Adams presents a grim picture of "up country," where pastoralism, "thanks to reckless over-stocking and tree-destruction, has pressed a pitiless stamp of desolation on to the face of the whole land; where there are great plains, treeless and grassless; where the eyes ache with looking toward the viewless horizon, smoking like a cauldron, and where the roads called 'lanes' are little more than brown, bare, rectilinear passages, whose sole ornaments are the telegraph poles and wires running exactly down the middle, and the skeletons and carcasses of sheep, or of some poor patient bullock who has done something more than his duty, are its only landmarks." Yet within the memory of many these plains waved with grass so high that horsemen could hide in them. Mr. Adams admits that there are other and more cheerful aspects of the interior, when seasons of drought are followed by seasons of flood, and when sometimes even the land is blessed with mild and continuous rain; but when he comes to speak of the squatters, the "one powerful and unique national type yet produced in the new land," he tells us that they are being "gently transformed off the face of the earth."

The other side of this unpleasant picture is given in the following paragraph:—

"Nature, even in her most sinister aspect, has her divine consolations, and in the bush there are hours when her benignity soothes like the tender caress of a lover. Frankly, I find not only all that is generally characteristic in Australia and the Australians springing from this heart

of the land, but also all that is noblest, kindest, and best. There are cruel features in the life—there are horrible features in it; but even in these there is an intensity, a frankness, and a reality, which lift them, in my opinion, right above the eternally hideous and hypocritical vice of all the phases of our so-called civilization."

Describing the "selectors," the writer declares that democratic legislation has utterly failed to form anything like a yeoman class in the interior. "In Australia the money has been made"; and "the average selector finds it possible nowadays to gain little more than a mere living by the exercise of unremitting and monotonous toil," the "much deplored existence of the petty English farmer being far more preferable of the two." Mr. Adams likens the Australian "selectors" of the interior to the "mean whites" of the Southern States of America. He, however, "recalls with a singular delight" his personal memoirs of the bush people, and even admits that there were communities in the Australian bush which, so far as social manners went, realized for him much of what he desired in a democracy; while he had found intercourse with bush children to be "one of the most charming things in life."

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

There are some good articles in the October *Contemporary*. We quote elsewhere Mr. Christie Murray on New Zealand, Dr. Underwood on Mr. Russell Lowell, Mr. Rae on "The Eight Hour Day," and Mr. Sidney Low on "The Rise of the Suburbs."

#### PEACE OR WAR OR TWADDLE.

If Mr. Osborne Morgan had not been a Right Hon., and an M.P., and a Q.C., the article which occupies the first place in the *Contemporary* would have been returned by the editor of any live magazine, regretting that space forbade the publication of so many pages of commonplace without point or direct bearing upon anything. Mr. Osborne Morgan, however, is a right Hon., a Q.C., and an M.P., and so he is allowed the privilege of uttering his excellent but somewhat unimportant reflections. The title is the only thing in the article which has any bite in it, but it only accentuates the disappointment which is felt when you turn over the pages to ascertain what Mr. Osborne Morgan has got to say. The gist of the whole thing is in the last paragraph:—

"The day is still distant when the Sepoy and the Cosack will meet to decide the sovereignty of the East on the banks of the Hydaspes or the Indus. Before that day arrives many things may happen. Meantime, it is something to feel that in the great struggle for which the powers of Europe seem to be girding themselves, England at least can maintain a strict though by no means an uninterested neutrality."

#### AMERICAN AND BRITISH RAILWAY STOCKS.

Mr. G. B. Baker writes on this subject from the point of view of one who believes that American stocks will go up and British stocks go down. American investors will be reassured that Mr. Baker thinks that the future holds out some recompense for all that they have suffered in the past. Those who have money in railways will read the article with interest.

#### DO DISSENTERS WANT TO BE D.D.'S?

Rev. H. W. Horwill thinks they do, and he has written a paper to demand degrees for Nonconformists, in which he protests against the arrangement by which divinity degrees of Oxford and Cambridge are preserved for the exclusive benefit of the clergy of the Church of England. He says:—

"I would suggest that in the first place a serious effort

be made to induce the University of London to grant theological degrees. But whatever schemes are suggested for the institution of theological degrees in universities that do not grant them at present, an attempt should certainly be made to free from denominational restrictions the degrees that already exist. While such restrictions remain, the nationalizing of the universities is incomplete."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leckey's paper on "Carlyle's Message to His Age," is a Sunday afternoon lecture to working-men, which it cannot be said encourages Mr. Leckey to persevere as a lecturer on Sunday afternoon to working-men or to any one else. It is sound, no doubt, but undeniably dull. Prof. Sanday replies to Dr. Schurer's attacks upon the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel. The Rev. J. S. Weldon, the Headmaster of Harrow, discusses the question of the position of Greek in the universities from the point of view of a headmaster who is liberal enough to be in favor of optional as against compulsory Greek in the universities—under four general propositions, of which we only quote the second:—

"The study of Greek, if it be seriously prosecuted, occupies so great a part of a boy's school-time as to deny him the opportunity of studying other subjects which it may be important and even essential for him to know."

The fact is, of course, that in nine cases out of ten the students who profess to study Greek do not study it seriously, and it is for them sheer waste of time.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for October is a fair average number. Mr. Lefevre's and Sir Charles Tupper's articles will be found reviewed at length in another department.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Gladstone discusses "Ancient Beliefs in a Future State" in an article which he had been provoked to write by Prof. Cheyne's remark in a Calcutta review, which implied that the idea of the immortality of the soul was born late into the world and was entirely unknown by the Jews at an early stage in their history. Mr. Gladstone takes up the cudgels for the opposite thesis, which he thus defines—

"1. That the movement of ideas between the time of civilization in its cradle, and the time of civilization in its full-grown stature, on the subject of future retribution, if not of a future existence generally, was a retrograde and not a forward movement.

2. That there is reason, outside the Psalter, to think that the Old Testament implies the belief in a future state as an accepted belief among the Hebrews, although it in no way formed an element of the Mosaic usages, and can not be said to be prominent even in the Psalms.

3. That the conservation of the truth concerning a future state does not appear to have constituted a specific element in the divine commission intrusted to the Hebrew race, and that it is open to consideration whether more was done for the maintenance of this truth in certain of the Gentile religions."

## MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

There is an excellent article by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in which he discusses the question whether disestablishment in England is close at hand or not. His survey of the state of religion in countries where disestablishment has been carried out is very interesting, and on the whole reassuring. He thinks that the Establishment in England is bound to go, and he makes the following suggested compromise:

"It would seem that a wise Churchman would be likely to think twice before he rejected a compromise on the lines of Irish Disestablishment, which, taking from him the title—now reduced in value—as well as the representation of the Church in the House of Lords, would leave him the cathedrals, the parish churches, the rectories, the glebes, the recent benefactions, and give him a freedom of legislation, by the wise use of which he might, supposing Christianity to retain its hold, recover, by the adaptation of institutions and formularies to the times, a part of the ground which, during the suspension of her legislative life, his Church has lost. Democracy is marching on, and the opportunity of compromise may never return."

## HOW TO RESTRICT FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins, in an article upon the immigration troubles of the United States, describes the legislation which has been forced upon the American Congress, and suggests that England would do well to follow suit.

"Section 1 specifies the classes of aliens henceforth to be excluded from admission to the United States, viz.: 'All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come,' unless it is satisfactorily shown on inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the Act of 1885."

If this legislation is necessary for a country which calculates that it can accommodate seven times its present population, it cannot be said to be unnecessary in the overcrowded British Isles.

## THE WAR OFFICE IN CASE OF WAR.

General Sir John Adye, in an article on military forces of the Crown, prophesies mournfully the destruction of the army by parliamentarianism. He deplores the giving to the English Admiralty the charge of its own stores. He thinks the English must retrace their steps and give ordnance departments for both services. He groans aloud over the fact that the military element has no real power in the army, and concludes his article by the following prophecy:—

"If this important factor is ignored, and if the forces of the Crown are to be ruled by evanescent political ministers, and by barren discursive debates in parliament, we may find some day that our forces have lost that animating spirit and that discipline which alone can enable them to achieve success. Should war unfortunately arise in the present condition of the War Office, it is to be feared that its administration would speedily come to the ground."

## INDIAN IDEAS OF MARRIAGE.

Cornelia Sorabji gives us "The Stray Thoughts of an Indian Girl," in the course of which she states the Indian conception of marriage. Curiously enough, Mrs. Lynn Linton seems to have fallen very much in love with the Indian woman's view of marriage, which is as follows:

"From the woman's side (1) that she may have some male in whose rear she may walk into heaven, for her own good deeds gain her no entrance there; or (2) if she has no brothers, that the said male may lead the family procession within the gates. Viewed from the father's side it is that he may leave behind him some one to pray his soul out of hell (*pat*), and offer sacrifices to the supernal and infernal deities."



## NATIONAL REVIEW.

The first place in the *National Review* this month is devoted to an article on "Scotland and Her Home Rulers," by Mr. A. N. Cumming. The Scottish Home Rule Association, says Mr. Cumming, has for four years been endeavoring to cajole Mr. Gladstone into taking up its cause, and now it has resolved to coerce him.

"Home Rule for Scotland should be made a test question in every election in Scotland, and no candidate ought to receive a vote unless he is a Scottish Home Ruler and pledges himself to do all in his power to procure the restoration of national self-government in Scotland; and no settlement of the Scottish Home Rule question is practicable which would not confer upon Scotland a separate legislature and executive to manage specifically and exclusively her national affairs, and which does not, at the same time, sacredly maintain the unity and supremacy of the imperial parliament to deal with all imperial affairs."

Such, at least, is the text of the resolution of the Association at its recent meeting. But, according to Mr. Cumming, there is no immediate demand for Home Rule at all on the part of the people of Scotland.

## THE "DRINK" QUESTION.

A more interesting article at this moment is Dr. Mortimer Granville's on "Drink: Ethical Considerations, and Physiological." The following quotation shows the line taken:—

"There are very few horses that can be driven without a whip through a crowded thoroughfare; and the highway of life is very crowded, and it takes a lot of driving to go straight. There must be stimulation, because there must be momentum; and this is not to be obtained without alcohol. If there was no alcohol at all in the diet of the abstainers themselves, they would, in spite of all their fussiness, die out of sheer inertia. Alcohol was given to man for his mental and nervous stimulation; wine to make glad the heart of man—not unfermented wine, which never made any man's heart glad, or could be called good wine. A truce to the silly pretence that the wine mentioned approvingly a score of times in the Scriptures was incapable of making people drunk if they took too much of it. It would have been worthless if it had been so!"

## THE MAHATMA BOOM.

"The Mahatma Period," is, of course, an article on the present "Mahatma Boom." Says Mr. W. Earl Hodgson:—

"It is a little disconcerting to learn that Madame Blavatsky was not a Mahatma. It seems that she had a very decided human side to her character, and that a Mahatma has not. Madame Blavatsky was a woman with two sides—the human, which was very ordinary, the other, which was very majestic. . . . What troubles us in our surmise as to the identity of the English Mahatma is Colonel Olcott's stipulation that to be a Mahatma you must not have a human side. . . . It is because he wishes to have 'a clear life, an open mind, a pure heart, an unveiled spiritual perception, and a brotherliness for all,' that Mr. Burrows accepts Theosophy; and we may take it for granted that it is for the same reason, strengthened by a tired perception of the unromantic character of matter, that Mrs. Besant corresponds with Mahatmas on their own terms. There we have the explanation of the Mahatma period. Our storm-tossed souls yield themselves up to Theosophy, because in the nature of things it is absolutely necessary that we should believe in a Divine power, in a categorical imperative, and in Providence."

## WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Under the title of "The Ordeal of Trade Unionism," the *Westminster* discusses some features of militant trade unionism as it exists at the present moment, and sums up: "In the first place, trades unions must, I believe, become more conciliatory in tone and less despotic in action. Secondly, it cannot be denied that unionism is a conspicuous fact in modern industrial development. Another point which ought to be borne in mind is in reference to the claims made for trades unions as solving the perennial problem of the relation of labor to capital. Lastly, while every material point examined leads to the conviction that unionism is fundamentally a salutary economic agent, the truth is also suggested that it is a system which demands enlightened management, temper, and moderation. It will be fatal to unionism and to national prosperity if men lose sight of the necessity for the constant application of other than economical motives to determine their action in society. That the present development of trade unionism is not in any sense a final and complete one, but only a tentative step in the direction of more vigorous self-help and more extended combination, is a proposition which, as I apprehend, is supported by the facts of reason and of experience."

Another writer, in this number, taking for his subject "History and Radicalism," concludes: "It is to the natural aspirations of the suffering masses of mankind, far more than the wisdom and condition of the fortunate, that we owe the political progress of the past; and it is to the former, rather than the latter, that we must look for the signs of the future."

## MURRAY'S MAGAZINE.

*Murray's Magazine* for October is above the average. Dr. Hayman's "Glimpses of Byron" is noticed elsewhere; but there are several other articles which deserve notice. Mr. George Eyre-Todd's paper on some "Neglected Possibilities of Rural Life" suggests that a good deal might be done in rural districts in England if all parties concerned would but address themselves to the legitimate and natural course of development of the resources of the country, which he thinks could be done by "judicious encouragement of rural arts and crafts."

Mr. Graham Sandberg gives a good deal of out-of-the-way information in his paper on the "Grand Lama of Tibet." He asserts:—

"That in order to maintain their footing in Tibet, and thus reserve for their exclusive advantage the commercial products of the country, as well as remain the sole suppliers of its natural wants, the Chinese authorities scruple not to bring about the murder of each successive sovereign of the land before he comes of age. In this way five at least of the Grand Lamas of Lhasá during the present century have been deliberately put to death under secret orders from Peking. Each youthful king seems to be suffered to survive until he all but reaches the age for full sovereignty; and then the edict goes forth that he must die, and some subtle instrument accomplishes the bloody deed."

In an article entitled "Two Brothers and Their Friends," Mlle. Maria Adelaide Belloc contributes a brightly written account of the journal of the brothers De Goncourts, which she illustrates with brief sketches of the notables in the famous journals which afford so many character sketches of the leading figures in modern French letters. Here is a curious little passage describing the fate of Gaviarni, the caricaturist, when he came to London:—

"He snubbed Thackeray, who came full of zeal to invite



him to dinner; he actually missed, without any excuse, an appointment to sketch the queen, who in common with Prince Albert had the highest admiration for his genius; he was further—horrid thought!—said to have declared that an English lady in full dress was like a cathedral; and finally he went off at a tangent on scientific notions, and, although the most sober of men, took what the De Goncourts whimsically call 'le gin du pays' to stimulate his researches into the higher mathematics!"

#### EDUCATION.

*Education* is a rather bright little monthly, much lighter and more discursive than the *Educational Review*.

Elizabeth Porter Gould writes on "The Woman Problem." She says the solution is not to come from the women alone, nor from the men, with all their experienced judgment, practical wisdom, and chivalric hearts. It is in the hands of the people, both men and women, sounding the key-note of equal advantages to every human being bearing the seal of conscious responsibility. . . . Both sexes will yet work together in all schools, colleges, and universities, as they do now in the departments of labor and in the home. What is the university but a large home wherein is brought to a focus the aspirations of youth—not boys alone, not girls alone—but of youth, for knowledge, happiness, and growth?"

William C. Kitchen contributes a paper on "European Learning in Japan," in which he shows that the thirsting after western lore and *mores* had its counterpart in Japanese history twelve hundred years ago, when the literature and manners of the now-hated Chinese and Koreans were the thing "with progressive Japanese. The influence of the West began in the sixteenth century.

"The Chinese classics were as fresh and as fascinating to the Japanese of the sixth century as are the writings of Irving and Macaulay to the Japanese of the nineteenth. Herbert Spencer is now the inspiration of the best minds of Japan, but neither he nor any other thinker can charm the nation into a more complete captivity to his teachings than did Confucius, who has moulded Japanese thought for more than a thousand years."

Professor W. E. Burchill argues strenuously for the teaching of political economy in schools. There is an article on "Primary Education in New Zealand," and other readable papers appear.

#### THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

"All conservatism is not clerical, and all radicalism is not scientific." With this pungent sentence Dr. William Caven opens the first and most important article in the September number of the *Homiletic Review*.

Notwithstanding the contrary opinion, the clergy have, in all times, been the real body of thinkers by which true progress in religious thinking has been promoted. But conservatism which is clerical and radicalism which is scientific are the definite subjects which Dr. Caven discusses.

It is natural that among clergymen there should be a considerable amount of conservatism. For the most part, they are pious men and consequently hold their beliefs in reverent adoration. Attacks upon it they cannot regard so coolly as can men to whom these beliefs are nothing. By their religious training they are made the custodians of the faith and hence are its natural defenders. Moreover they are *teachers*; no one of them believes unto himself alone but his views must influence others, those who look to the minister as unto an experienced guide in spiritual things. A tremendous responsibility is this, and

it is not to be wondered at that they upon whom it is laid are cautious lest they become as stumbling-stones unto others. Another and altogether unworthy reason for their tardy assent to the plans of reconstruction is sometimes self-interest, either known to themselves or subtly interwoven with loftier reasons.

On the other hand, the causes of scientific radicalism are worthy of examination. Demonstrated evidence is the criterion by which scientific propositions are judged. Again, scientific studies have to do with physical phenomena, and so accustomed do scientists become to material things that it is difficult for them to handle matters wholly spiritual. Lastly, scientific men consider that theological questions have not been submitted as are all scientific questions to an inductive method of examination.

A middle course is the true and reasonable one. Theological matters should be honestly tested, but we must not forget the peculiar spiritual nature of the subject under discussion.

"The Higher Criticism and the Tombs of Egypt," is the heading under which Rev. C. M. Coburn pleads for more recognition of modern Oriental discoveries in pursuing "Higher Criticism" work. Recent Egyptian discoveries have shed marvellous light on the writings of the Pentateuch and have shown how thoroughly Egyptian is its entire spirit.

Professor T. W. Hunt briefly sketches the character of that pious, earnest fourteenth-century mystic, Richard Ralle, hermit, poet, and moralist.

Rev. Charles C. Starbuck exposes the fallacies prevalent in all examinations of the Roman Catholic Doctrine, Polity, and Usages.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

Dr. Felix Adler has an instructive paper on "The Problem of Unsectarian Moral Instruction." He shows the probable futility of any solution of the problem through compromises and combinations of sects. For instance, it is proposed that the Catholics, Protestants, and Jews shall eliminate their differences and "formulate a common platform," including, for instance the belief in the Deity, the immortality of the soul, and the belief on future reward and punishment. Dr. Adler points out two objections: first, it leaves out the Agnostics—and in such a matter justice must be denied no one—and second, "the life of a religion is usually to be found precisely in those points in which it differs from its neighbors."

Another scheme, backed by high authority, is that religious and moral instruction shall be given in the public schools by appointees of the respective religious denominations. The example of Germany is held up in support of this; but in Germany church and state are united, here they are separated. Nor, Dr. Adler thinks, will such an arrangement satisfy the "earnest sectarian."

A third proposition is to allow sectarian schools to draw upon the public fund in proportion to its needs. This would, on the face of it, defeat the purpose of the public school in preventing "the growth of that national unit which it is the very business of the public school to create and foster. And each school would be moulded by sectarian influence regardless of state regulations.

Dr. Adler comes out boldly with his own solution of the problem: "It is the business of the moral instructor in the school to deliver to his pupil the subject-matter of morality, but not to deal with the sanctions of it; to give his pupils a clear understanding of what is right and what is wrong, but not to enter into the question why the right should be done and the wrong avoided.

"The ultimate sources of moral obligation need never be

discussed at all. It is the business of religion and philosophy to make affirmations with respect to these ultimate sources and sanctions. Religion says: We ought to do right because it is the will of God that we should, or for the love of Christ. Philosophy says: We should do right for utilitarian reasons or transcendental reasons, or in obedience to the law of evolution, or what not. The moral teacher, fortunately, is not called upon to choose between these various metaphysical or theological asseverations."

Professor H. C. Adams has a paper called "An Interpretation of the Social Movements of Our Time." After tracing with vigor and distinctness some of the industrial revolutions which have made "a greater difference between 1790 and 1890, in all matters of business procedure, than between the twelfth century and 1790," Professor Adams lays down the main lines on which government interference may move, first in "regulating the plane of competition," and second in taking charge of such industries as are natural monopolies and are superior to competition.

Ferdinand Jounies sends from the University of Kiel a formidable first article on "The Prevention of Crime." Among other problems of practical penology he decides that prisoners should always be engaged in unproductive labor.

Another very learned and positive German professor, J. Platter, contributes a paper on "The Right of Private Property in Land," in which Henry George is held up to public ridicule.

"The Ethical Teaching of Sophocles" is by Arthur Fairbanks, and Leopold Schmidt writes on "The Unity of the Ethics of Ancient Greece."

#### EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

In the October number of this magazine appears an article by Dr. H. B. Adams, on "American Pioneers of University Extension," which forms the basis of a Leading Article.

##### A CHAMPION OF TECHNOLOGY.

Dr. Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributes an interesting paper, in which he decides "The Place of Schools of Technology in American Education." Dr. Walker is no half-hearted advocate of technical training. After showing that in the case of skillfully trained specialists and engineers the economic law had been reversed, and a better and greater supply had created a fresh demand, he flings down the gage with a will: "For me, if I did not believe that the graduates of the institution over which I have the honor to preside were better educated men, in all which the term educated man implies, than the average graduate of the ordinary college, I would not consent to hold my position for another day."

President Walker claims the superiority of the new technical courses on four separate and distinct pleas:

I. The sincerity of purpose and the intellectual honesty which are bred in the laboratory of chemistry and physics stand in strong contrast with the dangerous tendencies to plausibility, sophistry, casuistry, and self-delusion which so insidiously beset the pursuit of metaphysics, dialectics, and rhetoric, according to the traditions of the schools. . . .

II. . . . There is great virtue, as training for practical work in life, of whatever kind, in whatever sphere, to be found in the objective study of concrete things, which so largely makes up the curriculum of the scientific school.

III. Under competent teachers of the applied sciences and technology, "examinations have far less of the character of a cram, and far more of the character of a test of ability to do work."

IV. The relation between teacher and scholar offers more opportunity in the laboratory for a dignified intimacy and mutual confidence than in the traditional college, where "on the one side there is apt to be an undue assumption of knowledge, a tendency to dogmatism, and a too peremptory way of dealing with the pupils' doubts and difficulties. On the other side there is apt to be something of the tone of resistance, if not of resentment; a disposition to escape the teacher's scrutiny, if not to get around him with the petty tricks of the recitation-room."

James H. Blodgett writes on "Education in the Eleventh Census Year," from the school reports of that census. We notice that while population has increased 62.41 per cent. from 1870 to 1890, the total school enrollment has advanced in the same period from 7,210,420 to 14,225,000, an increase of almost 96 per cent.

#### HARPER'S.

"Art Students' League of New York," by Dr. John C. Van Dyke, and "Common Sense in Surgery," by Helen H. Gardiner, are reviewed elsewhere.

The opening article in the October number is a profusely illustrated description of Cairo, by Constance Fenimore Woolson. It is well and brightly written from the tourist point of view. "If one loves color," says the writer, "if pictures are precious to him, are important, let him go to Cairo; he will find pleasure awaiting him."

F. D. Millet, in "A Courier's Ride," describes and illustrates some of his exciting experiences on the field of battle during the Turko-Prussian War.

In his London article for the month Mr. Besant tells of "The People" of Plantagenet times. One would think that papers of such value as those Mr. Besant is contributing might afford to be better and more fully illustrated, especially with such a picturesque and fertile field for illustration.

In fiction, Mr. Howells concludes—with no great *éclat*—"An Imperative Duty," and George Du Maurier gives a long, a very long, instalment of Peter Ibbetson. Richard Harding Davis is good in "An Unfinished Story," and the second batch of Charles Dickens's letters to Wilkie Collins are quite charming in a quiet way.

#### THE CENTURY.

The papers of the October *Century* are reviewed this month as Leading Articles; "The Press and Public Men," by H. V. Boynton; "Aerial Navigation," by Hiram S. Maxim, and Mr. Gosse's article on Rudyard Kipling.

Mr. Kennan contributes another Siberian article, "My Last Days in Siberia." One of its most interesting portions deal with the magnificent Minusinsk Museum, which is the result largely of the indefatigable labor and scholarly research of the naturalist Marhanoff. Mr. Kennan makes the strong point that the "scientific work in this institution is performed by the nihilists, men whom the government has contemptuously characterized as 'expelled seminarists,' 'half-educated school-boys,' 'despicable Jews,' and 'students that have failed in their examinations'; nor can the directors of the Museum obtain the services of any others sufficiently erudite and skilled."

Henry Rowan Lemly writes under the title "Who was El Dorado?" and shows that in the earlier traditions the name frequently pertained to a man, not a region. "The term was, indeed, an appellation of royalty, and El Dorado, perhaps, a veritable king, whose daily attire is said to have been a simple coating of aromatic resins followed by a sprinkling of gold-dust blown through a bamboo cane." Mr. Lemly's description of the civilization of the

Chibchas, a South American tribe of the Andes, is well done and interesting.

"Lincoln's Personal Appearance" gives subject-matter for some further pleasant reminiscences by John G. Nicolay. Mr. Hay does not shrink from promulgating a new Lincoln anecdote: his prompt acceptance of the advice volunteered by a little girl who had his photograph and who wrote to him to say how much better he would look with whiskers.

W. J. Stillman treats of Lorenzo di Credi and Perugino in a new chapter of "Italian Old Masters." Mrs. Pennell describes "A Water Tournament," a pretty modification of the joust obtaining in the Midi. E. V. Sumner has an exciting story of the Indian wars, "Besieged by the Utes."

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

There is nothing of especial importance in the bright pages of the *Cosmopolitan* for October. Murat Halstead, writing on the city of Cincinnati, is vivacious in his description and historical small-talk. "Cincinnati had her period of primacy among the cities of the western world. She was the queen of the West. There had not been an example of such sudden evolution or exaltation of a great city. Louisville and St. Louis were for a long time regarded as competitors, but Chicago was hardly noticed until well up in the race. A strange combination of influences aided Chicago to preëminence. The war of the States was a heavy blow to Cincinnati and a help to Chicago. The southern trade, which has been the greatest factor of the commercial life of Cincinnati, was cut off entirely and it seemed for a time without remedy. The war that scorched Cincinnati only warmed Chicago and stimulated her. Next to Washington, Cincinnati was the national city most exposed to southern assault."

John Bonner calls attention in a paper on "The New Desert Lake" to the possibility which that phenomenon gives rise to, of irrigating the 4000 square miles of the Colorado Desert. A region hitherto incapable of supporting a dozen Indians might, with proper engineering helps, be converted into a beautiful home for a million people. The engineering problem—not a difficult one, according to this writer—would be to give some sort of permanency to the break from the Colorado River which has been the origin of the lake. Should the Colorado cease to supply the new lake with water, the latter would disappear by evaporation in a very short time, so fearful is the heat in this arid region. Mr. Bonner does not anticipate the appropriation in the River and Harbor Bill necessary for such a work; he groans over the suspiciousness of the public, who would characterize the scheme as a job.

William A. Eddy, writing on "Some Great Storms," tells us that the great system of storm reports has been so elaborated and perfected that "continuous atmospheric disturbances have been traced from Japan across the United States, thence to the North Atlantic coast, to England and onward to Russia."

Some very beautiful faces peep out from the not-too-opaque *yashmaks* in the illustrations to Osman Bey's "Modern Women of Turkey." The gallant writer attacks the Mahomedan conservatism which heeds not the longing of the Turkish women for a more European style of dress and freedom from the ugly *charshaf* or sheet.

As to fiction, Amélie Rives's serial, "According to St. John," is concluded. The heroine, who is a charming creature when the author is in a happy mood, accidentally catches sight of a page in her husband's diary from which she draws the conclusion that he does not love her. Whereupon she finds an appropriate verse in the Bible and promptly commits suicide.

#### SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The article in the October number of this magazine on Carlyle's politics, is fully treated in the department of Leading Articles of the Month.

The fourth number of the series on the great streets of the world is an unusually interesting article on the Corso of Rome by W. W. Story. "The Corso, prosaically considered, is a very narrow street of about a mile in length. Except for its palaces, monuments, various churches, the post-office, and a few other large buildings which have lately been erected, it is for the most part a low line of unimportant and irregular houses." Mr. Story tells of the history of the Corso, when it was not called Corso but Via Lata or "Broadway," how it was the scene of impressive triumphal marches, first of victorious emperors, and later on of popes, of the old carnivals, and the reckless abandon of the modern carnivals, less impressive but quite as joyous as the old ones. The article is illustrated by Ettore Tito.

This number of the magazine is largely devoted to natural history. Dr. J. N. Hall describes the actions of wounded animals. Archibald Rogers gives his experiences as a hunter of big American game, and Edward L. Wilson records the biography of the oyster.

#### THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

In the *Overland Monthly* for October, Miss M. W. Shinn writes on the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which paper is reviewed at length elsewhere.

On another page of the *Overland* appears an essay from the pen of David Starr Jordan—the president of the new university—on "The Church and Modern Thought."

President Jordan points out the essential antagonism between science—which may stand for "modern thought,"—and the Church dominant. "The Church has of necessity subordinated the individual to itself. His thoughts must be controlled by the average judgment of his fellows, or else by the traditional judgment of wise men before him; otherwise the force of cohesion would be lost. The Church, not the individual, must be the unit, else the work of the Church cannot be accomplished. The power of the human mind to draw its own conclusions from its own data cannot be admitted by the Church dominant. The Church of individualism can never be dominant."

In the love of the man and the love of truth, is the bond of union in the Church which is to come. No Luther, or Darwin, or Bruno, can bring terror to the heart of this Church. Such a Church could stand in no relation of opposition to modern thought, for it should be the centre of it—of light as well as of sweetness. It will stand not as the guardian of all knowable truth, but as the voluntary association of men and women to whom all truth is sacred, and who believe that each age is not without its own revelations."

An especially well-written and readable article is Charles S. Greene's account of "The Fruit-Canning Industry." The wheat crop of California in 1890 was valued at \$19,857,826, the fruit crop at \$19,327,166, which sufficiently shows the extent of the fruit-raising industry. Since 1860 there have grown up about San Francisco thirty or more tremendous canning establishments, one of which alone can put out 250,000 cans a day, and has a storing capacity for twenty millions. In the course of his description the writer gets in a vicious stab at the tin-plate section of the McKinley bill when he shows what the increased duty on tin has cost the "protected" industry under discussion. A fortunate accident reduced the price of sugar in about the same proportion as tin was made dearer.



## MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Frederick Diodate Thompson writes on "The Sultan and the Chicago Exhibition" in the October number of this magazine. His estimate of the character of Abdul Hamid II. is interesting; according to Mr. Thompson the most unspeakable of Turks seems to be very nearly a model sovereign. He is "a serious man. He devotes his time entirely to his duties as a sovereign, caring nothing for frivolity and pleasure. In his private life he is like any other refined gentleman, and understands in a remarkable way the art of making himself beloved by those with whom he comes in contact. All feel his influence and are instinctively drawn to him. This is not alone on account of his courteous and engaging address, but because of the feeling that he has all those sterling qualities that make a noble man and great ruler. In the course of my wanderings I have had the opportunity of personally seeing and forming an estimate of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and without hesitation, and with perfect trust in the accuracy of my opinion, I can say that no one in my estimation is deserving of higher honor for the good works of his life and reign than the Sultan Abdul Hamid II."

## THE REFORMS OF THE SULTAN.

In his administration of the finances, Abdul Hamid has put a stop to much of the corruption which had led the country to the verge of disaster. He has encouraged the building of railways in both Asiatic and European provinces. He has almost crushed out the shameful evil of brigandage. In his tolerance and catholicity, and progressiveness on both educational and religious subjects, he has eminently distinguished himself.

Mr. Thompson speaks of the possibility of having this sovereign as a guest at the Chicago exhibition, and points out many ways in which a closer commercial union of the United States and Turkey might be mutually advantageous. Turkey might enter into relations with us with the more confidence for the reason that the United States is really the only one of the great powers which is not "directly or indirectly interested in the Bulgarian question, the control of the Balkans, the road to India, or the balance of power."

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the editor of the magazine, contributes an interesting paper on "A Group of Columbus Portraits." The dozen or so portraits reproduced

from various sources offer a sufficient variety to fit almost any preconceived idea of Christopher's features.

The Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley has industriously investigated the probable site of "Cabot's Landfall," and decides in favor of the east coast of Newfoundland, about latitude 49°.

## LIPPINCOTT'S.

The novel for the month in Lippincott's is "Lady Patty," one of the immortal creations of the author of "Molly Bawn."

Mrs. Cruger on "Healthy Heroines" breathes the atmosphere of finality. She considers that it is an age of stout, serviceable heroines, and declares that all the heroines that were ever worth anything were of that general character. Vitality "is the keynote of the power certain women exert to-day. It is strange how few there are of these beings imbued with life! The generality of women are drones or fashion-plates. Few stand forth crowned queens. They who do inspire enmities. High vitality antagonizes, as well as attracts." Mrs. Cruger goes on to employ her dictum as a weapon against the much-condemned and universally practised evil of "lacing."

Mr. John Gilmer Speed writes on "The Common Roads of Europe." "If road-making experiences of modern Europe teach us in America one lesson more than another, it is that our common roads should be taken as much as possible out of the hands of the merely local authorities and administered by either the national or the state governments after some plan in accordance with scientific knowledge and the needs of the people who use the roads. As all the people use the common roads either directly or indirectly, it is not unfair that what is needed to be done in the matter of road-improvement should be paid for by a general tax. All would benefit, therefore all should pay. The present condition of American roads is disgracefully bad, and entails a tax upon the people much heavier than that of the tariff of which we hear so much from the politicians." While Mr. Speed is a little careless in his theory of taxation and has peculiar ideas about the tariff, the road-building problem which he attacks is well worthy of his steel. He makes the astonishing statement that "it is as difficult to locate a good common road as it is to locate a railway."

In the article entitled "With Washington and Wayne," by William Agnew Paton, Lippincott's makes some not too lusty attempt at illustration.

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

An interesting contribution to the *Nouvelle Revue* for September, is the article from the pen of M. Courcelle-Seneuil, which is, so to speak, not yet written. It is a suggestion of a possible work to be some day carried out on the co-ordination of moral and political knowledge. The looseness and want of method with which we think on the most important questions, the absence of any recognized relation between the conquests of truth in the various departments of human knowledge, the impossibility of taking stock of progress in the whole plane of human existence, have, of course, often forced themselves on the observation of reflecting minds. M. Courcelle-Seneuil is not the first person to have conceived the idea of applying scientific methods of investigation to the operations of human consciousness, nor is he the first to have commenced it. He differs, however, from many of

his predecessors in this: that he does not believe the work to be impossible. He only regards it as beyond the capacity of one individual. By subdivision it may be still hoped to be achieved, and he contributes something toward its accomplishment in summarizing the ground over which it will, in his opinion, be necessary to work. He defines his subjects as "human activity", and divides the study of it into art and science. Social science, to which for some reason that he does not explain he desires to give the name of "poliology," is divided into three branches; philosophy, political economy, and history, each of which is in turn fully defined. Social art is divided into four branches, namely: politics, morality, law, education. Under these seven heads he groups the whole range of moral and political knowledge; the theologic point of religion is expressly excluded as lying beyond the range of knowledge properly so-called. The changeable quality of the subject does not daunt him. With a



well originated body of workers he believes that the whole mass might be examined, sifted, tested, and reduced to an orderly system. For his own part he contents himself with a preliminary chapter upon "Man," of which he promises a continuation.

## CHINA.

M. Philippe Lehault's article on China treats of the development of French commercial activity and the establishment within the confines of the Celestial Empire itself of French manufactures. He points out that there is an enormous demand in China for cotton-stuffs, and that this demand is to a great extent supplied at present by the importation of yarn from Bombay, which is subsequently woven by means of the most primitive hand-loom on the spot. The western provinces, especially, are without cotton goods, and offer, in the opinion of the writer, an admirable field for the enterprise of French manufacturers. Labor is to be had eighty per cent. cheaper than in France; there are no strikes. There is, he says, greater discipline, respect for authority, sobriety, activity, and intelligence in the laboring class. There is coal, there is water, there is wood and raw material to be had relatively cheaper than the cottons of Bombay and America. With all this a practically unlimited market on the spot, besides the power of exporting more cheaply than can possibly be done from Europe at the present price of labor. M. Lehault describes a position to be taken by the merchant-princes of France which merits consideration in these days of constantly increasing competition at home. The scheme has partly been suggested to him by the English opening of the port of Tehung-Kiang. He is distressed at the strides which British influence is making, and he warns his countrymen that unless they bestir themselves energetically it may, before long, be too late.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The speech made by General Armenkoff at the Geographical Congress of Berne is reproduced in the form of an article in the number for September 1st, and will interest readers who have not had the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with it elsewhere. The title, "The Importance of a Geographical Education in the Nineteenth Century as a Basis of Emigration and Colonization," gives a sufficient indication of its contents. There is an article on the financial crisis in America and its relation to French gold, which, having been written in October of last year, with the expectation that the Free Silver Bill would pass, is a little out of date, but still interesting in its general conclusions. M. Henri Jouin makes Pascal's famous heresy on the subject of painting an excuse for a fresh study of Pascal, and M. de Wailly devotes one of his usual African sketches to the Eghas of Dahomey.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

Few articles in the *Revue* for September will be read with the vivacity of interest which attaches to the chapter of narratives extracted from the memoirs of General de Barbot, that describes the passage of the Beresina by the unfortunate remnants of Napoleon's Russian army. The volumes which have already appeared of the memoirs of General Barbot have been received as containing one of the most graphic pictures yet presented of the European drama which the century opened. Readers of these few pages will readily understand the charm of the book. Every scene stands out with the vitality of a personal experience. The least military reader understands what was intended to have been done, and also how impossible, in the face of such jealousy, disorganization, want of dis-

cipline, and want of knowledge, to effect any movement that demanded concerted action. Commanders declining, one and all, to serve under each other; subordinate officers mistaking their instructions; artillery and engineers refusing, almost under the guns of the enemy, to build the bridge required for the retreat unless the construction were left wholly in the hands of one corps or the other. When the quarrel is appeased by the construction of two bridges, the greater part of the army sitting down to eat its supper on the wrong side of the river with the intention of crossing by and by; the staff indifferent, each one shifting responsibility to his neighbor's shoulders; finally, upon them all the enemy; and this brief record ends the narration, "The army lost in this passage from 20,000 to 25,000 men."

## FEUERBACH.

Among literary articles there is a sketch from M. G. Valbert, of Louis Feurbach, whose "Essence of Christianity" was so much admired by George Eliot, and who, after devoting a lifetime to the study of philosophy, adopted finally the maxim, "Not to have a religion is my religion, not to have a philosophy is my philosophy." In reality, however, he appears to have been imbued with the sense of unity in nature which is the master thought alike of Pagan philosophy and Christian morality, and modern science. "I am," he said, "in dependence upon nature, and I am not ashamed of it. I confess frankly that nature acts not only upon my skin, upon my husk, upon my body, but upon what there is of most intimate within me. The air which I breathe in fine weather is as beneficial to my brain as to my lungs; the light of the sun does not only illumine my eyes, it rejoices my mind and heart. Christians may feel humiliated by the servitude in which nature holds them. I have no desire to set myself free from it. I know that I am mortal, and that the day will come in which I shall no longer exist; it seems to me too natural to object to live in the intimacy of nature, and it will set you free from all extravagant and chimerical ideas and from the need of being immortal." In other words, "Escape from the individual and the universal will give you peace."

## LEONARDO DA VINCI AS A MAN OF SCIENCE.

The same thought presents itself in a slightly different dress in the short study of the scientific side of Leonardo da Vinci's mind, which is contributed by M. Séailles. M. Séailles's intention is to prove that Da Vinci was, by his methods of procedure, entirely in harmony with the conception of modern science. The common method of his day was to explain natural phenomena by previously fixed conclusions. He reversed it, and was content to draw his conclusions from facts. Where facts could not be ascertained or affixed having no material for conclusions, his respect for truth forbade him to form a conclusion. He accepted the axiom that the only ground for thought is experience, and rejected the pretence of thought about subjects which lie outside experience. Also, he claims for all thought the right of freedom. Thought does not exist unless it is free. You may use the knowledge of others; when you accept the authority of their opinion, you abdicate the powers of a thinking creature. Experience is the mistress of the great masters; it is to experience that every man must go who wishes to add to the sum of knowledge. Here, in Da Vinci's words, is the moral that they draw: "The rules of experience enable men to discern the true from the false. The result of which is that they promise themselves possible things in due measure, and that they no longer through ignorance desire such things as, being impossible of attainment, oblige them in despair to abandon themselves to sorrow."

# POETRY AND ART.

## POETRY.

**Century.**—October.  
On a Blank Leaf in the Marble Faun. Elia W. Peattie.  
Masks. Richard E. Burton.  
Pro Patria. R. W. Gilder.  
The Wood Maid. Helen T. Hutcheson.  
The Robber. James B. Kenyon.  
Lowell.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—October.  
The Voices of Earth. Archibald Lampham.  
Autumn Haze. R. K. Munkittrick.  
In One's Age to One's Youth. Edith M. Thomas.  
A Prayer. Anne Reeve Aldrich.

**Harper's Magazine.**—October.  
Thy Will be Done. John Hay.  
Interpreted. Angelina W. Wray.

**The Chautauquan.**—October.  
Autumn. Irene Putnam.  
Life's Palimpsest. Emily H. Miller.

**The Cosmopolitan.**—October.  
In a Ruin After a Thunderstorm. Louise Imogen Guiney.  
My Ideal. Laurens Maynard.  
Los Cartas de Colamidad. Ella Loraine Dorsey.  
Superstition. E. F. Ware.

**Lippincott's Magazine.**—October.  
October. Florence E. Coates.  
A Minor Chord. Ella W. Wilcox.  
Dream and Deed. Katherine L. Bates.  
Seabird of the Broken Wing. Roden Noel.  
Sonnet. R. T. W. Duke, Jr.  
Divided. Helen G. Smith.

**Atlantic Monthly.**—October.  
Deep Sea Springs. Edith M. Thomas.  
James Russell Lowell. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

**Overland Monthly.**—October.  
After Death. Ella Higginson.  
Retrospect. Maude Sutton.  
To My Mother. I. H.  
Rondeau. Martha T. Tyler.

**Longman's Magazine.**—October.  
The Ebony Frame. E. Nesbit.  
Harpford Wood. S. Cornish Watkins.

**Ludgate Monthly.**—October.  
We Meet Once More. With music. Edw. Oxenford.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—October.  
The Master Art. Ernest Myers.

**Monthly Packet.**—October.  
Night. Elizabeth Wordsworth.

**Murray's Magazine.**—October.  
Firstlings.

**Newbery House.**—October.  
The Song of the Axe. F. H. Weatherly.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—October.  
The Ballad of the Hulk. H. S. Wilson.

**Lamp.**—October.  
Two Runaways. H. Belloc.

**Leisure Hour.**—October.  
Unsuccessful. C. D. Blake.

**Sunday at Home.**—October.  
Land in Sight. Sydney Grey.  
After Rain. E. Nesbit.

**Sunday Magazine.**—October.  
Heed Well Your Child. Rev. B. Waugh.

## POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Angelina W. R. Wray contributes to *Harper's* for October a religious poem, entitled "Interpreted," in which there are many lines full of beauty and power:

The old gods slumber both deaf and voiceless,  
But Christ, all-loving, is loving me.  
The old gods sleep with the dust around them,  
The dust of centuries, dark and deep,  
And men in the darkness still go doubting,  
And grieve for the lost ones held in sleep;  
But God lives on in His strength and glory:  
God lives and loves with a love divine.  
By the light of His love I read life's story,  
The key to the world is mine.

Mr. Lecky, the grave historian, blossoms out into poetry in *Longman's Magazine* for October, in some verses addressed to Seville, City of the Sun, which has the enviable faculty of being able to make the weary heart and weary brain young again:

Lovely city, let me be  
For a time at one with thee;  
From my heart all sadness chase:  
Free me for a little space  
From the tumult and the strife  
And the seriousness of life;  
Let thy Northern sisters boast  
They can work and win the most:  
Wealth and wisdom are their dower;  
Thine is the enchanter's power—  
Thine the gift to soothe and sway,  
Charming all our cares away.

The following lines by Ella Wheeler Wilcox are from *Lippincott's* for October:

I heard a strain of music in the street,  
A wandering waif of sound; and then straightway  
A nameless desolation filled the day.  
The great green earth, that had been fair and sweet,  
Seemed but a tomb; the life I thought replete  
With joy grew lonely for a vanished May;  
Forgotten sorrows resurrected lay  
Like ghastly skeletons about my feet.  
Above me stretched the silent suffering sky,  
Dumb with vast anguish for departed suns,  
That brutal Time to nothingness had hurled.  
The daylight was as sad as smiles that lie  
Upon the wistful, unkind mouths of nuns,  
And I stood prisoned in an awful world.

Archibald Lampham's poem, "The Voices of Earth," in *Scribner's* for October, is selected as one of the best of the month:

We have not heard the music of the spheres,  
The song of star to star; but there are sounds  
More deep than human joy or human tears,  
That Nature uses in her common rounds:  
The fall of streams, the cry of winds that strain  
The oak, the roaring of the sea's surge, might  
Of thunder breaking afar off, or rain  
That falls by minutes in the summer night,—  
These are the voices of earth's secret soul,  
Uttering the mystery from which she came  
To him who hears them grief beyond control,  
Or joy inscrutable without a name,  
Wakes in his heart thoughts buried there unpearled  
Before the birth and making of the world.

## ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

In *Elesvier's Maandschrift* V. W. Crommelin has an article descriptive of L. Alma Tadema and his work. He says:

"There are artists whose talent remains latent for years, and is brought to light by a seemingly accidental occurrence. Tadema is not one of these. He was already drawing before he could well hold a pencil. It was thus to be expected that he would be sent early to a drawing-school, where his talent could be developed. But this was not the case, and the reason for it is somewhat strange.

"People who were supposed to know predicted that young Tadema, who was of a delicate constitution, would never live to be twenty. It was therefore scarcely worth while—so reasoned the practical Netherlanders—to spend so much money on the Frisian boy; and although there was some talk of looking out for an academy, no trouble was taken in placing him.

"He would not have been the optimist he is had he meekly submitted to riding in the goods van in which the people who know wished to place him. He seemed to feel that he was destined to travel first-class yet, and worked away courageously at his drawing. At last a school was sought and found for him in the Antwerp Academy, and in 1852, at the age of sixteen, Tadema betook himself—against his mother's wish—to the Romanist city. The route was by boat from Leuwarden to Amsterdam, and thence by post-cart to Antwerp—a journey of thirty-six hours. It was tedious; but this long and not very exciting journey was a sort of preparation, and in some sense resembled the long dark passages one has to traverse when coming into a panorama.

"Tadema worked at the Academy about four years, under the direction of Wappers, and, later, of Dr. Kuyzer, who succeeded him.

"About this time he made the acquaintance of Louis Detaye, the professor of history—an acquaintance which had a great influence on his choice of subjects. It was then that the historical period of his work began. Of still greater significance was his introduction to a circle of Germans resident at Antwerp, who studied history, especially the period of the ancient Germans. It was the age of Grimm and the re-discovered Nibelungen legend. Tadema came completely under the spell of the old legends, and was a zealous reader of Augustin Thierry's works, which enjoyed an astonishing popularity among the youth of the day. He tried to transport himself back into ancient days, and depict the heroes and heroines as he had been able to reconstruct their individuality from the little that is recorded. The historical element has never, perhaps, been altogether absent from his pictures, but has passed more into the background since he settled in England, and is now rather a means than an end, showing itself chiefly in the working out of details.

"The first picture which made Tadema's name known was 'The Education of Clovis's Children,' exhibited at Antwerp in 1861, and bought for a lottery. It was won by the King of the Belgians, and hung in the palace at Brussels till a few months since, when King Leopold disposed of it, along with other valuables, for the furtherance of his Congo plans; it was sent to London for sale, and bought by Sir John Pender.

"Tadema remained at Antwerp thirteen years. His mother and sister had so far overcome their aversion to the Romish city as to come to live with him in 1859. During this time he was continually sending pictures to various exhibitions in the Netherlands; but the most of these are now forgotten. He made his first great success with a picture entitled 'Venantius Fortunatus,' bought by Jhr. Hooft van Wondenbergh, and after his death acquired by the Dordrecht Museum for 14,000 florins. For this picture Tadema received his first gold medal at Amsterdam.

"Gradually, while Tadema was working on at Antwerp, he became better known, especially in England, where his careful, tasteful, and well-ordered art was better understood and appreciated than in Holland, where the present tendency is a diametrically opposite one. He is a calm and composed gentleman of great learning and rare good taste, who reasons logically, and goes over his work with line and rule; a matter-of-fact man, living by his art for his art, and thinking of nothing but how best to identify himself with it—how to serve it and, at the same time, be helped by it towards prosperity and comfort."

## ART TOPICS.

## The Art Amateur.—October.

An Art Student's Holiday Abroad.—V. M. R. Bradbury.  
The Art Students' League of New York. (Illus.) Ernest Knauff.  
How to Paint a Head. Frank Fowler.  
Water Color Painting. (Illus.)  
The Painting of Dogs. (Illus.) H. Chadeayne.

## Magazine of Art.—October.

The White Cow. Etching after Julien Dupré.  
David Murray. With Portrait and Illustrations. W. Armstrong.  
Sculpture of the Year. (Illus.) Claude Phillips.  
Charles Chaplin. With Portrait and Illustrations. Marion Hepworth Dixon.  
Illustrated Journalism: The Comic Paper. (Illus.) J. F. Sullivan.  
Linseed Oil in Painting. H. C. Standage.  
Knole. (Illus.) F. G. Stephens.

## Art Journal.—October.

George Hitchcock and American Art. (Illus.) L. G. Robinson.  
George Scharf, Chief of the National Portrait Gallery. With Portrait. J. F. Boyes.  
The Sounds of New Zealand. (Illus.) E. Sandys.  
Inscriptions as an Element of Design. (Illus.) F. E. Hulme.  
Art Sales of 1891. A. C. R. Carter.  
The Pilgrims' Way.—VI. Otford to Charing. (Illus.) Mrs. H. M. Ady.

## L'Art.—September.

Art Sales in London and Paris, 1891. (Illus.) Paul Lerol.  
Antoine Wiertz. Marguerite van de Wiele.

## Gazette des Beaux Arts.—October.

Sculpture in Ferrara. M. Gustave Gruyer.  
Unpublished Notes upon Rubens. M. Edmond Bonnafé.  
The School of Argos and The Master of Phidias. Maxime Collignon.  
Zoo Andrea. MM. le Duc de Rivoli and Charles Ephrussi.  
Flowers. M. Quost.  
Decorative Art in Old Paris. M. de Champeaux.

## The Century Magazine.—October.

Italian Old Masters. W. J. Stillman.

## The Chautauquan.—October.

Water Color Painting. Lina Beard.

## Harper's Magazine.—October.

Art Students' League of New York. Dr. John C. Van Dyke.

## Monist.—October.

Emile Littré. L. Belrose.

## Newbery House.—October.

French Children in the 17th Century. (Illus.) T. Child.

## Wood Carver.—September.

Designs of Renaissance Clock-Case; Reading Desk; Bracket Support; Two Cabinet Photo Frames; Two-Leaf Screen; Corner Cupboard; Frieze Pattern for Hat Rail.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS,

### HISTORY.

**Schleimann's Excavations.** An Archaeological and Historical Study. By Dr. C. Schuchhardt. With an Appendix on the Recent Discoveries at Hissarlik by Dr. Schleimann and Dr. Dörpfeld, and an Introduction by Walter Leaf, Litt. D. 8vo, pp. 363. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

No words of praise could well be too strong to characterize this admirable summary of the life and work of Dr. Schleimann. It is at once scholarly and popular. Its maps and plans, and its nearly 300 illustrations, accompanying a wonderfully lucid text, make it the freshest and most fascinating treatise upon classical archaeology that has yet appeared. Every college boy, while reading Homer, should be directed to this work as collateral reading. It contains an admirable prefatory life of Dr. Schleimann, and it gives with good proportion a summing up of the results of the archaeological study of early Greek history.

**The Three Germanys.** Glimpses into their History. By Theodore S. Fay. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 1300. New York: Walker & Co.

Mr. Fay's survey of German history has been more than a year in the hands of the public, but these two solid volumes have only now reached our table. Apropos of the sketch of the German emperor, which has a prominent place in this month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mr. Fay's history may be cordially recommended as a well-considered account of the whole course of the political life of Germany from the earliest time down to the death of the young emperor's father and predecessor. Mr. Fay made his observations through twenty-five years of service in diplomatic positions under the United States government in Europe.

**England and the English in the Eighteenth Century.** Chapters in the Social History of the Times. By William Connor Sydney. Two volumes, 12mo, pp. 371-415. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

These chatty and amusing volumes "consist of a series of short chapters, embodying the results of a study of the manners, customs, the daily life, the occupations, and the general social condition of the English people in the eighteenth century." They comprise essays on Town Life, Dress and Costume, Amusements and Pastimes, London Coffee Houses, Taverns and Clubs, Gambling and Duelling, Quacks and Quackery, Roads and Travelling, Education, the Criminal Code, etc. Possibly these volumes were suggested by Mr. John Bach McMaster's similar treatment of the American people in their earlier days. They are not only delightful books to read, but they supply the much-needed sidelight upon phases of everyday life that are necessary to fill out a rounded picture of the life of the English people.

**The History of Historical Writing in America.** By J. Franklin Jameson. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Jameson, formerly of the Johns Hopkins, now of Brown University, has in four lectures, somewhat elaborated for publication, given the only complete and critical account yet made of the American writers in historical fields. The first two lectures cover the historians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively; the third treats of history writing in the period from the Revolution to the Civil War, and the fourth discusses our historical writers and their achievements in the present generation. The book will be invaluable as a guide to careful historical students.

**History of the People of Israel from the Time of Hezekiah till the Return from Babylon.** By Ernest Rénan. 12mo, pp. 439. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$2.50.

Comprising Book V., "The Kingdom of Judah Alone," and Book VI., "The Babylonian Captivity," in the "History of the People of Israel." In his preface the author says: "This volume will show how the work of the monotheistic prophets acquired such solidity that the terrible blow which Nebuchadnezzar dealt at Jerusalem failed to destroy it."

**Historical Essays.** By Henry Adams. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The subjects treated in the volume are: Primitive Rights of Women; Captain John Smith; Harvard College, 1786-1787;

Napoleon I. at St. Domingo; The Bank of England Restriction; The Declaration of Paris, 1861; The Legal Tender Act; The New York Gold Conspiracy; The Session of 1869-70.

**The History of Modern Civilization: A Handbook** passed upon G. Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation." 12mo, pp. 603. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.25.

A continuation and completion of "The History of Ancient Civilization." Though based on Ducoudray's work, it is an adaptation rather than a translation.

**The Founding of the German Empire** by William I. Based chiefly upon Prussian State Documents. By Henry von Sybel. In five volumes. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. 515. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.

**The Franco-German War of 1870-71.** By Count von Moltke. Translated by Mrs. Clara Bell and Henry W. Fischer. Two volumes. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 21s.

A translation in two volumes of the late Count von Moltke's *précis* of the Franco-German war, a review of the German edition of which appeared in our October issue.

**Clyde and Straithnairn: The Suppression of the Great Revolt.** By Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne. 8vo, pp. 194. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Portrait and Map. 2s. 6d.

A vivid sketch—historical and biographical—of one of the most important episodes in the history of British India—the Mutiny of 1857. A volume of the "Rulers of India" series.

**Ten Years in Upper Canada in Peace and War, 1805-1815: being the Rideout Letters.** Edited by Matilda Edgar. 8vo, pp. 390. London: Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d.

The Letters are followed by an appendix, containing the narrative of the captivity among the Shawanese Indians in 1788 of Thomas Ridout, afterwards Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and a vocabulary compiled by him of the Shawanese language.

**The Antiquities and Curiosities of the Exchequer.** By Herbert Hall. 8vo, pp. 230. London: Elliot Stock. 6s.

The first volume of the new Camden Library, in which, so says the prospectus, "various subjects belonging to the study of the past will be treated by the best authorities."

**The Caliphate: Its Rise, Decline, and Fall.** From Original Sources. By Sir William Muir. 8vo, pp. 624. London: The Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d.

Sets forth the history of the Caliphate from 632 A. D. to 1258. The work is not, in Sir William Muir's opinion, beyond the scope of the society which publishes it; "for if the contrast with Christianity is not immediately expressed it must constantly be inferred, and cannot but suggest itself at every turn to the thoughtful reader; while some aspects of it have been specially noticed in the review at the close of the volume."

**South Africa from Arab Domination to British Rule.** By R. W. Murray, F.R.G.S. 8vo, pp. 230. London: Edward Stanford. Maps and illustrations. 12s. 6d.

The first chapter, "The Portuguese in South Africa," is contributed by Professor A. H. Keane. The history in general is brought down to the present day, the last two chapters being devoted to "The Occupation of Mashonaland" and to "The East Coast: Beira, the Pungwe and Zambesi."

**The Penny Postage Jubilee and Philatelic History.** By "Phil." Paper covers, 8vo, pp. 268. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. With portrait of Sir Rowland Hill. 1s.

A history of the "post" and of the world's postage-stamps. The various chapters deal, *inter alia*, with the various kinds of stamps and their manufacture, with the Chalmers' claim, with Post Marks, Colonial Postage, etc.



## BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

**Life and Letters of Joseph Hardy Neesima.** By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

The strongest link between America and Japan in all things that are noble and of good report was the late Joseph Neesima. The story of his life is that of modern Christian missions in Japan, and of the rise of education and modern life and thought in that country. The Hon. Alpheus Hardy of Boston was Neesima's benefactor as a boy, giving him home and education. Professor Arthur Sherburne Hardy writes with peculiar knowledge that life-long acquaintance with Neesima through intimate association in his father's home could only have given.

**The Story of My Life.** By B. W. Chidlaw, D. D. With an Introductory Note by the Rev. Edwin W. Rice, D. D. 12mo, pp. 382. Cincinnati: For sale by the author. \$1.50.

Hundreds of thousands of American children, including thousands of larger growth, know and love Dr. Chidlaw. He was born in Wales more than eighty years ago, but was brought to this country as a small boy. He has been identified with the development of Ohio from very early days, and his eloquence and energy, in connection with the work of the American Sunday School Union, which he has carried on for perhaps half a century, have made him a power. This simple story of his struggles and experiences as a poor boy is full of inspiration.

**Thomas Carlyle's Moral and Religious Development: A Study.** By Emald Flugel. From the German by Jessica Gilbert Tyler. 16mo, pp. 140. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

This study of Carlyle from the German point of view is fresh and strong. It is praise enough to quote Mr. Froude's verdict: "This admirable little book is the first sign I have seen of an intelligent and clear insight into Carlyle's life, work, and character."

**Famous English Statesmen of Queen Victoria's Reign.** By Sarah K. Bolton. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Biographical sketches of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord Shaftesbury, John Bright, W. E. Forster, Beaconsfield, Henry Fawcett, and Gladstone.

**Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress.** By Charles C. Jones, Jr. 8vo, pp. 222. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

**My Threescore Years and Ten: An Autobiography.** By Thomas Ball. 8vo, pp. 387. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$3.

**Austin Phelps: A Memoir.** By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 8vo, pp. 285. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

**A Score of Famous Composers.** By Nathan Haskell Dole. 12mo, pp. 540. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Twenty brief biographies, accompanied by portraits, of famous composers, beginning with Palestrina and ending with Wagner.

**Charles Haddon Spurgeon.** By the Rev. James Ellis. 8vo, pp. 232. London: James Nisbet & Co. With portrait. 2s. 6d.

Compiled by an old student at Mr. Spurgeon's college. It forms the initial volume of a new series which is to bear the general title of "Lives that Speak."

**Life of James Boswell (of Auchinleck), with an Account of his Sayings, Doings, and Writings.** Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 306-292. London: Chatto & Windus. Four portraits. 24s.

"During many years," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "I have been collecting materials for these volumes, and venture to hope that the reader will be both surprised and gratified by the amount of new and interesting details that are here presented to him. I have followed Boswell's somewhat eccentric course almost year by year without any attempt to gloss over his failings, adopting his own too candid admission that he 'lived loosely in the world.'" A catalogue raisonné of Boswell's works is appended.

**George Fife Angas, Father and Founder of South Australia.** By Edwin Hodder. 8vo, pp. 452. London: Hodder & Stoughton. With portrait. 12s.

A pleasantly written biography of one of the fathers and founders of South Australia—the man whose foresight and shrewdness won for Great Britain the possession of New Zealand as a colony. Angas was also a banker, and one of the leading philanthropists of this country.

**Wesley His Own Biographer.** Large square, pp. 640. London: C. H. Kelly. 7s. 6d.

Selections from Wesley's journals and diary, together with the original account of his death. The volume is profusely illustrated with pictures of places and portraits of persons connected with the great divine.

## ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

**Conduct as a Fine Art. I. The Laws of Daily Conduct.** By Nicholas Paine Gilman. II. Character Building. By Edward Payson Jackson. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

A prize of \$1000 was offered two years ago for the best manual to aid teachers in our public schools to thoroughly instruct children in morals without inculcating religious doctrine. The prize was equally divided between the two writers named above, and the two works are published in one volume. As has been aptly said, Mr. Gilman's treatise shows teachers chiefly what to say in the school-room about morals, and Mr. Jackson's forty-one animated conversations on practical topics will show the teacher how to say it. Both writers agree in their ideas, and the combined result is encouragingly successful. In the hands of parents, it should be remarked, as well as of teachers, this volume can but have great value.

**Abraham Lincoln: An Essay.** By Carl Schurz. 12mo, pp. 119. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly* as a review of Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln, a History," somewhat revised and enlarged, with an admirable photogravure frontispiece portrait of Lincoln.

**Select Dialogues of Plato.** Four volumes, 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

This set comprises the volumes entitled "Socrates," "A Day in Athens with Socrates," "Talks with Socrates about Life," and "Talks with Athenian Youths."

**Points of View.** By Agnes Repplier. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Agnes Repplier is quite inimitable. These nine brief essays fairly sparkle with brilliancy and trenchant wit. They cannot be characterized, and it is enough to say that not to have read them is to have missed something.

**The Natural History of Man and the Rise and Progress of Philosophy: A Series of Lectures.** By Alex. Kinmont. 12mo, pp. 335. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co. \$1.

**The Business of Life: A Book for Every One.** By E. J. Hardy. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

**With Poet and Player.** By William Davenport Adams. 8vo, pp. 228. London: Elliot Stock. 4s. 6d.

A volume of short and desultory essays dealing with various subjects connected with literature and the drama.

**The Book Bills of Narcissus.** By Richard Le Gallienne. 8vo, pp. 87. Derby: Frank Murray. 4s. 6d.

To have read a book through once delightfully, and then to commence it again, is surely a test, be the reader who he may, of its interest if not of its worth. Narcissus (are we wrong in guessing the work to be somewhat autobiographical?) is a charming youth; but it is not so much of his book bills that the author writes as of the chief events of his life; of his friends and of his loves, and of his spiritual and literary experiences. The book is so good that it is too short. One wishes to know more of its hero. A fuller and later chronicle would have pleased us better. But it is not story only that we have; that is but a slight thread. The book is mainly taken up with the author's opinions and impressions on art, literature, and kindred subjects; but whether it be story or essay, it is all delightful reading, and we wish for more. The present edition is

limited to 250 copies, but the author contemplates, we believe, issuing it in a cheaper and more popular form. We hope he may; but he should alter the inaccurate reference on page 32 to the verb "agnosco," which has nothing whatever to do with Agnosticism.

#### POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by Charles Eliot Norton. In three volumes. I. Hell. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

We have long needed the ideal English prose translation of Dante. Professor Charles Eliot Norton herewith presents us with the first volume of such a translation. It will at once take its place as the necessary and standard edition.

Poetry, with Reference to Aristotle's Poetics. By John Henry Newman. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 42. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

This edition of Cardinal Newman's essay on Aristotle's poetics has been carefully edited by Professor Cook of Yale with reference to its advantageous use by students of literature.

A Handful of Lavender. By Lizette Woodworth Reese. 16mo, pp. 108. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1. A dainty collection of verses dedicated to the memory of Sidney Lanier.

Saints and Sinners: A New and Original Drama of Modern English Middle-class Life in Five Acts. By Henry A. Jones. 16mo, pp. 168. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Jones discusses in a preface the probable effect of the American Copyright Act upon the future of the English drama, as also the nature of the particular play which he has published. His remarks are interesting, though somewhat aggressively polemical. We have the same fault to find with his essay on Religion and the Stage, which is printed in an appendix. The play reads well, and that in spite of the fact that the heroine is an inconceivably weak and inconsistent character.

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, with Original and Additional Notes. In twelve volumes. Vol. I. Paper covers, oblong 8vo, pp. 280. London: Griffith, Farran & Co. 1s.

The first volume of the "Bijou Byron" contains "Hours of Idleness" and "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," together with a brief memoir of the poet and some notes. A pleasant little pocket-companion.

Wildwood Chimes. By Emma Withers. 12mo, pp. 135. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$1.25.

The Ride to the Lady, and Other Poems. By Helen Gray Cone. 12mo, pp. 93. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Pilgrim Songs, with Other Poems Written during Forty Years. By J. Page Hopps. 8vo, pp. 90. London: Williams & Norgate. Two Portraits. 3s.

A collection of verses, "offered to fellow-pilgrims only because they have been urgently asked for. For the most part they were 'songs in the night,' and grew out of real personal needs; and for that reason such music as they have is in a minor key." All are distinctly devotional in tone, and not a few are carefully and artistically wrought.

A Minor Poet. By Amy Levy. 8vo, pp. 91. The "Cameo" series. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d.

A reprint of a volume issued in 1884, which has been out of print for some years. The poems, many of which were written while the authoress was between the ages of sixteen and twenty, were full of promise for the future—a future, alas, untimely cut short.

The Dean's Daughter. By F. C. Philips and Sydney Grundy. Paper covers, pp. 140. London: Trischler. 1s.

This play, founded on Mr. F. C. Philips's novel, "The Dean and His Daughter," was produced at the St. James's Theatre in 1888.

Dagonet Ditties. By George R. Sims. 8vo, pp. 160. London: Chatto & Windus. 1s. 6d.

Of these "ditties" it will be sufficient to remark that they

have already done service in the *Referee*, a journal to which Mr. Sims contributes a weekly column of notes. They are for the most part "topical."

Translations from the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, German and Dutch. By J. Collard Stock. 8vo, pp. 64. London: Elliot Stock. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Stock shows himself to be a polyglot, if not a poet. The authors from whom his translations are made include Arvers and Coppée, Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Calderon, Garçao, Camoens and Dias, Petrarch and Tasso, Count Smolensky, Uhland, Von Boddien and Heyse, and Hoofft.

The Baptism of the Viking. By J. F. Tattersall. 12mo, pp. 151. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 2s. 6d.

The Ballads of a Jester. By J. R. Williamson. 8vo, pp. 150. London: John Heywood.

A volume of ballads, mainly pathetic and serious, in spite of the title, the majority of which are well worth reading.

#### FICTION.

Ivan the Fool; or, The Old Devil and the Three Small Devils. Also, A Lost Opportunity, and "Polikushka." By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Count Norriakow. 16mo, pp. 172. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

An accurate and spirited translation directly from the original Russian of three of Tolstoi's best peasant stories. The translator, Count Norriakow, and the illustrator, Mr. Gribayédoff, are both residents of New York.

The Witch of Prague. A Fantastic Tale. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

A Merciful Divorce: A Story of Society, its Sports, Functions, and Failings. By F. W. Maude. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Miss Maxwell's Affections: A Novel. By R. Pryce. 12mo, pp. 295. Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

Recalled to Life. By Grant Allen. "Leisure Hour" series. 16mo, pp. 233. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

In Old Quinnebasset. By R. S. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 353. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Stephen Ellicott's Daughter: A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Nedell. 12mo, pp. 496. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Within Sound of the Weir. By Thomas St. E. Hake. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents.

Some Emotions and a Moral. By John Oliver Hobbs. No. 8 of the "Unknown Library." 12mo, pp. 179. New York: Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

An Historical Mystery. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

There is no Death. By Mrs. Francis Lean. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: United States Book Co. \$1.

The Year of Miracle. By Fergus Hume. Paper covers, pp. 148. London: Routledge. 1s.

A sensational story dealing with the year 1900, when a terrible plague devastates Great Britain, destroying the vicious and the criminal, and reducing the population to a tithe of its former proportions.

Max Hereford's Dream. By Edna Lyall. Small square, pp. 40. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 6d.

A touching little allegory, showing the power of prayer for the dead.

A Merciful Divorce. By F. W. Maude. 8vo, pp. 280. London: Trischler. 2s. 6d.

This, the first work of a new author, is a story of modern society, not too sensational, but sufficiently interesting to hold the attention of the reader from start to finish. It is, in fact, rather better than the majority of books of its class.

**John Webb's End.** By Francis Adams. Pp. 290. London: Eden, Remington & Co. 2s.

A powerful novel, somewhat spoilt by roughness of workmanship, from the hand of a writer whose essays on Australia in the *Fortnightly Review* have attracted much attention. John Webb is the son of an English convict, transported from England for a crime of which he was not guilty, who on the expiration of his sentence turns "squatter" with some success. His son, however, like the father, becomes the victim of circumstances. His "run" proves a failure, and finding his sweet-heart has been betrayed by his rival, he turns his hand against that society from which he, as an innocent man, has received so much injury. The story of his death is powerfully told, but in the earlier portions of the work the author's style is painfully amateurish.

**Saguna: A Story of Native Christian Life.** By an Indian Lady. Pp. 240. Madras: G. W. Taylor. 1 rupee, 8 annas.

This is, we believe, the first work of fiction ever written by a Hindu lady in the English language. The authoress writes anonymously, but she is the wife of a well-known native Christian in Madras, and the book itself is really an autobiographical sketch. All who are interested in the *Zenana Missions* in India will do well to read the story, which is a faithful portraiture from inside of Indian life and customs.

**The Redemption of Edward Strahan.** By Rev. W. J. Dawson. Pp. 266. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Dawson, the author of a gracefully written book on "The Makers of Modern English," now appears for the first time as a writer of fiction. "The Redemption of Edward Strahan" is a social story, which in some respects reminds us of both Kingsley's "Alton Locke" and Edna Lyall's "Donovan." Strahan, the hero of the story, a keenly impressionable young fellow, capable of being either a very good man or a very bad man, revolts against the sordid, miserable thing which passes for religion in the small country town in which he spends his early life; then drifts to the great metropolis, and in the struggle for life in London passes through various stages of unrest and socialism, finally emerging into a new life. His redemption is, however, a redemption of love, and the woman in the case is one of those pure, ardent, and uncorrupted women who, as the author says, though found in the humblest walks in life, are the *St. Theresas* of their time. There are many powerful and poetic passages in the story.

**A Detective's Triumph.** By Dick Donovan. Pp. 304. London: Chatto & Windus. 2s.

A series of short stories, all exciting, sensational, and well written.

**Raffan's Folk.** By Mary E. Gellie. 8vo, pp. 308. London: A. D. Inness.

**The Double Event.** By Nat Gould. Pp. 318. London: Routledge. 2s.

No less than three important horse-races are described in this exciting narrative, which is quite one of the best tales of the turf we have read, not even excepting the works of Major Hawley Smart. The materials of which the story is built are old and the workmanship is somewhat crude, but it is none the less interesting on that account.

**Scarlet Fortune.** By Henry Herman. Pp. 192. London: Trichsler. 2s.

**Freeland: A Social Anticipation.** By Dr. Theodor Hertzka. 8vo, pp. 443. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

A translation, by Mr. Arthur Ransom, of a novel which, since its first appearance in Germany last year, has attracted an enormous amount of attention. Dr. Hertzka is a Viennese economist of some standing, who in this work attempts to solve the problems of the future, building up, in the form of a romance, his ideal state, which he locates in the neighborhood of Mt. Kenia, Central East Africa. Already believers in the doctor's scheme have been found in plenty who are anxious to put it to the test of practice, and according to the preface a large tract of land has been acquired for that purpose in East Africa. The translator anticipates that this edition will bring a large number of English believers into the ranks of the intending colonists. We shall see.

**Violin and Vendetta.** By T. J. S. Paper covers, pp. 144. London: J. W. Arrowsmith. 1s.

A very pleasing but somewhat sensational story, dealing with the violin-making industry in Venice during the seventeenth century.

## JUVENILE.

**Strange Adventures of Some Very Old Friends.** By Dorothy S. Sinclair. 8vo, pp. 274. London: Biggs & Co. 2s. 6d.

A volume of unusually pretty fairy tales written around the lots of the old nursery rhymes, such as "Humpty Dumpty" and "Little Bo-Peep." Mr. W. M. Bowles' illustrations, too, are much above the average, making the book a very appropriate present for young children.

**The Brown Owl.** By Ford H. Madox Hueffer. 8vo, pp. 165. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 2s. 6d.

A very pretty and even original fairy tale, forming the first volume of a new series, "The Children's Library." The "get up" and general appearance is very dainty and unique, and the volume gains additional interest from two illustrations by the author's grandfather, Mr. Ford Madox Brown.

## RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

**What Is Reality? An Inquiry as to the Reasonableness of Natural Religion, and the Naturalness of Revealed Religion.** By Francis Howe Johnson. 12mo, pp. 537. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This new work attempts, in the light of modern thought, and in age of scientific analysis, to restate the arguments reconciling nature and revealed religion. It is bright, scholarly, and forcible.

**The Being of God as Unity and Trinity.** By P. H. Steensma, D.D. 12mo, pp. 574. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

A series of lectures to theological students in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

**The Field and the Fruit: A Memorial of Twenty-five Years' Ministry with the Church of the Redeemer, Minneapolis.** 8vo, pp. 364. Boston: Universalist Pub. House. \$1.50.

Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D.D., began his ministry in Minneapolis in 1868. The book contains a letter to the congregation, a short, historical sketch of Universalism in Minneapolis and the Church of the Redeemer, and twelve selected sermons from the many preached in its pulpit.

**An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament.** By Prof. S. R. Driver, D.D., of Oxford. 8vo, pp. 551. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Dr. Driver's volume, the first of the "International Theological Library," gives a critical account of the contents and structure of the books of the Old Testament, considered as Hebrew literature, presupposing their inspiration, but seeking to determine the precise import and scope of the several writings.

**Sermons.** By Frederick H. Hedge. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

**A View of Christianity.** By H. Martyn Herrick, A. M. Paper covers, 12mo, pp. 24. Minneapolis: Congregational Publishing Co.

**A Year of Bible Work: Eighty-seventh Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.** 1889. 8vo, pp. 504. London: Bible House.

"The story of the Society's latest year is like that of so many previous periods—one of advance. Gradual in some directions, rapid in others, the progress is general, and it is believed, equally sure. . . . The issues have continued to widen their volume, and during the year 1890-91 almost four millions of copies of the Scriptures, in part or in whole, have been put into circulation."

**"Faithful Unto Death."** By Eliza M. Champness. Rochdale: *Joyful News* Depot. 1s.

The Rev. Thos. Champness is a Wesleyan minister who, being freed by his conference from ordinary circuit work, devotes his life and his money to the training of young men for evangelistic work in rural England, and for mission work in the East. He supports the work to a large extent by the profits made on his own publications issued at the *Joyful News* Depot. The young missionaries whom he sends out to China, India, and Africa can only be inspired by zeal for the cause, for £50 a year is all they get and all they need. The little brochure here mentioned is a simple and touching memorial of two missionaries, Mr. Argent and Mr. Tollerton, who have fallen in the

field—the first as a martyr to the cause, for Mr. Argent was stoned to death by an infuriated mob in the recent riots at Wu-Sueh, China.

**Darkest Britain's Epiphany.** By Rev. Robert Douglas, M.A. 8vo, pp. 346. London: Nisbet. 5s.

**Who Was Jehovah?** By John Page Hopps. 8vo, pp. 24. London: Williams & Norgate. 1s.

**Handbook of Christian Evidences.** By Prof. Alexander Stewart. 18mo, pp. 94. London: A. & C. Black. 1s. Prepared for the use of Bible Classes.

#### SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

**Is Man Too Prolific?** The So-called Malthusian Idea. By H. S. Pomeroy, A. M., M. D. 12mo, pp. 54. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 35 cents.

Dr. Pomeroy's essay is a vigorous and timely plea for social morality and an exposition of the doctrine that there is no real danger in civilized countries at the present day of an increase of population at a higher rate than the increase of the means of subsistence.

**Stammering: Its Nature and Treatment.** By Emil Behnke. Paper covers, pp. 58. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6d.

**My Water Cure.** By Sebastian Kneipp. 8vo, pp. 272. London: William Blackwood. 5s.

Reference to the extraordinary cures of Pfarrer Kneipp, the parish priest of Wörishofen, in Bavaria, has already been made in these columns. The volume before us is a translation, illustrated by numerous drawings, of the work in which Pfarrer Kneipp explains his system of water-curing, by which it is alleged he has cured some thousands of patients. Full instructions are given for use in the cure of nearly every known disease, and all the different operations connected with the system are thoroughly explained.

**Domestic Economy: Comprising the Laws of Health in their Application to Home Life and Work.** By Arthur Newsholme, M.D., and Eleanor Scott. 8vo, pp. 42. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 8s. 6d.

In three parts: (1) Personal and Domestic Hygiene; (2) Domestic Management; and (3) Home Nursing. The first part gives information concerning the composition of the human body, digestion, foods, beverages, etc.; the second concerning servants, washing, care of clothing, etc., and the third concerning the care of infants and children, the management of the sick-room and the like.

#### LAW, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY.

**The Constitutional Development of Japan. 1853-1881.** By Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.D. Ninth Series, No. IX. of the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Iyenaga is one of the brightest and most promising of the young Japanese political scientists who have been recently educated in this country. His study of the constitutional development of his own country is a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the current progress of that wonderful kingdom.

**Principles of Political Economy.** By Charles Gide. Translated by E. P. Jacobsen; with Introduction and Notes by J. Bonar. 12mo, pp. 594. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Professor Gide is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Montpellier, France, and his book is much used as a school text-book in Paris and elsewhere.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

**An Introduction to Spherical and Practical Astronomy.** By Dascom Greene. 12mo, pp. 158. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

An attempt to supply the want of a text-book adapted to the needs of students who wish to begin the study of spherical and practical astronomy, and who are prepared to do so by a sufficient acquaintance with the several branches of mathematics, and with the general principles of astronomy.

**A Study of Greek Philosophy.** By Ella M. Mitchell. With an Introduction by William R. Alger. 12mo, pp. 282. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This little work is an interesting and a valuable product of that remarkably thorough study of literature, philosophy, and history which one finds among certain earnest women in the Western cities. It is dedicated to the Kant Club of Denver, and its original inspiration was found in the Woman's Club in St. Louis. It is a very comprehensive view of the whole course of Greek philosophic thought.

**Those Other Animals.** By G. A. Henty. 8vo, pp. 217. London: Henry & Co. 3s. 6d.

The first volume of a new illustrated series of the Whitefriars Library (which is now advanced in price), containing a number of amusing natural history papers reprinted from the *Evening Standard*.

**Acting and the Art of Speech at the Paris Conservatoire.** By J. Raymond Solly. 12mo, pp. 70. London: Elliot Stock. 1s. 6d.

Gives numerous hints on reading, reciting, acting, and the cure of stammering; together with "the views of leading authorities amongst our neighbors across the Channel."

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

**A Dictionary of Thoughts: Being a Cyclopaedia of Laconic Quotations from the Best Authors, both Ancient and Modern, Alphabetically Arranged by Subjects.** Edited by Tryon Edwards, D.D. 8vo, pp. 657. New York: Cassell Pub. Co. \$5.

**Universal Language.** By Agnus. London: Neal's Library, 48 Edgeware Road. 1s. 6d.

A handy little volume containing a new scheme for international correspondence. Each word and its foreign equivalents are signified by a single number, the original meaning of which, providing that each correspondent possesses the key, is immediately obtainable. In business houses the work will be found invaluable on account of its simplicity.

**A Manual of Bibliography.** By Walter Thomas Rogers. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 214. London: H. Grevel & Co. 5s.

Described in a sub-title as "an introduction to the knowledge of books, library management and the art of cataloguing; with a list of bibliographical works of reference, a Latin-English and English-Latin topographical index of ancient printing centres, and a glossary." The second and revised edition of an interesting and useful work.

#### TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

**Illustrated Guide to the Riviera.** 8vo, pp. 246. London: Ward, Lock & Bowden. 2s. 6d.

Intending visitors to the South of France cannot do better than to take this excellent guide with them. Every place of importance is described fully, and the volume is rendered additionally useful by the many maps and illustrations.

#### ART.

**The Fine Arts.** By Prof. G. Baldwin Brown. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The second of the "University Extension Manuals," covering the whole field of the fine arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, their philosophy, function, and historic accomplishment.

**Randolph Caldecott's Picture-Book.** Small square. London: Routledge. 5s.

It is a happy idea of the publishers to reduce the size of Mr. Caldecott's illustrations so as to allow of the reprinting of a number of his pictured rhymes in a single volume and at a low price. The appearance of the little book is charming, and paper and print are all that can be desired.

**The Humours of Cynicus.** Large 4to. London: Anderson, 59 Drury Lane. 25s.

The wit of our modern comic artists generally exists only in the lines at the bottom of their sketch, but here we have a caricaturist who needs no explanation. Every sketch in this volume tells its own tale, without even the need of the author's smart verses. The work reminds us of the methods of no living caricaturist. To find anything so forcible or expressive we must go back to Hood, Rowlandson, or Gilray. Each sketch is colored by hand, which explains the high price asked for the volume.



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#### The Homiletic Review.

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The Minor Industries in Trinidad and Tobago. Dr. Chittenden.  
Commissioners on Tour. Hon. J. W. Carrington.  
The Historical Geography of the West Indies. N. D. Davis.  
Bartica: A Reminiscence. Henry Kirke.

**The Treasury.**

Faith: Its Universality and Importance. E. G. Robinson.

The Sources of American National Life. Louis A. Banks.  
The One Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church. Prof. J. Heron.  
Rev. Charles G. Finney. Rev. T. L. Cuyler.  
The Science of Preaching.—II. Archdeacon F. W. Farrar.

**The United Service.**

Fighting in the Sierras. Col. A. G. Brackett.  
History of the Frigate "Constitution." (Continued.)  
A War Correspondent's Reminiscences. Archibald Forbes.

**United Service Magazine.**

Field-Marshal Von Moltke.—II. General Viscount Wolseley.  
Naval Prize in War.—VI. Capt. Charles Johnstone, R. N.  
The Military Strength of Austria. With Map. Major A. M. Murray.  
A Prussian Gunner's Adventure in 1815. Capt. C. E. May.  
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics.—II. The author of "The Campaign of Fredericksburg."  
The Effect of Smokeless Powder in the Wars of the Future. Col. W. W. Knollys.  
The Recruiting Question.—VII. Capt. T. S. A. Herford.  
The Post-Office Scandal. The Editor.

**The University Magazine.**

Post-Graduate Instruction in Law. Austin Abbott.  
Supply and Demand of Professional Students in Prussia.  
Learning Languages. Thomas Hill.  
Reminiscences of Harvard Life, 1830-1833. A. A. Livermore.  
Relation of Physical Training to Education in General.  
Early Greek Education. E. D. W. Gray.

**Westminster Review.**

The Ordeal of Trade Unionism.  
History and Radicalism. J. W. Crombie.  
Free Education in the United States. Harriet S. Blatch.  
Charles Bradlaugh. C. E. Plumtre.  
Ernest Renan.  
Gothic Architecture. Barr Ferree.  
The New Empire. G. M. Grant.

**Work.**

Engine and Boiler Management.  
The Safety Bicycle: Its Practical Construction.  
Artistic Lithography.

**Young Man.**

Montaigne. W. H. Davenport Adams.  
Bible Reading for Business Men. Dr. Parker.  
James Russell Lowell. W. J. Dawson.  
C. H. Spurgeon. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Alte und Neue Welt** (Catholic).—Einsiedeln. Heft 1.

Anarchism and the Anarchists.  
Reminiscences of Travel in the Times of Syrian Persecutions of the Christians. I. D. Mertens.  
Poisonous Foods. T. Seelman.  
Berne.  
The Electric Exhibition at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

**Aus Allen Welttheilen** (Geographical).—Leipzig. Sept.

Life in the Solomon Isles. Dr. C. Marini.  
Bosnian Reminiscences of Travel. (Continued.) G. Pauli.  
Life in Japan. (Continued.) Clara Nascentes-Ziese.  
The Modern Greeks. G. von Bellheim.  
Stanley Researches in Central Africa.—I. H. Becker.

**Daheim.**—Leipzig. August 29.

Prof. von H. Imholtz. With Portrait. Hanns von Zobeltitz.  
The Scheffel Monument at Heidelberg.  
Workmen's Dwellings.

September 12.

Teresa Carreno, Pianist. With portrait.  
Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.  
Theodor Körner. R. König.

September 19.

Rowing.

September 26.

Monument to Wilhelm Müller, Lyric Poet at Dessau. With Portraits. R. König.

**Deutscher Hausschatz** (Catholic).—Regensburg. Heft 17.

Thuringia. A. J. Clippers.  
Freiherr Karl von Hoiningen, Member of the Centre.  
Travel in the Red Sea. (Continued.) F. X. Geyer.  
Pictures of Corfu.

The Criminal World of London. Dr. A. Heine.  
Oskar von Redwitz, Poet. With Portrait.

Heft 18.

Theodor Körner. With Portrait.  
Hohentwiel. Prof. J. Stuckle.  
German Jews in the Middle Ages. Dr. J. Kaufmann.

**Deutsche Literaturzeitung.**—Berlin. (Quarterly.) Sept. 19.  
Records of the Past: Review of English Translations of the Ancient Monuments of Egypt and Western Asia, edited by A. H. Sayce.

**Deutsche Revue.**—Breslau. October.

Count Albrecht von Roon.—XXIX.  
The Treasure-Seeker: An Experience of the Year 1848.—I. W. Jansen.  
The Franco-Russian Alliance. A Former Ambassador.  
Unpublished Papers of Dr. Schliemann.  
Cornelius and Kaulbach at Düsseldorf.—III. H. Muller.  
Babylonian Life in the Time of Nebuchadnezzar. A. H. Sayce.  
Is There a Duty of Belief? (Concluded.) J. Kaftan.  
Electric Railways in America. B. Dessau.  
The Causes of Sleep. F. Buttersack.  
Harnack's History of Dogmas.  
The Magic Wand: An Historical-Physical Reminiscence. F. Rosenberger.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—Berlin. October.

Prof. Herman von Helmholtz, Scientist. E. Schiff.  
Wier Travel in the Hochgebirge. P. Gützfeldt.  
Politics and Literature under Otto III. K. Lamprecht.  
Reminiscences of Gottfried Keller, Poet and Novelist. A. Frey.  
The Geographical and Ethnographical Basis of Oriental Language. T. Fischer.  
The Durer Window in the Industrial Museum at Berlin. J. Lessing.



**Frauenberur (Woman Question).—Weimar. No. 9.**

Woman in the 19th Century. A Review of Margaret Fuller's Book. Alice Bousset.  
Woman in Literature. (Concluded.) Dr. Kühnast.  
Petition of the Women of Lower Austria to the Austrian Reichstag. Admission of Women to the High Schools and Women Suffrage.  
The German Girl in the Middle Ages.

**Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 10.**

The Swiss Celebration at Schwyz. (Illus.) Dr. Thiessing.  
Prof. Hermann von Helmholtz. With Portrait.  
Well-Spent Millions.  
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition.  
The Poetry of the Electrical Exhibition at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. E. Peschkau.  
On the Victoria Nyanza.  
The Theodor Körner Centenary.

**Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. Heft 9.**

Portrait of Oscar Linke. Poet, Dramatist, etc.  
Midsummer Politics. M. G. Cornad.  
Three Months an Artisan: Review of P. Göhre's Book. P. Schüring.  
The Gypsy Queen (November, 1877) and The Saviour of Souls (February, 1889): Two Stories. Oscar Linke.  
Poems by A. Von Sommerfeld. W. Hercher and others.  
Josef Israels, Dutch Genre Painter. J. L. Windholz.

**Der Gute Kamerad (For boys).—Stuttgart.**

Nos. 49-50. Coal Mines. F. Reiter.  
Nos. 51 and 52. A German Settlement in Arkansas.

**Die Katholische Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden). October.**

Malo (Island in the South Seas) and Its Inhabitants.—I. P. Deniau.  
Jakob Müller and the Goa Mission. (Continued.)

**Das Kränzchen (For girls).—Stuttgart.**

No. 52. Alpine Flowers.

**Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. September 1.**

Centralism, Dualism, Federalism. Dr. A. Lekisch.  
German as the State Language in Austria. Dr. A. Lekisch.  
The Economic Development of Hungary.  
The Union of Workmen. F. Willfort.

**September 15.**

Preparations for the Autumn Campaign. J. Graf.  
The Standard-Bearers of the Old Vienna Democracy.  
Reply to the Article on the German Language in Austria. A. Szegypán.  
Greek in Our Gymnasiums. A. Smítal.  
The Talleyrand Memoirs.—IV. F. Willfort.

**Litterarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland.—Frieberg (Baden). September.**

New Works in the Department of Philosophy and Theological Speculation. (Concluded.) C. M. Glosner.  
Bishop Lightfoot's "Apostolic Fathers." Review.

**Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin. September 5.**

A Goethe Find in the Berlin Imperial Library. K. T. Gaedertz.  
Kaulbach at Ems. Prof. H. Müller.  
Reading for the People. Fr. A. Seidl.

**September 12.**

Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of "Paul et Virginie," in a New Light. Dr. J. Sarrazin.  
New Meanings for Old Words.—III. Fate. A. Oehlen.  
The Real Hamlet. Translated from the *Figaro*. Henri Becque.  
The late Jan Neruda, Bohemian Poet. F. Bauer.

**September 19.**

Moltke's History of the Franco-German War. G. Egerstorff.  
Young France: Tourgenief and Ibsen at the Théâtre Libre. A. Keyhars.  
Björnstjerne Björnson. K. Dahl.

**September 26.**

Theodor Körner. Dr. A. Hauffen.  
"Lohengrin" in Paris.

**Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. September 15.**

Present Day Art. A. Lawenstein.  
The Latest Hamlet: Adolf Gelber's Book. "Problems, Plan, and Unity of Hamlet." R. Fischer.  
Recent French Literature.  
The Census at Vienna, December 31, 1890.  
Social Liberalism and the Freiland Movement—Dr. Hertzka's Utopia in East Africa. R. M. Kafka.

**Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. September 1.**

Johann Strauss, Opera Composer.

**September 10.**

Giacomo Meyerbeer, with Portrait. Dr. Max Dietz.

**September 20.**

Theodor Körner and Music.

**Nord und Süd.—Breslau. October.**

Portrait of Ludwig Fulda.  
Molière's "Le Misanthrope," in German Verse.—I. L. Fulda.  
Brigandage in the Balkan Peninsula. G. Meyer.  
Franz Bopp, Founder of Comparative Philology. H. Hirt.  
Zarathustra and the Zendavesta. A. Hillebrandt.  
Care. Poem. Otto Ernst.  
Anna Louisa Karsch, Poetess. F. A. von Winterfeld.  
The German Laws for the Protection of Workmen. L. Fuld.  
Torpedo Boats. G. Weisbrodt.

**Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. September 2.**

The Economic Condition of Russia.  
The Significance of Tramways. O. von Mühlenfels.  
Munich Art Exhibition. W. von Seidlitz.  
Max Duncker: Biography by R. Haym reviewed. C. Rössler.  
Political Correspondence—The French Squadron at Portsmouth; The Prices of Corn, etc.

**Sphinx.—Gera. (Reuss.) September.**

The Immortal in Man: The Buddhist View. Dr. T. W. Rhys-Davids.  
Karma. Adolf Graf von Spreti.  
Fechner's Teaching. Dr. J. Paul.  
Spiritualist Experiences. A. Butscher.  
Mesmer's Teaching. (Concluded.) C. Kiesewetter.  
Omnitheism. Dr. R. von Koeber.

**Stimmen aus Maria-Laach (Catholic).—Freiburg (Baden). Yearly. September 14.**

The Philosophy of Scientific Socialism.—I. H. Pesch.  
Kaftan's New Dogma. (Concluded.) T. Granderath.  
Damiani's Quarrel with Hildebrand.—I. O. Pfulf.  
Photography of the Heavens.—I. J. G. Hagen.  
The Race and Nationality Question in North America. A. Zimmermann.

**Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 3.**

Bayreuth. The Bayreuth Festival. F. Muncker.  
Richard Wagner and His Niece Johanna. With Portrait.  
The Alpine Tourist Club. R. C. Petermann.  
Homburg, etc., the Crown of the Main Valley. M. Grundcöhtet.  
Professor Hermann von Helmholtz. With Portrait. F. Bendt.  
Grein on the Danube. A. Donabauer.  
Hohentwiel, Scene of Scheffel's "Ekkehard."  
The Invention of Bank Notes. H. Ludwig.  
Theodor Körner. With Portraits and other Illustrations.  
Dr. Emil Peschel, Founder and Director of the Körner Museum at Dresden. With Portrait. Dr. A. von der Velde.  
Water Drinking, Drink Cures, and Dry Diet. Dr. A. Winckler.  
Heligoland. F. Kniest.  
Water Plants. Dr. J. Murr.  
Giacomo Meyerbeer. Dr. A. Kohut.

**Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. Heft 10.**

Questions Relating to the Protection of Workmen. J. Sabin.  
St. Petersburg Thirty Years Ago. The Late Dr. O. Heyfelder.  
The Towns of South Brazil. Dr. A. Hettner.  
Sleep and Dreams. Dr. M. Alsberg.  
The Intermediate Schools in Servia. A. Schmitter.  
Machinery Worked by Electricity. W. Berdrou.  
German Emigration. Dr. K. Frankenstein.

**Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 1. (With new cover.)**

Berne. J. Widmann.  
On Duelling. E. Eckstein.  
Coal Mines. T. Gampe.  
Stars of Song. With Portraits of Rosa Sucher, Alice Barbi, and others.  
From Trieste to Fiume. F. Zimmermann.  
The Fan Exhibition at Karlsruhe. E. M. Varano.  
Safety Arrangements on Railways. A. Hollenberg.  
The Domestic Calling, and Earning a Living. Mathilde Lammers.  
Our Troops in German East Africa, and Where They are Stationed.  
Altmühlthat. M. Haushofer.

**Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. September 15.**

Theodor Körner. F. Lemmermayer.  
Poems from Körner's "Leyer und Schwert."  
What Should We Not Read? E. Wangraf.  
Friedrich Theodor Vischer. S. Schott.

- Der Zeitgenosse.**—Berlin. September 1.  
Karl Louis Riedel's Dialect Poems. Dr. G. Doehler.  
Symbol and Realism. L. Berg.  
Lyrics by H. Schott, R. Igles, and others.  
September 15.  
Friedrich Nietzsche. H. Störbel.  
Lyrics, by K. Wornitz and Others.  
The International Art Exhibition at Berlin. K. Mackowsky.  
**Zeitschrift für Deutsche Kulturgeschichte.**—Berlin. (Quarterly.) Heft 1.  
Historical Education of the People: Reprinted from *Schorer's Familienblatt*. H. Frisch.  
Kaschau and Its Names. German Colony in East Hungary. F. von Krones.  
How People Used to Get Married: A Study of German Customs in the Thirteenth Century. K. Schaefer.

Stone Monuments in Osnabrück. H. Hartmann.  
The German Names for Relationships: Husband, Wife, Father, Mother, etc.  
Germany at the Close of the Twelfth Century. F. Arnold.  
German Trade with Venice in the Middle Ages. C. Meyer.  
Manners and Customs of Schleswig-Holstein at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.—I.  
Pictures of Pomeranian Manners and Culture. T. Unruh.

**Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie.** (Quarterly.)—Innsbruck. Heft 4.

Dr. Döllinger: A Character Study.—II. H. E. Michael.  
Psalm III. J. K. Zenner.

**Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.**—Berlin. Heft 12. September 22.  
Michael Flirschheim and the Society for Land Reform.  
Poems by Adolf Reinecke and Others.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

- L'Amarante** (for girls).—Paris. September.  
Madame Malibran.  
Exhibitions of 1891.—Prague. P. André.  
The Romantic School of Russia. E. S. Lantz.  
Lace—Point d'Alençon and Point d'Argetan. E. S. Lantz.  
**Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse.**—Lausanne. September.  
François Rodolphe de Weiss, Bailiff and Philosopher. H. Warnery.  
Works Common to all Christendom. (Concluded.) E. Naville.  
In the Caucasus. Notes and Impressions of a Botanist. V. E. Levier.  
Mines of Precious Stones. E. Lullin.  
Chroniques—Parisian, German, English, Swiss, and Political.  
**Le Chrétien Évangélique.**—Lausanne. September 30.  
Wesley and Methodism. M. Gallienne.

**Gazette des Beaux Arts.**

- Sculpture in Ferrara. M. Gustave Gruyer.  
Unpublished Notes upon Rubens. M. Edmond Bonnaffé.  
The School of Argos and the Master of Phidias. Maxime Collignon.  
Zoan Andrea. M. M. le Duc de Rivoli and Charles Ephrussi.  
Flowers. M. Quost.  
Decorative Art in Old Paris. M. de Champeaux.  
**Nouvelle Revue.** September 1.  
True Russia. M. \*\*\*\*.  
Paris in the Hunting Field. Croqueville.  
An Eighteenth Century Seduction. Frederic Delacroix.  
The Manufactory of Sévres During the Revolution. Edouard Garnier.  
Diplomatic Bohemia. Prosper de Mori.  
A Hundred Years of the Stage. André Chadourne.  
A Crime. Victor de Cottins.  
Hymn to the Flag (Poetry). Frederic Bataille.  
Marguerite (Poetry). Raoul Lafayette.  
The Importance of Geography. General Annenkoff.  
Letter from Moscow. M. de Marie Hennou.  
Foreign Politics. M. de Juliette Adam.

September 15.

- Co-ordination of Our Moral and Political Knowledge. M. Courcelle Seneuil.  
Paris in the Hunting Field. Croqueville.  
An Eighteenth Century Seduction. Frederic Delacroix.  
Two Swiss Statesmen. Virgile Rosset.  
Diplomatic Bohemia. Prosper Mori.  
Pascal's Thoughts about Painting. Henry Jouin.  
The Approaching Financial Crisis. Frederic A. Bellevue.  
The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. and the Customs Question. E. Martineau.  
To My Horse. (Poem.) J. Alcard.  
Naval Wars: The War Against England. Commandant Z.  
The Egbas in Dahomey. M. de Wailly.  
In China. M. Philippe Lehault.  
Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

**Nouvelle Revue Internationale.**—Paris. August 15.  
Poe, Whitman and Browning. J. F. Shepard.

**Revue d'Art Dramatique.**—Paris. September 1.  
The Modern Greek Theatre.—I. G. Bourdon.

September 15.  
The Logic of Legends and Mysteries. *Après de "Grisélides."*  
L. Moland.  
The Modern Greek Theatre. (Concluded.) G. Bourdon.  
The Theatre at Dieppe. U. Saint-Vel.

**Revue Bleue.**—Paris. September 5.

American Copyright. C. de Varigny.  
September 12.

A Practical Reform in the Education of Girls. M. Bréal.  
The Classical Theatre at the Time of Alexander Hardy. G. Lanson.  
Guy de Maupassant. G. Brandes.  
The Socialism of the Prophets of Israel. B. Varagnac.

September 19.

Australian Federation.—I. J. Berland.  
Moral Education at the University. C. H. Boudhors.  
Toussaint Rose: Secretary to Louis XIV. M. de Villers du Terrage.

September 26.

Twenty-one Years of the Republic. L. Laffitte.  
Australian Federation. (Concluded.) J. Berland.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.**—September 1.

M. de Villèle. M. Charles de Mayade.  
In West Africa. M. R. de Segonzac.  
The Madonna of Busowiska. Madame Marguerite Paradowska.  
Leonardo da Vinci as a Man of Science. M. Gabriel Séailles.  
Poison. M. Jean Reibach.  
The Naval Manœuvres of 1891.  
Banking in Alsace-Lorraine Since the Annexation. A. Raffalovich.  
Louis Feurbach. G. Valbert.

September 15.

My Cousin Antoinette. M. Mario Uchard.  
Extracts from the Memoirs of General de Marbot.  
The Theatre of the Princes of Clermont and Orleans. Victor du Bled.  
The Scoundrels of the Sea. Julien de la Gravière.  
French Literature Under Henry IV. M. G. Lanson.  
Five Months of Italian Politics—From February to June, 1891.  
M. G. Giacometti.  
Slavonic Women. M. L. de Sacher-Masoch.

**Revue Encyclopédique.**—Paris. September 1.

"Grisélides" Mystery. Messrs Silvestre and Morand. L. Claretie.  
The Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. A. Saglio.  
Joseph Roumanille, Provençal Poet. With Portrait. M. Faure.  
The Swiss Centenary Celebrations. With Portraits. G. Regelsperger.  
Catholic Socialists. With Portraits. R. Allier.  
M. de Pressensé. With Portrait. F. Puaux.

September 15.

Ludwig Anzengruber. With Portrait. L. de Hessem.  
Portraits of Count Taaffe and Count Apponyi.

**Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies et Exploration Gazette Géographique.**—Paris. September 1.

The Congo State: General Report, 1889-90.  
English Africa and the Boers. P. Barré.

September 15.

The Cambodian and Siamese Frontiers. G. Routier.  
The North of Annam and Laos. H. Ahbert.  
France in Scandinavia. A. Hedin.

**Revue Générale.**—Brussels. September.

The Eight-Hour Day. V. Brants.  
Notes on South Africa. H. de Frankenstein.  
Signor Crispi. Comte J. Grabinsky.

**Revue de l'Hypnotisme.**—Paris. September.

Thought Reading. J. de Tarchanoff.  
The Medical Value of Hypnotic Treatment. Dr. de Jong.  
Definition and Conception of the Words Suggestion and Hypnotism.—I. Dr. Bernheim.

**Revue du Monde Catholique.**—Paris. September.

The Church and the State under the First Carolingians. L. Bourgain.  
Scenes from Military Life in Tunis. (Concluded.) G. Chevillet.  
In the Austrian Alps. (Continued.) G. Maury.

**Revue Scientifique.**—Paris. September 5.

The Teaching of Medicine in the Middle Ages. M. E. Nicaise.  
The Electric Lamps of Miners. G. Petit.

September 12.

The Actual Problems of the Physical Sciences. O. J. Lodge.

The Indians of the United States. M. D. Bellett.

September 19.

The Climate of Indo-China. A. J. Gouin.

September 26.

The New Methods of Astronomical Observation. W. Huggins.  
Railway Accidents. D. Bellet.

**Revue Socialiste.**—Paris. September 15.

M. Tarde, Sociologist and Idealist. Dr. A. Delon.  
Social Evolution and National Particularism. P. Combs.  
Integral Socialism and the Press. R. Bernier.  
The Socialist Congress at Brussels. A. Veber.

**Revue de Theologie.**—Montauban. September.

Interpretation of the Song of Songs. C. Bruston.  
Religious Sentiment: A Response. C. Malan.  
Vinet, Literary Critic. L. Lafon.

**L'Université Catholique.**—Lyon. September 15.

On the Actual Condition of French Protestantism.  
The Inquisition. (Continued.) G. Canet.  
Jules de Strada, Philosopher. J. Ribet.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

**La Civiltà Cattolica.** September 5.

On International Right and the Armed Peace.  
The System of Physics of St. Thomas.  
On a Recent Explanation of Hypnotism.  
The Victims of Divorce. A Tale. Part I.  
A Pastoral of the Holy Father, Leo XIII. to the Bishops of Portugal. (Latin Version.)

September 19.

The Roman Question Twenty-one Years After.  
Notes on the Universal History by Cesare Cantù. (Continued.)  
The Migrations of the Hittites. (Continued.)  
The Movements of the Stellar System.  
The Victims of Divorce. A Tale. Part II.

**The Ligurian Athenæum.** September 1.

Laurence Oliphant. Isabella Anderton Debarbieri. (A critical review.)  
Humor in the Poetry of G. Giusti. D. Bosurgi.  
Emanuel Celestia. Antonio Pastore.

**La Nuova Antologia.** September 1.

Italian Finance. The Editor. (A protest against the use made by the *Times* correspondent of certain financial information published in the *N. A.*)  
Medici's Tragedies. I.  
Don Giovanni and Don Garzia. G. E. Saltini. (A historical sketch.)  
Our Contemporary Lyrics. E. Nencioni.  
The Church and Choir of St. Francis de Assisi. G. Cantalamessa.  
Angela of the Mill: A Tuscan Sketch. O. Grandi.

The Controversy on Socialism in England. G. Ricca Salerno.  
Fools, Dwarfs, and Slaves Belonging to the Gonzaga Family. Part II. A. Luzio.

September 16.

Ubaldo Peruzzi. M. Tabarrini. (An obituary notice of the recently deceased patriot.)  
The European Situation as regards Peace. R. Bonghi.  
Cesare Correnti at the Age of Twenty-five. C. C. (An unpublished early work by the author.)  
Roman Sculpture. E. Brizio.  
The Talleyrand Memoirs. E. Masi.  
Senio: A Novel. Part I. Neera.  
Italian Education according to A. Gabelli. A. Franchetti.

**La Rassegna Nazionale.** September 1.

The Crimean Expedition. A. di Saint Pierre. Extracts from the Diary of a Piedmontese Officer.  
Religion and the Naturalist School. P. di Fratta.  
Margaret Farnese, Princess of Mantua. G. B. Tutra. (A historical sketch.)  
An Answer to Senator Lampertico. G. Grabinski. (An answer to two previous articles published in the *R. N.*)  
Recently Published Poetry.—X.  
Commentators on the Creation. (Continued.) A. Stoppani.

September 10.

The Battle of Solferino and Peace of Villafranca. A. Stelvio.  
A Gentleman of the Olden Time. F. Nunziante.  
Italy and France. The True Cause of Their Rivalry.—X.  
Optimism and Pessimism. A. Tagliaguerri.  
Commentators on the Creation. (Conclusion.) A. Stoppani.  
The Crimean Expedition. Part II. A. di Saint Pierre.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

**L'Avenc.** August 31.

The Fountain of Life. J. M. Guardia.  
An Essay in Literary History.  
From Barcelona to Montserrat on Foot.—II. Lluís di Romero.  
The Secret of Sir Balias. Story. Joan Pons y Masseven.  
Translation from Goethe. Poem. J. Maragall.  
Illustrations: Views of Montserrat and St. Cugat des Vallis. (From photographs.)

**Revista Contemporanea.** August 30 and September 15.

The Cid in Spanish Literature. Don Cesar Moreno Garcia.

Archæological Studies. Don Nicholas Diaz y Perez.  
The Year's Art and Literature in Valencia, 1890. Don J. Casan.  
A Projected Penal Code.  
The Forms of Government (VI., VII.). Don Damian Isern.  
Bramis. Poem. Don J. Pons Samper.  
Hernan Perez del Pulgar. (Continued.) D. Francisco Villareal.  
The Beginnings of Spanish Poetry. D. Juan Perez di Guzman.  
Repopulation and Torrents D. José Sicell Indo.  
Scattered Notes. Zaravel.  
Saturday in the Village. Poem. Don Luis Marco. Translated from Leopardi.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

**De Gids.** September.

Alwine: A complete story in six chapters—a powerful domestic tragedy of the love of two sisters. Johanna A. Wolters.  
Hungarian Folk-Poetry. An interesting account of the Magyar poet, Arany János and his epic poem "Toldi" (published 1847), based on National Legends. Dr. S. J. Warren.  
Goethe as Stage-Manager: Goethe directed the Weimar Theatre from 1791 to 1817: the article, which is a review of a German work by Dr. Buckhart, gives interesting particulars of

this period and of the dramatic artist's themes and the poet. Mr. J. N. van Hall.  
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# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	G. B.	Great Britain.	N. A. R.	North American Review.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Nat.	Nationalist.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	Nat. R.	National Review.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
All W.	All the World.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. E.	New Englander and Yale Review.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	High. M.	Highland Monthly.	New R.	New Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. R.	Andover Review.	H. M.	Home Maker.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	H. R.	Health Record.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	Hy.	Hygiene.	O. D.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	Pater.	Paternoster Review.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.	I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	P. F.	People's Friend.
Bk. -wm.	Bookworm.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
C.	Cornhill.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	P. R.	Parents' Review.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	K.	Knowledge.	Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K. O.	King's Own.	Q.	Quiver.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	Lad.	Ladder.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	Lamp.	Lamp.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
C. J.	Chambers' Journal.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	R. R.	Review of Reviews.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	S.	Sun.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	Tim.	Timetri.
Ed. E.	Education (England).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
Ed. R.	Educational Review.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	U. S.	United Service.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Mon.	Monist.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. E.	Young England.
Esq.	Esquiline.	Mur.	Murray's Magazine.	Y. M.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	M. W. H.	Magazine of Western History.		
Forum.	Forum.				
Fi.	Fire-side.				
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.				
G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]  
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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FROM MR. HERBERT SCHMALZ'S PAINTING, "THE RETURN FROM CALVARY."

MARY MAGDALENE.  
(See description on page 615.)